ROYAL EDITION

The Times

No. 45,639 LONDON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1930 PRICE (Including Postage) 4d.

Cheques, Postal and Money Orders should be made payable to "The Times", and crossed "Barclays Bank Limited." Bank Notes should be sent always by registered post. All advertisements should be addressed to the Advertisement Department, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

Telephone: Central 2001

THE TIMES, Thursday, October 9, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' subscriptive insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Deaths" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 7, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BADEN.—On Oct. 7, 1930, to JACOBA GERTRUIJ (née de Blank), wife of PERCY BADEN, of 22, Elmcrescent, Ealing—a daughter.

BAIN.—On Oct. 7, 1930, at Abingdon, Maidstone-road, Chatham, to EVE, wife of LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER D. K. BAIN, R.N.—a daughter.

BARRAN.—On Oct. 7, 1930, at Chapel Allerton Hall, Leeds, to the wife of HUGH BARRAN—a daughter.

BRISTOW.—On Oct. 7, 1930, at a nursing home, Letchworth, to ELSPETH (née Macfadyen), wife of GERALD BRISTOW—a son.

FURZE.—On Oct. 5, 1930, at Bombay, to MONICA RENÉE (née Marshall), wife of GORDON FURZE—a son.

HARDING.—On Oct. 6, 1930, at Lima House, Reading, to DR. ELISABETH HARDING (née Bodkin), wife of W. G. Harding, F.R.S.E.—a daughter.

HIND SMITH.—On Oct. 7, 1930, at The Glympse, Old Windsor, to NANCIE, wife of NORMAN HIND SMITH—a son.

HUDSON.—On Oct. 8, 1930, at St. Chad's, Edgbaston, to AUDREY TURNER, wife of DR. J. C. HUDSON—a son. (JOHN PIERSON, next.)

HYDE SMITH.—On Oct. 7, 1930, at Chichester, to BETTY (née Speid Scots), wife of the REV. S. N. HYDE SMITH—a son.

LAWRENCE.—On Oct. 6, 1930, at Heswall, South Farnborough, to JOAN, wife of CAPTAIN A. E. LAWRENCE, The King's Shropshire Light Infantry—a daughter.

MATTHEWS.—On Oct. 7, 1930, at The Glen, Walmer, to ISOBEL, wife of MAJOR G. W. MATTHEWS—a daughter.

MAYNARD.—On Oct. 3, 1930, at Woodfield, Redberry-grove, Sydenham Park, Sydenham, to CORAL (née Grainger), wife of LESLIE F. MAYNARD—a son.

MORGAN.—On Oct. 6, 1930, at Carne, Carmarthen, to GWENLLIAN, wife of MR. MAXWELL MORGAN—a son.

ROBINSON.—On Oct. 7, 1930, at St. James's-court, S.W.1, to KATHLEEN (née Kibby), wife of CAPTAIN R. C. ROBINSON, R.N.S.M.B.—a daughter.

ROSEDALE.—On Oct. 7, 1930, at 9, Grosvenor-hill, Wimbledon, to W. O. P. ROSEDALE (Nigerian Political Service) and Mrs. Rosedale—a daughter.

RULE.—On Sept. 18, 1930, at Mexico City, to AMY FLORENCE RULE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Ough, of Pachuca, Mexico, and to JOHN CECIL, second son of the late and Mrs. F. H. Rule, of St. Ives, Cornwall—a daughter.

RUTT.—On Oct. 8, 1930, at "Basingwerk," Greenfield, Flintshire, the wife of ALFRED HUGH RUTT, of a son.

SUMMERS.—On Oct. 4, 1930, at Burnham House, Burnham, Bucks, to EVELYNE ELIZABETH (née Baird), wife of DR. MAXWELL HAMILTON SUMMERS—a son.

WALDRON.—On Oct. 7, 1930, at 329, Princes-gardens, W.3, to the wife of TREVENEN WALDRON—a daughter.

WOOLER.—On Oct. 7, 1930, at Gt. Hassley, Oxford, to ANNA (née Trend), wife of S. P. WOOLER—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BASSETT : THORNHILL.—On Oct. 4, 1930, at St. Jude's Church, Southsea, by the Rev. Colin Bassett, Vicar of Margaret Roding, Essex, father of the bridegroom, assisted by Rev. C. F. Ayerst, Rector, William Thornhill, youngest son of the late COLIN and MRS. BASSETT, to JOYCE MCCOAN, daughter of CAPT. and MRS. A. M. THORNHILL, of Hong-kong.

BONALLACK : ESPLEN.—On Oct. 8, 1930, at St. Mary's, Wanstead, RICHARD FRANK, only son of Mr. and Mrs. F. BONALLACK, of "Ashclean," Wanstead, to EVELYN, second daughter of MR. and MRS. ADAM J. ESPLEN, "Westdene," Whitehall-lane, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.

CLEGG-HILL : SMYTH-OSBOURNE.—On Oct. 7, 1930, at St. James's, Idbrough, Devon, by the Rector, the Hon. GERALD R. CLEGG-HILL, The Royal Welch Fusiliers, eldest son of Viscount Hill, to BETTY SEYER-OSBOURNE, youngest daughter of Col. G. Smyth-Osborne, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.L., and Mrs. Smyth-Osborne, of Ash, Ashprington, Devon.

CROSS : NIVISON.—On Oct. 8, 1930, at St. Michael and All Angels, Bradden, Northants, very quietly, by the Rector, the Rev. C. K. Gibson, AMBROSE WOOTTON CROSS, C.B., Wield Major, Hants, to MARY LOUISA, daughter of the late Rev. Canon and Mrs. NIVISON, of Hampton-on-Sea, and widow of Major the late RICHARD MRS. FRANCIS ROBINSON, Barrow-on-Soar, Leics.

DAVIES : MACPHERSON.—On Oct. 7, 1930, at the Parish Church, Frimley, by the Rev. G. Davies, assisted by the Rector and the Rev. C. B. Mirrlees, the Rev. J. A. DAVIES, Chaplain, St. Stephen's Hospital, S.W., to IRENE, daughter of DR. and MRS. MACPHERSON, Frimley.

GOODMAN : CREIGHTON.—On Sept. 25, 1930, at St. Paul's Church, Halifax, Nova Scotia, JAMES HOWARD, only son of Mr. and Mrs. H. GOODMAN, of Purley, Surrey, to HELEN MARJORIE, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. CREIGHTON, of Robie-street, Halifax.

KILGOUR : FORESTIER-WALKER.—On Oct. 4, 1930, at Bathurst Parish Church, by the Rev. H. Black-burne, D.S.O., M.C., Vicar of Ashford, assisted by the Rev. W. T. Malforic, IAN JAMES KILGOUR, 5th Fusiliers, only son of the late Colonel Henry Kilgour, 5th Fusiliers, and Mrs. Kilgour, White Lodge, Andover, to AURA CAMILLA, younger daughter of LIEUT.-COLONEL and MRS. FORESTIER-WALKER, Bathurst, Kent.

KINDERSLEY : BODEN.—On Oct. 8, 1930, quietly in London, EDMUND MURRAY, elder son of GUY MOLESWORTH KINDERSLEY, O.B.E., M.P., and Mrs. Kindersley, of St. Paul's Walden, Hertfordshire, to PAMELA ANTONIA, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. REGINALD BODEN, of 20, Pelham-street, S.W.7.

NEAGLE : MCGILL.—On Oct. 8, 1930, at St. Alban's Church, Golders Green, by the Rev Herbert Trundle, NORMAN WILLIAM NEALE, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Norman Neale, of Connaught House, Ballard's-lane, Finchley, N., to NORAH HAMPTON MCGILL, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William McGill, of Northdown, Golders Green-road.

THORNE : BONE.—On Oct. 1, 1930, at St. Augustine's Church, Broxbourne, by Rev. H. C. L. Tisdall, assisted by Rev. Jenkins, RICHARD EVERARD THORNE, Tanganyika Police, son of F. G. Thorne, Bacton, Norfolk, to AUDREY URSULA, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR BONE, Annandale, Broxbourne.

DEATHS

ADAMS.—On Oct. 6, 1930, at Waterloo, Liverpool, FRANCIS GOWAN ADAMS, dearly beloved and eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Adams, of Dundee, and 16, Park-view, Waterloo, Liverpool. Cremation to-day (Thursday), at the Anfield Crematorium, at 12 noon. Friends kindly accept this, the only intimation.

BACON.—On Oct. 8, 1930, ERNEST WALTER, beloved husband of the late MARY ANN BACON and of RICHARD JAMES BACON, aged 49. Funeral, Chislehurst Cemetery, Saturday, Oct. 11, at 3 o'clock.

BODDY.—On Oct. 5, 1930, at Corbridge-on-Tyne, R. H. G. BODDY, Esq. Commander, R.N., beloved husband of Grace Boddy, care of The Hilton, Stocksfield-on-Tyne. Funeral to-day (Thursday), at Corbridge Parish Church.

BOULTON.—On Oct. 7, 1930, at 43, Cambridge-terrace, W.2, ELLEN BOULTON, aged 90.

BREMNER.—On Oct. 7, 1930, suddenly, at Wych Hill, Woking, CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA, fifth daughter of the late HENRY BREMNER, solicitor, Liverpool. Funeral this (Thursday) afternoon at Brookwood.

BUSH.—On Oct. 7, 1930, at 2, College-fields, Clifton, Bristol, COLONEL JAMES PAUL BUSH, C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D., C.M. (Bristol), Deputy Lieutenant for Gloucestershire, Officer of the Crown of Belgium. Service Bristol Cathedral, Saturday, Oct. 11, at 10.45. (Australian and Tasmanian papers, please copy.)

CARDEW.—On Oct. 7, 1930, at 5, Fauconberg-villas, Cheltenham, ALICE SOPHIA MARY CARDEW, the beloved wife of G. Arthur Cardew. Funeral at St. Stephen's Church, Cheltenham, to-morrow (Friday), at 11.30.

COUNSEL.—On Oct. 5, 1930, at Kensington, London, W., HELENA AUGUSTA, eldest daughter of the late L. COUNSEL, B.L., J.P.—R.I.P.

COVELL.—On Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1930, at Southbourne Court, Southwater, Horsham, HERBERT ALFRED, dearly loved husband of NELLIE COVELL, and second son of the late James George Covell, of Sussex, aged 71. Buried at Rackfield Parish Church, Sussex, to-morrow (Friday), 2 p.m.

DOWNING.—On Oct. 5, 1930, PATRICK SWEETING DOWNING, of Cicely Estate, Perak, aged 24, beloved youngest son of Captain and Mrs. F. J. C. Downing, formerly of Durban, Natal (Address Barclays Bank, London-wall.)

DUNN.—On Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1930, at Milton House, Milton, Cambridge, THOMAS WILLIAM DUNN, M.A., sometime Fellow of Peterhouse and first Headmaster of Bath College, in his 94th year. Funeral service in the Chapel of Peterhouse at 2.30 p.m. to-morrow (Friday), and afterwards at Cherry Hinton Churchyard.

FREMANTLE.—On Oct. 8, 1930, suddenly, at Stakes, Cosham, Hants, IZELA HORE, wife of ADMIRAL SIR SYDNEY FREMANTLE, aged 59. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium, Saturday, Oct. 11, at 12 noon.

FRIZELL.—On Oct. 8, 1930, at 23, Kensington-gate, London, W.8, WALTER HUGH FRIZELL, M.A., J.P., D.L., beloved husband of Ethel Maud Frizell, aged 75. Funeral at Kensal Green Cemetery on Saturday, at 11 o'clock.

FULLER.—On Oct. 7, 1930, suddenly, JOHN REGINALD FULLER, of Hillside, Crouch End Hill. Funeral service at Christ Church, Crouch End, to-morrow (Friday), 10.45.

GAMBLE.—On Oct. 8, 1930, at 47, Morten-terrace, Calshot-road, Linea, MARGARET ELIZABETH, widow of FRANCIS ALEXANDER GAMBLE.

GRENFELL.—On Oct. 6, 1930, very suddenly, at Bosnek, Taplow, ELIZABETH, widow of CHARLES SEYMOUR GRENFELL, second daughter of MR. and MRS. ADAM J. EATLEY, "Westdene," Whitehall-lane, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.

GREGG-HILL : SMYTH-OSBOURNE.—On Oct. 7, 1930, at St. James's, Idbrough, Devon, by the Rector, the Hon. GERALD R. CLEGG-HILL, The Royal Welch Fusiliers, eldest son of Viscount Hill, to BETTY SEYER-OSBOURNE, youngest daughter of Col. G. Smyth-Osborne, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.L., and Mrs. Smyth-Osborne, of Ash, Ashprington, Devon.

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SHIPPING

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P. & O.

Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
Rasmak	11,000	Thornton	—	Oct. 10
Kawalpindi	17,000	Stringer	—	Oct. 10
†Dongola	17,000	Furlong	Oct. 10	Oct. 17
Mooltan	11,000	Morton	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
†Mantua	11,000	Hignett	Oct. 24	Oct. 31
Ranchi	17,000	Brooks	Oct. 31	Nov. 7
†Viceroy of India	20,000	Cornehead	Nov. 7	Nov. 14
Malaja	21,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Nov. 21	Nov. 28
Osmanli	15,000	Cartwright	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
†Rajputana	17,000	Cadle	Dec. 5	Dec. 12
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
†Kanpura	17,000	Furlong	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
Malwa	11,000	Hignett	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
†Mantua	11,000	Hignett	Jan. 2	Jan. 9

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

Mooltan	21,000	Morton	Oct. 17	Oct. 24	
Chitral	15,000	Rigers	Oct. 31	Nov. 6	
Malaja	21,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 21	
†Moldavia	17,000	Allin	Nov. 28	Dec. 4	
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19	
†Mongolia	17,000	Rhodes	Dec. 26	Jan. 2	
†Narkunda	17,000	Parkin	Jan. 9	Jan. 16	

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
Calling Southampton.

Rhotan (cargo)	6,000	—	Oct. 10	—
Padua (cargo)	6,000	—	Oct. 24	—
Burdwan (cargo)	6,000	—	Nov. 7	—
Behar (cargo)	6,000	—	Nov. 21	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	Antwerp.
†Kawalpindi	17,000	Stringer	—	Oct. 10
Kaisar	11,000	Oct. 24	Oct. 30	Oct. 28
Ranchi	17,000	Brooks	Oct. 31	Nov. 7
†Perim (cargo)	7,648		Nov. 1	—
Lashkar	9,000	Mallahie	Nov. 13	—
Comorin	15,000	Cartwright	Nov. 28	Dec. 5

Taking Passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.
‡ Taking also 3rd Cabin Passengers. ¶ Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	Antwerp.
†DOMALA	8,441	Oct. 15	Oct. 24	Oct. 28
†HATIMURA	6,666	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
†MUNDRA	7,275	Nov. 29	Dec. 5	Dec. 7
†WARFIELD	6,060	Dec. 20	Dec. 24	Dec. 27

† Cargo steamer.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
MANTOLA	9,068	Oct. 11	Oct. 15	Oct. 18
MASHOBRA	9,324	Oct. 25	Oct. 29	Nov. 1
MANDALA	9,246	Nov. 29	Nov. 8	Nov. 15
MANELA	8,303	Nov. 12	Nov. 22	Nov. 29

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antw'p.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MALOJA	—	—	Oct. 18	Oct. 24	Nov. 1
MODASA	9,070	Nov. 1	Nov. 12	Nov. 19	Nov. 29
MADURA	9,077	Nov. 26	Dec. 10	Dec. 19	Dec. 28
MATIANA	9,067	Dec. 27	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 24

QUEENSLAND.

Ship. & STEAMER	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham	LONDON
—	—	—	—	—

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P. & O. Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; A.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Stock House, 75, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Established 150 Bombay and Karachi: Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter, and Hughes, 9, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

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Steamer.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
†ROTORUA	12,500	Oct. 17
REMUERA	11,500	Oct. 24
RANGITIKI(new motor vessel)	17,000	Nov. 20
WAIRNGI	11,000	Dec. 19
†RUAPEHU	9,000	Dec. 19

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FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
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	Tons.	London.	Plymouth.
BALRANALD	13,000	Oct. 10	Oct. 11
BALLARAT	13,000	Oct. 24	Oct. 25
BENDIGO	13,000	Nov. 7	Nov. 8
*BARADINE	13,000	Nov. 21	Nov. 22

*Carrying HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden.
Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	17,000	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
R.M.S. MOOLTAN	17,000	Dec. 26	Jan. 2

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CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORAMA	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19
ORFORD	20,000	Oct. 25	Oct. 31	Nov. 2
ORONTES	20,000	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
ORMONDE	15,000	Dec. 6	Dec. 12	Dec. 14
ORSOVA	12,000	Dec. 20	Dec. 26	Dec. 28
ORONTES	20,000	Jan. 3	Jan. 9	Jan. 11
ORONSAY	20,000	Jan. 17	Jan. 23	Jan. 25

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Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
bCity of Canterbury	14,421	Oct. 14	Madras and Calcutta
aCity of Paris	10,902	Oct. 14	Bombay and Karachi
dCity of Venice	8,308	Oct. 24	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Benares	14,421	Oct. 28	Colombo and Calcutta
aCity of York	7,844	Oct. 30	Bombay and Karachi
City of Marseilles	8,267	Nov. 13	Bombay and Karachi
eCity of Lahore	8,963	Nov. 14	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (a) Marseilles, (b) Port Said, (c) Madras.
(d) Direct from Marseilles.
(e) Direct from Southampton.
LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Cairo	7,882	Oct. 11	C. Town, Algoa B.
City of Karachi	7,575	Nov. 15	E. London, Natal

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Ship.	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
HARUNA MARU	16,500	Oct. 10	Oct. 17	Oct. 19
KAMO MARU	8,000	Oct. 24	Nov. 1	Nov. 3
KATORI MARU	16,000	Nov. 7	Nov. 14	Nov. 16

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CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
ANGKOR ... Oct. 14 and Nov. 11 | SPHINX
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
CHAMPOLLION ... Oct. 17 and Oct. 31 ... R. DE JOINVILLE
FIR-RUS, ISTANBUL, IZMIR, & BEYROUT.
Pharaon Lloyd ... Oct. 16 and Nov. 13 ... Chevreul Gautier
EGYPT, PALESTINE, BEYROUT (Tyre).
LOTUS ... Oct. 14 and Oct. 21 ... MARSEYTE PACHA
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Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool	Sailing Marseilles.
Oxfordshire	12,500	Oct. 17	Oct. 23
Staffordshire	15,000	Oct. 31	Nov. 6
Gloucestershire	12,000	Nov. 14	Nov. 20
Cheshire	15,000	Nov. 28	Dec. 6

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Phone, Regent 6050, 8061.

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11, Clarges (REGENT-STREET, S.W.1. Regent 7607.
101, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3. Avenue 9670.

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TO NEW YORK.

	Steamer.	From.	Line.
Oct. 11	AQUITANIA ..... b	Southampton	Cunard
11	WESTERNLAND ..... p	London	A.M.L.
11	CEDRIC ..... a, i	Liverpool	White Star
11	CARONIA ..... g, e	Southampton	Cunard
11	PENNLAND ..... b	Southampton	Red Star
11	ANTONIA c	Liverpool	Cunard
11	ANTONIA	Glasgow	Anchor
15	OLYMPIC ..... b	Southampton	White Star
15	CAMERONIA ..... a, c, f	Glasgow	Anchor
18	BERENGARIA ..... b	Southampton	Cunard
18	ADRIATIC ..... d	Liverpool	White Star
18	SCYTHIA c	Liverpool	Cunard
18	ALAUNIA ..... g	Southampton	Cunard
22	MAJESTIC ..... b	Southampton	White Star
25	CALEDONIA c	Glasgow	Anchor
25	MAURETANIA ..... b	Southampton	Cunard
25	BRITANNIC ..... g, e	Liverpool	White Star
25	MINNETONKA ..... a	London	A.T.L.
25	CARMANIA ..... g, e	Southampton	Cunard
25	CALEDONIA ..... f	Liverpool	Cunard
25	WESTERNLAND ..... p	Southampton	Red Star
25	HOMERIC ..... b	Southampton	White Star
31	TRANSYLVANIA ..... c, f	Glasgow	Anchor
Nov. 1	AQUITANIA ..... b	Southampton	Cunard
1	SAMARIA ..... a, c	Liverpool	Cunard
1	AURANIA ..... f	Southampton	Cunard

a Also calls Boston. b Via Cherbourg. c Via Belfast. d Via Belfast and Glasgow. e Via Queenstown. f Via Moville. g Via Havre. h Via Boulogne. i Via Queenstown and Galway.

CANADA
TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL.

	Steamer.	From.	Line.
Oct. 10	DUCHESS OF ATHOLL k	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
16	MONTCALM ..... n	Southampton	Can. Pac.
17	DUCHESS OF BEDFORD k	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
17	DORIC ..... m	Liverpool	White Star
17	LETITIA ..... o	Glasgow	Anch. Don.
18	AUSONIA	Southampton	Cunard
24	DUCHESS OF YORK k	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
24	ANDANIA ..... o	Liverpool	Cunard
29	WESTERNLAND ..... p	Southampton	Red Star
31	DUCHESS OF RICHMOND k	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
31	LAURENTIC ..... m	Liverpool	White Star
31	ATHENIC ..... o	Glasgow	Anch. Don.
Nov. 1	MONTCLARE ..... n	Southampton	Can. Pac.
1	ANCANIA ..... o	Southampton	Cunard

k Via Belfast and Greenock. m Via Belfast and Glasgow. n Via Cherbourg. o Via Belfast. p To Halifax, N.S.

Apply COMPANIES' OFFICES or local agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.
PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.
"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER."
LAND AT PLYMOUTH AND SAVE ANYTHING FROM TWELVE TO SIXTEEN HOURS. (THE MAILS TAKE THIS ROUTE.) EMBARK ALSO AT PLYMOUTH. THE ADVANTAGE IS PRECISELY THE SAME.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"ILE DE FRANCE" (e) ..	Oct. 16	Oct. 22
"DE GRASSE" (c) ..	Oct. 22	Oct. 30
"LAFAYETTE" (c) ..	Oct. 29	Nov. 6
"PARIS" (e) ..	Nov. 5	Nov. 11
"ILE DE FRANCE" (e) ..	Nov. 12	Nov. 18
"DE GRASSE" (c) ..	Nov. 19	Nov. 27

(e) Express First and Second Class Liners.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Liners.

Also
HAVRE to HOUSTON Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.
HAVRE to NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS.
LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, VANCOUVER. (First Class only.)

PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.
TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA.
S.S. "CURA" .. .. Nov. 3
S.S. "FLANDRE" .. .. Dec. 1
Also SERVICES to
CUBA, MEXICO, HAITI, &c.
Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

Winter in the
BRITISH WEST INDIES.
"The Islands of Sunshine."
Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara.
Six weeks' Round Voyage, £67.
HARRISON LINE.
S.S. INANDA and S.S. INGOMA.
Sailing from London.
For full particulars apply THOS. and JAS. HARRISON, Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; or J. D. HEWETT and Co., Ltd., 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD.
SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICES
from SOUTHAMPTON, viâ SPAIN, PORTUGAL, LAS PALMAS.

PERNAMBUCO	S.S. "ZEELANDIA"	23 OCT.
BAHIA	S.S. " ZEELANDIA "	6 NOV.
RIO DE JANEIRO	S.S. " ORANJA "	20 NOV.
SANTOS	S.S. "FLANDRIA "	11 DEC.
MONTEVIDEO	For passage and full information apply to the Agents.	
BUENOS AIRES	D. H. DRAKEFORD, 80, Haymarket, S.W.1.	

W. WAINWRIGHT BROS. and Co., Ltd., 21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, or 20, Queen's-terrace, Southampton.

NELSON LINE. SOUTH AMERICA.
LARGEST & LATEST LINERS FROM LONDON TO RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.
SUNSHINE TRIPS TO SPAIN, PORTUGAL and CANARY ISLANDS.

	Sat.
M.V. HIGHLAND PRINCESS ..	Oct. 18
M.V. HIGHLAND BRIGADE ..	Nov. 1

Full details on request to:—
Passenger Office: 98, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3.
West End Agency, 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN.
NEW YORK.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON and CHERBOURG.
EUROPA ..... OCT. 17
Carrying First and Second Class, also Tourist Third Cabin.
FROM BOULOGNE and SOUTHAMPTON.
BERLIN ..... OCT. 31
Carrying Cabin, Tourist Third, and Third Class.
MOXON BALTZ and Co., Ltd.,
11a, Lower Regent-street, S.W.1; Bevis Marks House, E.C.3; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool; or to General Agency, Norddeutscher Lloyd, 1, Rue Scribe, Paris.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
(Hapag).
ACCELERATED PASSAGE—7 days.
SOUTHAMPTON TO NEW YORK.

NEW YORK	Oct. 11
DEUTSCHLAND	Oct. 18
HAMBURG	Oct. 25
ALBERT BALLIN	Nov. 1

SHORT SEA TRIPS.
Southampton to Hamburg, Oct. 15, Oct. 16.

WONDER WORLD CRUISE
of the
S.S. "RESOLUTE" 20,000 tons.
January, 1931.
ENJOY 140 days on this luxurious LINER and see the WORLD.—No less than 33 countries of impelling interest with all their individual fascinations are visited.—The total distance of over 38,000 miles is covered on this WONDER CRUISE.
A LIFE'S EXPERIENCE FROM £411 10s
TO TRINIDAD and CENTRAL AMERICA.
Magdalena from Southampton .. .. Nov. 5
Orinoco .. .. Dec. 3
Galicia from Plymouth .. .. Oct. 23
COLOMBO, STRAITS and FAR EAST.
Regular Fortnightly Sailings from Hamburg, Rotterdam and Genoa.
Apply to Wm. H. MULLER and Co. (London), Ltd., 66-68, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

ANCHOR LINE. LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.
*CASTALIA .. Oct. 10 | *CIRCASSIA .. Nov. 26
‡CALIFORNIA .. Oct. 21 | *ELYSIA .. Dec. 12
* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
‡ First Class and Third Cabin Passengers.
Vessels recognized by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
New T.S.S. CALIFORNIA, 17,000 TONS.
Carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CABIN passengers, will leave LIVERPOOL Oct. 21, MARSEILLES Oct. 27. All First Class state rooms are fitted with Punkah Louvres and with fans. This vessel has exceptionally fine Third Cabin accommodation.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

ANDANIA ..	Oct. 11	CALEDONIA Oct. 24
CAMERONIA ..	Oct. 17	PENNSYLVANIA Oct. 25

ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE. London, Southampton.

*CARNARVON CASTLE ..	—	Oct. 10
†DURBAN CASTLE ..	Oct. 16	—
†EDINBURGH CASTLE ..	—	Oct. 16
†WINCHESTER CASTLE ..	—	Oct. 24

* Via Madeira. † Via Tenerife, Ascension, and St. Helena.
Christmas and New Year
TOURS TO SOUTH AFRICA
at reduced return fares by Mail Vessels sailing 5th and 16th December, 1930 and 2nd and 30th January, 1931.
Apply to the Line, 3, Lower Regent-street, S.W.1; 2, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

ROYAL
NEDERLAND MAIL LINE
FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO
SUMATRA, SINGAPORE, JAVA
VIA ALGIERS, GENOA, PORT SAID AND COLOMBO.
THROUGH BOOKINGS VIA JAVA TO
AUSTRALIA & THE FAR EAST.
D. H. DRAKEFORD, General Passenger Agent for Great Britain, 80, Haymarket, S.W.1. Gerrard 5433-4-5.

WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA.
Special pleasure cruises and Tourist Round Trip Fares. ALL LINES.
Full details in programme free on application.
HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT & CO., LTD., 25, Cockspur-street, LONDON, S.W.1. Ger. 2094-5.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
BY
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE,
BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS
TO
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
*ALMANZORA ..	15,551	Oct. 10	—
†DESNA ..	11,483	—	Oct. 11
ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	Oct. 24	—
†DEMERARA ..	11,484	—	Oct. 25
*ARLANZA ..	14,622	Nov. 6	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	Nov. 20	—
DARRO ..	11,484	—	Nov. 22
*ALMANZORA ..	15,551	Dec. 4	—

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.
EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE
TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA — Via France, Spain. — PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
OROPESA (calls Jamaica) ..	14,075	Oct. 16
ORBITA ..	15,195	Oct. 30
OROYA (omits Bermuda) ..	12,257	Nov. 13
ORCOMA ..	11,580	Nov. 27

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

CHRISTMAS CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN, &c.
BY R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS."
From SOUTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 19.
19 Days. Fares 38 Guineas and upward.

WEST INDIES CRUISE.
From SOUTHAMPTON, JANUARY 23.
45 Days. Fares 97 Guineas and upward.
LATEST "ATLANTIS" FEATURES.
9 HOLES MIDGET GOLF COURSE.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Gores, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

SOUTH AMERICA
by
BLUE STAR LINE
BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
to
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

"ANDALUCIA STAR" }	From	{17 OCT.
"AVELONA STAR" }	London	{31 OCT.
"AVILES STAR" }	and	{14 NOV.
"ALMEDA STAR"	Boulogne	28 NOV.

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY. Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.
STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN. Monthly from £60.

SUNSHINE CRUISES
By the World's Most Delightful Cruising Liner
"ARANDORA STAR,"
With Perfect Cuisine and Service.
The interest aroused by the "Arandora Star" has been such that the new Musical Play at Daly's Theatre devotes one act to scenes on board.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON
OCT. 14TH FOR 24 DAYS to
TANGIER, PALERMO, RHODES, CONSTANTINOPLE, ATHENS, MALTA, ALGIERS & MALAGA.
CHRISTMAS SUNSHINE CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN
DEC. 19TH for 19 DAYS to
CEUTA (for TETUAN), PALERMO, NAPLES, VILLEFRANCHE (for MONTE CARLO), MALAGA, LISBON.
38 Gns. and Upwards.
SPECIAL 46 DAYS'
WEST INDIES CRUISE, JANUARY 24, 1931.
EASTER IN THE HOLY LAND MARCH 20TH, 1931.
FOR 39 DAYS TO
TANGIER, MALLORCA, DERNA, PORT SAID, JAFFA (for JERUSALEM), CYPRUS, HAIFA, BEIRUT, RHODES, SUSA (FOR KAIROUAN), ALGIERS.
For all sailings and "Arandora Star" Cruise Programme apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street (Phone, Gerrard 5071); 40, St. Mary Axe; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co., and Tourist Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Esperance Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton	Oct. 29
Jervis Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton	Nov. 26
Largs Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton	Dec. 10

Fares from £85 to £52.
ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.2; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; or principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND VIA PANAMA CANAL
THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.
Through Bookings to Australia.

*TAMAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton	10 Oct.
†ATHENIC	12,554 tons from Southampton	7 Nov.
†IONIC	12,554 tons from Southampton	5 Dec.
*MATAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton	2 Jan., 1931
†TAINUI	11,020 tons from Southampton	30 Jan.

* Oil burner. †1st and 2nd class only.
‡ Cabin and 3rd class only.
Apply to the Company, 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.
ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL and MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA.
AENEAS .. 11 Oct. | ANTENOR .. 3 Jan.
SARPEDON .. 8 Nov. | HECTOR .. 31 Jan.
PATROCLUS .. 6 Dec. | ULYSSES .. 14 Feb.
SHORT SEA VOYAGES.
Special Winter Return Rates: Port Said £48, Colombo £72. Madeira £112 10s.
London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.2, or principal Travel Agents.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE
TO
SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.
A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Rates.
(1) S.S. THEMISTOCLES — From Liverpool 10th OCT.
(2) S.S. ULYSSES — Liverpool 8th NOV.
(3) S.S. EURIPIDES — Liverpool 6th DEC.
(1) First Class only.
(3) First and Third Class.
For full particulars apply to:—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, Pier Head Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

PORTUGAL, MADEIRA, BRAZIL.
S.S. Hildebrand, from Liverpool .. .. .. Nov. 18
S.S. Denis, from Liverpool .. .. Dec. 9
Six weeks' Cruises, 1,000 miles up the Amazon.
Send for Booklet.
For fares and accommodation apply Dept. T.
BOOTH LINE, 16, Adelphi-terr. London, W.C.2; or Cunard Building, Liverpool.

FABRE LINE.

	Marseilles.	Alexandria.	Jaffa.	Beyrut.
"PATRIA"	Oct. 11	Oct. 15	Oct. 18	Oct. 17
"PROVIDENCE"	Oct. 18	Oct. 22	Oct. 25	Oct. 24
"ALESIA"	Oct. 28	Nov. 2	Nov. 6	Nov. 4
"PATRIA"	Nov. 5	Nov. 9	Nov. 12	Nov. 11
"PATRIA"	Nov. 25	Nov. 29	Nov. 29	Nov. 28

* Calls MALTA, Oct. 30.
MARSEILLES—WEST AFRICAN PORTS.
MARSEILLES—NEW YORK.
Via Madeira, Lisbon, Azores.
THROUGH RATES FROM LONDON.
Apply JAPP HATCH and Co., Ltd., 166, Piccadilly, London, W.1. Tele., Gerrard 4494.

TANGIER, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES.
SHORT SEA TRIPS.
ROTTERDAM LLOYD.
FORTNIGHTLY from and to SOUTHAMPTON for EGYPT, CEYLON, SUMATRA, SINGAPORE & JAVA.

S.S. Insulinde	..	10 000	Oct. 17
M.S. Bakleran	..	17,000	Oct. 31

Apply U.K. Agents, Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-ave., London, E.C.3; West End Passage Agency, The American Express Co., Inc., 6, Haymarket, S.W.1.

Cie. de NAVIGATION MIXTE
(Cie. Touache)
TO ALGERIA
from Port-Vendres
TO ALGERIA—TUNISIA
from Marseilles.
CRUISES TO THE BALEARIC ISLES.
Full information from:—
DEAN & DAWSON, LTD..
General Agents for Great Britain and Ireland, 7, BLANDFORD-SQUARE, N.W.1, and 50-Branches.

TOURS

FYFFES LINE.
Direct Regular Passenger Services to
JAMAICA, BARBADOS, TRINIDAD, PANAMA, COSTA RICA, COLOMBIA, HONDURAS.
Single cabins, bedsteads, berths, private bath rooms. No inside rooms. First class only.
For further particulars apply to
ELDERS & FYFFES, LIMITED,
31, Bow-street, W.C.2 (Temple Bar 5555), or City Agents, A. J. Shepherd and Co., 50, Old Broad-street, E.C.2.

FOR DETAILS OF
ALL CRUISES by ALL LINES
AND TOURS IN
ALL COUNTRIES
CONSULT
MAJOR W. B. BLAKE, Ltd

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BLACKPOOL.
APPOINTMENT OF BOROUGH TREASURER AND CHIEF RATING AND VALUATION OFFICER.
The Council invite APPLICATIONS for the above APPOINTMENT, at a commencing inclusive salary of £1,000 per annum, rising by annual increments of £100 to a maximum of £1,500 per annum. All fees, emoluments, or other payments at any time received from any source in respect of any of the duties performed shall be paid over to the Corporation.
Applications will only be entertained from those who have a thorough practical acquaintance with the work of Municipal Finance and Accountancy, and candidates must have passed either the Final examination of the Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants (Incorporated), the Institute of Chartered Accountants, or the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors.
The person appointed will be required to devote the whole of his time to his duties, to take the entire responsibility, under the Finance Committee, of all the accounts and finances of the Borough (including the accounts of the Assessment, Education, and Public Assistance Committees for the Borough), carry out the duties now performed by the Borough Treasurer in regard to the levy and collection of local taxation, licences, and any other duties which the Corporation may require him to discharge.
Except with the consent of the Corporation, he shall not accept any other paid office or appointment.
The engagement, which may be determined at any time by three casendar months' previous notice on either side, will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government and Other Officers' (Superannuation Act, 1922, and the selected candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.
Applicants must be between 30 and 45 years of age.
Applications, on forms to be obtained from my office, must be posted or delivered to me under cover, endorsed "Borough Treasurer," not later than Saturday, the 15th November, 1930, accompanied by three testimonials or recent date.
Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be an absolute disqualification, and candidates may not forward to the members of the Council copies of their applications and testimonials.
The person appointed will be required to sign an agreement of service to be prepared by me.
D. L. HARBOTTLE, Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Blackpool, October, 1930.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF MIDDLESBROUGH.
ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS (2).
The Council invite APPLICATIONS from duly qualified MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS for TWO WHOLE-TIME OFFICERS to undertake the combined duties of District Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator, &c., in an allotted district within the Borough.
The commencing salary for each post will be £500 per annum. If residence is required at the Municipal Hospital, the commencing salary will be £350 with residential allowance valued at £150 per annum.
The appointed candidates may be required, at the discretion of the Council, to undertake such duties of a medical or surgical nature in the Public Health Services of the County Borough as may be assigned to them, and they will work under the direction and control of the Medical Officer of Health or such other officer as the Council may direct.
Particulars relating to the appointment may be obtained on application to him at the Health Department, Municipal Buildings, Middlesbrough.
Applications, with three recent testimonials, must be forwarded to the undersigned not later than 14th October, 1930.
PRESTON KITCHEN, Town Clerk.
Municipal Buildings, Middlesbrough.
29th September, 1930.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.
VACANCIES AND APPOINTMENTS:—Probationary Inspectors in the Engineering Department of the Post Office (17-23, with extension for service in H.M. Forces), 23rd October. Clerical Classes (General and Departmental) open to competition to boys (16-17), 20th October. Departmental Clerical Class (Women), Ministry of Labour (18-19), 30th October. Female Sorting Assistants in the General Post Office, London (15-18), 30th November. Clerical Classes (second-class) and Departmentally limited to Established Members of the Minor and Manipulative Grades of the Civil Service (under 30), 4th November. Shorthand Typists (Female), limited to Established Typists and Clerk Typists (19 and upwards), and to Temporary Shorthand Typists and Clerk Shorthand Typists (19-40) in the Civil Service, 11th December. Officers of Customs and Excise (19-21, with extension in certain cases), 1st January, 1931.
The dates specified above are the latest on which application forms can be received. Regulations and particulars together with the forms on which applications must be made will be sent in response to requests (preferably postcard) addressed to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington-gardens, London, W.1.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the following POSTS in the LABORATORIES of the PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT, CAIRO:—
DEPUTY DIRECTOR. Salary £E.1,140-£E.1,390 according to qualifications and experience. Applicant must possess a registrable medical qualification and have practised long enough to be recognised by Institutes for a period of not less than six years. Preference will be given to applicants who have occupied a university teaching post or who have had experience in laboratory administration, and that have published original researches or works in bacteriology. Age should not exceed 45 years. Appointment for five years.
FIRST BACTERIOLOGIST. Salary £E.960-£E.1,200 according to qualifications and experience. Applicant must possess a registrable medical qualification, and age should not exceed 40 years. Appointment for five years.
Applications, stating age, qualifications and past experience, accompanied by copies of recent testimonials, should be addressed to the Under-Secretary of State, Department of Public Health, Cairo, before October 31, 1930. Further particulars may be obtained from the Royal Egyptian Legation, 75, South Audley-street, W.1.

ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL.
SURGICAL REGISTRARS. The Committee invite APPLICATIONS for the appointment of THREE REGISTRARS (Male) as from November 1st. Honorarium £165 per annum. The appointments are for 12 months, renewable for a further 12 months on the recommendation of the Medical Board. Applications, with copies of three recent testimonials, should reach the Secretary, 234, Gt. Portland-street, W.1, not later than October 22nd.

ST. MARYLEBONE BOROUGH COUNCIL.
LIBRARY ASSISTANT.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the POSITION of ASSISTANT (Third Class Grade) in the Public Library, the salary for which is £123 per annum, rising (subject to approved service) by annual increments of £6 to a maximum at the rate of £255 per annum. Candidates must have passed the Qualifying Examination and must possess the certificate of the Library Association or of the School of Librarianship. The appointment will be subject to medical examination and the provisions of the Council's superannuation Scheme.
Applications, in candidates' own handwriting, together with copies of not more than three recent testimonials, which will not be returned, must be delivered to the Town Clerk, Town Hall, St. Marylebone, W.1, endorsed "Library Assistant," not later than noon on Monday, the 20th October, 1930. Canvassing will disqualify.

MINISTRY of TRANSPORT.
APPLICATIONS are invited from QUALIFIED MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS for FULL-TIME NON-PENSIONABLE APPOINTMENTS of CERTIFYING OFFICERS in the various AREA TRAFFIC COMMISSIONERS' OFFICES in GREAT BRITAIN at salaries of £600 to £700 per annum, inclusive. Travelling, &c., expenses on the usual Civil Service scale are payable in addition.
The duties of the appointments will be concerned with the examination of the mechanical condition of motor vehicles, and only applicants who have had technical training and practical experience as mechanical and automobile engineers will be considered.
Forms of application can be obtained from the Establishment Officer, Ministry of Transport, Whitehall-gardens, S.W.1. Last day for receipt of applications 24th October, 1930.

THE CORPORATION of the CITY of LONDON invites APPLICATIONS for a SENIOR CLERKSHIP in the Town Clerk's Office. Salary £400 per annum.
Candidates must be between 30 and 40 years of age on the 1st October, 1930, and should preferably have municipal experience and a knowledge of committee work.
Applications on the prescribed form, and accompanied by three testimonials, should be addressed to the Town Clerk, Guildhall, E.C.2, to reach him on or before Monday, the 20th October.
Forms of application and further particulars may be obtained from the Town Clerk's Office.
BELL.
Guildhall, E.C.2.

POST FILLED

BOX E.1143, E.1144, The Times, October 3.—Applicants are advised that the post advertised has been filled.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

APPLICANTS' testimonials typed by return: 12 of one 1s. 3d., 30 2s., 50 2s. 6d.; quarto or foolscap.—King, 11a, Fulwood-place, High Holborn, W.C.1. (Holborn 7353.)

AN educated man of good appearance is required for reception duties in the West End office; age 25-30; salary and full commission.—Write, stating age, education, and experience, to Box M.1506, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

AN Albert Salesman wanted.—We need four brainy Albert Shave Stock advertising and selling salesmen. 30 to 40 years of age, for brainy jobs. Men who believe enough in their salesmanship to pit their sense and energy against one of the highest type selling jobs in England. That job is convincing Managing Directors that they need and can profit from an Industrial Service used by thousands of our clients—no task for the weakling. Relatively few men possess sufficient sales tact with ideas Selling Experience to earn more than mediocre money in this work. The right man can earn his own income. It is straight commission and plenty of it. This eliminates 50 per cent. of the interviewing salesmen who could not sell it any way. Prove to us you have met and overcome real selling resistance—there's a bigger position awaiting you. Five such men, after proving their ability in the field with the kit, have recently been promoted. If you want big money and know what salesmanship must do to earn it then you will talk it over with us. No information given over the telephone, but ring Gerrard 6256-9 for appointment, or write us with fullest details to Mather (London), Limited, 24, Warwick-street, London, W.1.

AN Opportunity, with prospects for men, Services, Varsity, or retired from abroad, to qualify by work and ability for 20-30 executive positions which can yield £600-£1,000 a year progressively to right men. Training free. Our big advantage. Attractive work of national character. Business experience not essential. Start 14th. Keen and hard workers only need write, with particulars of education, career, &c., Box F.635, The Times, E.C.4.

AN opening will shortly occur where a Constructional Steelwork Engineer, with experience as General Manager in this class of Engineering would find an improving position. Applicants must be under 45 years of age, of good address, with exceptional references, experience, and ability to deal with every side of the business.—Write, in first instance and in confidence, giving fullest particulars and stating commencing salary required, Box E.1155, The Times, E.C.4.

AN opportunity occurs for one or two high-grade Specialty salesmen to enter a new field. Sales must be to retailers. Selected candidates will be required to start at once in London or nearby counties.—Write fully Box E.1500, The Times, E.C.4.

ARCHITECTURAL Metal Work.—Traveller required with connexion among London architects for good-class work.—Write, stating experience and salary required, to "Metal," care of Dixons, 195, Oxford-street, W.1.

BALLROOM Dancing Partners (six ladies and one gentleman) required; good social standing and personality essential; if no previous professional experience training facilities provided.—Apply personally between 3 and 5 p.m., Saturday, Century Ballroom, 100, Regent-street, W.1.

BRITISH Tyre Maintenance Organisation rapidly expanding in the provinces requires assistant for counties of Sussex, Surrey, and Hampshire; preference for Public School product; car essential; commission only for trial period; excellent prospects.—Apply in writing only, to E. C. Puttock, Victor House, 1, Baker-street, W.1.

BOOKSELLING.—Young Lady Assistant, not over 25, required for Christmas trade with possible permanency; previous experience not necessary, but sound literary knowledge essential.—Apply by letter to F. J. Ward, 3, Baker-street, W.1.

CIRCUS Worker, experienced, outdoor.—Worcester Country, 100, Regent-street, W.1.

DRAUGHTSMEN wanted for electro-mechanical instruments; sound modern production methods backed by experience; knowledge of telegraph-telephone practice desirable; good prospects for right men.—Write, stating age and experience and salary required, with fullest particulars, to Creed and Co., Ltd., Telegraph Engineers, East Croydon.

FOLKESTONE, Dover or Hastings.—An advertising Representative is required with some experience of travelling on the road for London daily newspaper; age 26-35; salary and commission; must be well educated and of good appearance.—Write Box H.6143, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

GALLAHER, Limited, require Assistant Manager for supply department at Belfast; only those with first-class experience as buyers with tobacco and cigarette manufacturers need apply.—Write in first instance, stating age, previous experience, and salary required, to 67, Clerkenwell-road, London, E.C.1.

HEAD Engineer required for large London Factory to work under direction of Chief Combine Engineer; should be young man with real ability, initiative, and eager to make progress.—Write, stating age, qualifications, and experience, to "Director," Crosse and Blackwell, Ltd., 21, Soho-square, W.1.

JEWELLERY Trade.—Capable Assistant required for West End shop; must be thoroughly experienced in trade; good wages for right man.—Write Box E.1303, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY required, must be of good education, ambitious, and tactful; with personality; able to work well with clients and others; good income easily earned; age 25-50; no canvassing.—Write Box 044, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

OPPORTUNITIES Abroad.—An Advertisement in "The Times Weekly Edition" will put you in touch with prospective employers in the British Dominions and elsewhere. The charge is 1s. per line of seven words, and if desired replies may be addressed to a Box Number at The Times" Office, London, that address to be counted as six words. For use of a Box Number and postage of replies a fee of 6d. is charged. Announcements should be sent to The Times Weekly Edition, E.C.4.

REPRESENTATIVE for exclusive territory to sell nationally advertised motor accessories; must have personality and selling ability; prior consideration to car owner; good remuneration and prospects.—Write first instance, Mr. Gee, 11, Jewry-street, London, E.C.2.

REQUIRED.—Well-known Chocolate Manufacturers require the services of several first-class Senior Salesmen; liberal terms; knowledge of confectionery trade preferred but not essential. Applicants must be capable salesmen and have vision and ideas. Unlimited scope for right men. Unless you have these qualifications it is useless applying.—Write, giving full details, age, &c., to Z.F.506, care of Deacon's, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.

SOLICITOR, London, with growing general practice, requires Articled Clerk; university man preferred; prospect early succession or partnership with successor.—Write Box 06062, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WANTED for Rio de Janeiro, competent Male Shorthand-typist, age about 24, single, well educated; three years' agreement; first-class return passage paid; good prospects; knowledge of Portuguese an advantage.—Write, references and full details, to "G. K.," care of J. W. Vickers and Co., Ltd., 24, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

WANTED, Traveller, aged about 30, amongst hardware dealers and hotels; new line; 10 per cent. commission; references.—Box 245, Wheeler's Advertising Agency, Manchester.

A Brilliant Career is open to the Pitman-trained student. Specialised home-study courses.—Write for free booklet, "The Key to a Successful Career," Pitman's Correspondence College, 197 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

A MERITOUS Men. Free introduction to suited A vacancies are given to Russell-trained men. Great British firms are regularly being supplied with particulars of Russell-trained men who studied in their spare time (just as you can) the Russell Course in Scientific Salesmanship. Over 40,000 men through "Your Future—How to make it Secure" have been shown how to succeed in Salesmanship. Send to-day for your copy—free and post free.—The Russell Hart Co., Ltd., 65, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

A MERITOUS Men should send to-day for Johnson's A List of Foreign Manufacturers requiring British Agents. Gratis and post free. Scores of first-class and exclusive openings. Potential fortunes for active men.—Johnson and Partners, Ltd., 159, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4. Central 5172 (5 lines), Extension 17.

ARE you seeking a position abroad?—Africa, India, Brazil, &c., or at home? Clerks, Accountants, Engineers, Salesmen, and others should write for booklet and for particulars of assistance rendered, terms and details of past successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 11), 235, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business est. 1908.

ARE you happy in your job? Half your life is spent at work, so why not be happy? The life of a salesman is not only enjoyable but adventurous, with plenty of scope for the right man to make rapid progress. A good selling record quickly leads to promotion—there is no waiting for dead men's shoes. Ability, energy, and initiative reap rich rewards in the profession of Salesmanship. Go-ahead men should write, 'phone, or call for full particulars of the opportunities and positions which await them.—Apply British School of Selling (Salesmanship), Ltd., 7, Southampton-street, Holborn, W.C.1. 'Phone, Holborn 0004, 0005.

BUSINESS and professional men, earning capacity not less than £250 per annum, who are desirous of improving their positions or wishing to obtain a well-paid post should call, 'phone, or write Mr. George Brook, Appointment Specialist, 50-51, High Holborn, W.C.1. Chancery 8421.

CHARTERED Secretaries' Examinations.—Expert postal and oral tuition of the highest grade provided at reasonable fees, payable by instalments. Articles not necessary.—Apply Registrar, Chartered Secretaries Students' Societies' Coaching Classes, 19, London Wall, E.C.2. (Chichenal, Metropolitan 904).

EARN Big Money in the Wireless Trade!—Become a trained salesman and radio expert. A short training enables you to qualify for a really big job with good salary, ending in a permanent position with progressive employers. Write post-card for syllabus of Special Six-weeks' Course of Instruction in the evenings (commencing October). Dept. T.C.2, The London Telegraph Training College, Ltd., Morse House, Earl's Court, S.W.5. (Est. 34 years.)

PARENTS should apply to the London Telegraph Training College, Ltd. (estab. 34 years), for particulars of special and remunerative positions available after tuition to Youths of from 15 years of age.—Write for prospectus to Dept. "A," Morse House, Earl's Court, S.W.5.

THE Public School or 'Varsity Men on the threshold of a career, also those returned from abroad or retired from Services.—Write for details of "The New Salesmanship," the career of the future. Business Careers Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

£150 to £2000 salary for Certificated Bookkeepers. Individual postal tuition. Fee moderate, easy payments. Success at exams. assured. Appointments Bureau. Booklet free.—City Correspondence College (D.44), 23, Coleman-street, London, E.C.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

ARTIST required for the preparation of advertisement designs. Only the highest standard of work will be considered. Excellent wages for man of ability.—Apply Studio, 32, Tothill-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

COPY-WRITER required, accustomed to Newspaper and Catalogue work, by South African house. State age, married or single, wages required. Also give particulars and references. Write in first instance. Passage provided.—Write Box R.1497, The Times, E.C.4.

EDITOR for modern trade monthly; bright article and correspondence writer; economical layout and material make-up; previous experience first-rate trade or popular journal essential; opportunity for energetic young journalist with progressive group.—Write, with full details, experience, and specimens, to Box R.1504, The Times, E.C.4.

LAY-OUT man required for leading firm of printers in South Africa; must have good knowledge catalogue and general commercial design; wages £8 10s. per week, second class passage, and two years' agreement. State full particulars past experience, age, whether married.—Write Box E.1498, The Times, E.C.4.

POSITION of Editor and Manager of "The Brewers' Journal" being now vacant through death, the Proprietors are open to receive applications.—Address "The Brewers' Journal," Eastcheap-buildings, E.C.3.

ARTICLED PUPILS

A Vacancy occurs at Branch Office of West End Estate Agents for Articled Pupil; personal supervision given. Moderate premium, returnable in small salary.—Write Box F.660, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARTERED Accountants (City) have vacancy for articled clerk; old established general practice; personal supervision of principals; premium 150 guineas, returnable as salary.—Z. D. 636, Deacon's, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.

FRUIT Farming.—Pupil, good opportunity on new farm just being planted; premium £50; returnable.—Write Box M.190, The Times, E.C.4.

JOURNALIST has vacancy in his Fleet-street office for a personal Pupil with literary ability.—Write Box M.64, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY (young) as Pupil for Showroom. Court Dressmaker,—Hilliard, Bond-street House, 14, Clifford-street, W.1.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

WANTED, Shorthand-Typist, secretarial and research work.—Apply R. G. Randall, 57, Chancery-lane, W.C.2. Thursday morning, between 11 and 1.

ACTIVE Posts for ambitious women only! Men of affairs need efficient Private Secretaries; our Private Secretary's Course will give you the required knowledge to fit you for an independent post; qualified students offered secretarial vacancies.—Send to-day for "The Personal Secretary," free and no obligation, Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 20, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

LADY Clerks, Typists, &c., prepare for a more remunerative post through Pitman's College.—Write for free booklet, mentioning "Day," "Evening," or Postal Section, 198 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

PRIVATE Secretaryship for Ladies. The ideal occupation for gentlewomen. Ladies of education and ambition should adopt this interesting career, which affords pleasing prospects and high social status. Interesting Book offered free, telling of the Specialised Postal Training Courses of the Metropolitan College, Dept. P.2, St. Albans. It is in your greatest interest to write now.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

ABSTAINER.—Trustworthy Man recommended as Carrier, Tent Collector, Night Watchman, Handyman, Porter, Insurance Agent, or Salesman of small goods; able to drive Trojan van; age 48; excellent character.—Write Box R.1388, The Times, E.C.4.

ACCOUNTANT (Incorporated), 10 years' experience leading professional firm, desires position of trust, calling for intimate knowledge of accounts; some experience of holding companies' accounts; salary commensurate with responsibilities (not less than £400 per annum). No agencies.—Write Box M.188, The Times, E.C.4.

ADVERTISING Manager, widely experienced in getting results without lavish expenditure, seeks post with prospects.—Write Box M.189, The Times, E.C.4.

A Mechanical Engineer (48), through dissolved partnership, seeks Position; Executive experience, works management, installation, costing, estimating, &c. Highly experienced in press tools, jigs, bending fixtures for intensive production, first-class machinist; disengaged.—Write Box 8335, Frost-Smith, 64, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.2.

A Managing Director, thoroughly experienced in successfully developing world-wide manufacturing businesses on economical and profitable lines, would change to business affording greater scope.—Write Box M.182, The Times, E.C.4.

A Position with good prospects is required by man of 36 with exceptional experience; has been accountant, company secretary, and for past four years connected with export; in 1928-29 managed German subsidiary of American company.—Write Box 06111, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

A Sales Manager with successful record and commercial connexion throughout Britain desires appointment; experienced in company organization, accountancy, and costing.—Write Box 06206, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

CHARTERED Accountant, experienced commercial company, and taxation work, desires appointment.—Write Box F.520, The Times, E.C.4.

CLERK.—Advertiser, aged 21, five years' commercial experience, seeks Clerkship; good education; smart appearance; willing to learn; moderate salary.—G. J., 10, Observatory-road, East Sheen, S.W.14.

CONSTRUCTIVE Thinker, organiser, worker and public speaker requires opening; Oxonian, ex-officer; travelled.—Write Box R.1490, The Times, E.C.4.

COMMERCIAL Appointment required that demands organisation and management (general and sales), accountancy, and real business ability; over 20 years' first-class experience with chartered accountants and leading manufacturers; men of integrity with excellent record and references.—Write Box W.1792, The Times, E.C.4.

DRAUGHTSMAN wanted evening work, either drawing or tracing in first-class work; many years experience in electrical and wireless apparatus.—Write Box F.881, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGLISHMAN, son of K.C., ex-officer, age 34, height 6ft., 13st., good health, desires post; any capacity; excellent references.—Write Box 7, Whiteley's, Queen's-road, W.2.

ENGINEER, ex-Public School and Army, 15 years' experience general business abroad, fluent French and Spanish, wishes to return to Tropics in some form of business with payment on results.—Write Box 06098, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ENGLISHMAN, Public School and War service, overseas experience, age 32, seeks appointment abroad, preferably Far East, any capacity; reliable, hard working, and ambitious; request interview.—Write Box 06076, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ESTATE Agent (F.V.A.I.) having dissolved partnership seeks position Manager or otherwise in progressive office; 12 years' sound experience; well connected; strong personality; young and energetic; highest credentials.—RM/BREW, London, W.C.1.

EXPERIENCED Surveyor will Manage Property, any class, in exchange accommodation, small flat; finest advice and control; keenest prices; cash adjustment if large estate.—Write Box E.1315, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN, 25, single, speaks French, travelled far, owns car, adaptable, seeks post, home or abroad.—Write Box E.1260, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN, Public School, 26, six years business, keen, capable, adaptable, highest business and private references, seeks billet with prospects.—Write Box F.704, The Times, E.C.4.

LAW.—Solicitor, B.A.Cantab, 25; Post wanted where plenty work and experience obtainable.—Write "Bachelor," care of Smith's, 10, High Holborn, W.C.1.

OXFORD Graduate, Modern History, 21, French, German, literary ability, seeks post with Publisher or Bookseller.—Write Box W.1740, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLIC School man, 1922, two years Agricultural College two years brewing experience with Horses, outdoor life preferred.—Write Box F.694, The Times, E.C.4.

TEA Trade.—Young man desirous of obtaining position as buyer, has thorough knowledge of all branches of the trade, buying, blending, and Mincing-lane Market experience.—Write Box M.197, The Times, E.C.4.

TOY Salesman for first-class German manufacturer seeks appointment with export knowledge of trade; very good connexion.—Write Box M.193, The Times, E.C.4.

TYPEWRITING work required; prompt service; reasonable charges.—Write Box E.1023, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Man, 26, present Assistant Sales Manager large concern, desires change; secretarial duties (stenographer), accounts, correspondence, organising and administration; wide general experience.—Write Box 06138, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WORKS Manager, vigorous and determined man, experienced every branch organisation works and offices; expert machine assembly shops, and production for profit.—Write Box M.186, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG lady requires post as Pianist.—Write Miss Elford, 2, Hans-street, S.W.1.

YOUNG lady Artist desires junior post with good commercial firm, London; any kind of good-class painting where design and effect are important.—Write Box W.1822, The Times, E.C.4.

EX-OFFICERS and OTHER RANKS

THE Proprietors of The Times have placed this space at the disposal of the British Legion, Officers' Association for Employment Bureau, 3-4, Clements's Inn, Strand, London, W.C.2 (Telephone: Holborn 4769), on whom all replies should be addressed, quoting number or advertisement, date of insertion and the name of this paper.

EX-OFFICER, retired, War, pluckily experience, agricultural certificate, experienced handling African natives, 48 years age, seeks post manager plantation, agricultural estate, home, abroad, British Dependencies preferred.—Write Box E.1260, The Times, E.C.4.

DISABLED Officer (Captain, 36), good appearance, tactful, hardworking, urgently seeks employment, clerical or similar post; 9 years' banking experience; excellent references; would assist farmer part return board; has travelled. (Dis. 344.)

EXECUTIVE Accountant, with good professional, commercial and costing accounting experience, requires work; would undertake special investigations and introduction of new systems; highest references. (9,776.)

AN Officer, 30, desires position Manager or otherwise in agricultural work and management, requires outdoor position, gentleman's home farm or small estate. (Dis. 345.)

SECRETARIAL Post of trust wanted by ex-Captain and ex-R.I.C. District Inspector; Cambridge graduate, public school; excellent administrative and organizing abilities, thoroughly reliable; highest testimonials; unexceptional appearance urgently needed. (12,318.)

CAPTAIN, Regular Reserve, 36, experienced journalist, organizer, secretary and courier, seeks post at home or abroad; excellent health, record and testimonials. (2,710.)

EX-SERVICE men.—The Proprietors of The Times have placed this space at the disposal of the British Legion Employment Bureau, 57, Palace-street, Victoria, London, S.W.1 (Telephone: Victoria 1362). Replies should be addressed to the Director of Employment, quoting number of advertisement, date of insertion, and the name of this paper.

CLERK, good general office experience, shorthand, typewriting, highest references, age 39, widower, desires position in or near London. (1720.)

CLUB Steward, thoroughly experienced, last position 17 years, highest references, age 40, married, desires position in good club. (1,719.)

LANGUAGE Master (French and German), recently returned from Germany, exemplary character, age 40, single, desires private pupils or school appointment. (1,720.)

MOTOR Driver-Mechanic; good experience light cars and lorries; last position eight years in garage; highest references; age 32, married; go anywhere. (1540.)

MUSICIAN (cornet and trumpet), last position with cinema orchestra; disengaged; excellent character, age 25, single, exemplary character, desires engagements London. (1325.)

TRAVELLER, good experience fancy goods, wines, and cotton goods, last position three years, highest references, age 39, single, desires salaried appointment; go anywhere. (1659.)

FURTHER registrations include men for all kinds of work, and disabled men suitable for light work.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

A Keen free-lance Journalist-Photographer (Oxford A) desires further commissions illustrated articles, publicity work, &c.; brisk, crisp style; adept unusual camera "shots"; ten years' experience; first-class references.—Write Box E.1082, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

ADAPTABLE Englishwoman, 12 years' experience, last post five years, desires position where trained secretarial technique will allow exercise, and scrupulous attention to employer's interests expected.—M., 11b, Stanley-gardens, N.W.3 (Primrose 4173).

A8 Secretary-Receptionist.—Lady, 32, thoroughly capable, with knowledge of nursing or other professional man; organizing experience.—Write Box 06060, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

EDUCATED English intelligent worker with good shorthand-typing, seeks business post; salary 35s.—E. 26, The Green, Richmond.

EXPERT Stenographer-Secretary, 12 years' varied experience, seeks re-engagement; initiative, intelligent, willing.—Write Box 06104, The Times, 72, Regent-st., W.1.

FULLY qualified Secretary (lady) desires post; expert shorthand-typist, good accountancy knowledge, executive; many years' experience; disengaged.—Write Box 08994, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY Private Secretary, strongly recommended by present employer, relinquishes duties owing to dispense with her services. For recommendation write Box 644, Sells, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

LADY, experienced private secretary, seeks post in publishing house; good shorthand, &c., would teach Italian.—Write, 16, Drylands-road, Crouch End, N.8.

LADY Secretary-Bookkeeper requires responsible post; is accustomed to taking responsibility; knowledge Company Law 12 years' experience.—Write Box F.1477, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED, Secretarial Post where competence, initiative, and adaptability are wanted; highest credentials.—Miss Hall, Chandos-road, N.W.2.

SECRETARY (expert stenographer); highest references; whole or part time; own Corona.—Miss Stuart, 23, Maple-street, W.1. Telephone, Mayfair 2726.

TELEPHONIST.—Lady, young, desires position in London; fully qualified; six years' experience L.T.S.; used to entire charge.—Phone Colindale 8367, or write Box 06042, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

YOUNG gentlewoman with fluent German (many years in Germany), excellent French, shorthand, typing, seeks daily Secretarial post; salary £3.—Miss W., 20, Ravenscroft-avenue, N.W.11.

YOUNG lady seeks post, Assistant or Secretary to Scientific Worker; Honours (Chemistry), French, shorthand, typing.—Write Box F.690, The Times, E.C.4.

BEYOND (Old) Public School; numbers (M.A., B.A.'s, Secretaries, Linguists, and Juniors) are at the Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd. (Temple Bar 9058), 12, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

MISS Hayter-Chaundler, 175, Piccadilly, W.1 (Tele. No., Gerrard 6010), recommends Shorthand-Typists, Secretaries, and Foreign Correspondents for responsible positions where a good education and initiative are required.

DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

DAILY Dressmaker; free; go anywhere; 39; 7s. 6d. daily.—All places from and good references held by Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

FRENCH Milliner Models and Renovates.—Marguerite, 15, Quadrant-arcade, W.1. Gerrard 4516.

MANNEQUIN, trained Regent-street academy, wants situation; 5ft. 9 ins. high, slim, hips 36in.—Write Box 06150, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W. Telephone Kingston 5889.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

CAN any lady recommend pleasant, capable Governess, fond of country life, to prepare twin boys for school, age 25-35; Church of England?—Write Box E.1252, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEWOMAN (R.C.) as Governess for two children, 6-8, and willing to help with child of 2; good French necessary.—Apply A. G., Smith's Library, Goring-on-Thames.

NURSERY Governess wanted for Danish family in Copenhagen.—Apply Mrs. Tholstrup, 116, St. Kongensgade, Copenhagen.

A U Pair, Anglo-French family requires young English gentlewoman Companion, boys 5 and 4; country home 11 e.—Dénagé, Château de Conches, Lagny, S. & M.

REFINED Governess Companion-Help wanted for Bromley, Kent; domesticated, needlewoman; two in family, boy at day school; help for rough.—Write Box E.1310, The Times, E.C.4.

REFINED Gentlewoman, liking active, country life, is offered good home as Companion in return for help with dogs, house, garden; references exchanged.—Write Box R.934, The Times, E.C.4.

REFINED, capable widower wanted immediately, St. John's Wood, as Useful Help for elderly lady; knowledge of nursing essential; must be able to lift.—Apply by letter, stating salary required Miss Valet, 9, Miltonavenue.

EXPERIENCED Lady Nurse wanted for Yorkshire; boy 3½ and girl 2 years old; nurseries cleaned and waited on; salary £60-£70.—Write Box F.700, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Nurse, Norland preferred, or Nursery Governess for girl nearly 2 and two boys, having morning governess; child lover and excellent reference; interview Town.—Write Mrs. Kidner, Cleversgh, Waverley-drive, Camberley.

GOVERNESSES and Nursery Governesses required.—G Rumania, £120; Scotland and Aldershot, £70; Town, £65; Yorks, Surrey, Devon, £60.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge.

LADY Nurses required:—Paris and travelling (first baby), £150; Town, £100; Surrey, £80; Holland, Scotland, Cheshire, £70; Persia, £60. Many others.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge.

LONDON, near.—French or Swiss Nursery Governess; girls 10, 5, eldest at school; family life; usual duties; £40-£50. London, Mother's Help; willing. Others.—Anglo-French Bureau, 309, Regent-street.

NURSERY Governess (London); one boy (6) at school; no teaching; two years' reference necessary; needlewoman; good salary.—Miss Fairbairn's Agency, 186a, Edgware-road, W.2.

YOUNG English Governesses wanted: girl, 15½, £130-£150; girl, 9½, £100; three girls, £100; boy, 7, £100.—Miss Locke Steevens' Agency, 62, Brook-street, W. Fees when suited.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT

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REFINED, capable widower wanted immediately, St. John's Wood, as Useful Help for elderly lady; knowledge of nursing essential; must be able to lift.—Apply by letter, stating salary required Miss Valet, 9, Miltonavenue.

EXPERIENCED Lady Nurse wanted for Yorkshire; boy 3½ and girl 2 years old; nurseries cleaned and waited on; salary £60-£70.—Write Box F.700, The Times, E.C.4.

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(Continued from Page Three)

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Sporting News

RACING

CHEPSTOW MEETING

SPANISH MAIN WINS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The Chepstow Autumn Meeting was begun yesterday in unpleasant weather, there being a strong wind and periodical heavy showers of rain.

The chief event of the day, the Severn Stakes, brought out a field of six runners, of whom Spanish Main was made favourite. Sir Charles Hyde's colt had run very well in the race at Newbury won by Doctor Dolittle, and he drew attention to the usefulness of the latter by running away with yesterday's race to win in a canter by four lengths from Phelia, who beat Witticism by three-quarters of a length for second place. Happy Scot, who had won his two previous races, was last throughout. Stolen Flame was made a short-priced favourite for the opening race, the St. Andrews Plate, but failed to stay so well as Ellison, who took the lead two furlongs from the finish and won easily by four lengths from the favourite, with Harem Guard third.

The first of the two selling races, the Clearwell Plate, was won by King Pao, who, ridden by G. Richards, took the lead at the Distance and held off a strong challenge by Joliment to win by a neck. King's Colour, who had made the early running, was a length and a half away third. The Twinthorne filly, who had not run since finishing third to Motor-boat at Pontefract in July, won the Bulwark Selling Nursery very comfortably by three lengths from Falla, who was two more lengths in front of the Vixen's Pet colt. Little could be seen of the early running in the Glanely Handicap owing to rain, but when the colours could be distinguished it was seen that I Am the Captain was in front, followed by Garnock, Elfin, and Lucelle. Garnock was beaten at the Distance, and Fox brought Elfin with a run which took her past I Am the Captain and seemed to have the race won. Rook, however, forced I Am the Captain up almost in the last stride to make a dead heat. Lucelle was third, three lengths behind the dead-heaters.

The afternoon's programme was concluded with the Castleford Handicap Plate, which was won by Eastridge by two lengths from Glenarch, with Mary Mac only a head away third.

PONTEFRACT MEETING

The chief event at Pontefract, where the Autumn Meeting was begun yesterday, was the West Riding Autumn Handicap, for which, however, there were only five starters. Kerr's Pink was made favourite after Carl's Caress had held that position in the market on the race, and won easily by five lengths from Scottish Fusilier, with Sidonia two lengths away third. The latter was beaten by the heavy going. The afternoon's programme was begun with the Lowther Selling Nursery, which was won by Francois, who challenged Chariot at the Distance and drew away to win by three lengths. Foresail made the early running in the Trial Selling Plate, but could not hold off Nursewood and Trunch in the last furlong, Nursewood winning a good race by a length from Trunch, with Foresail beaten a neck for second place.

Lis and Bedfellow were made joint favourites for the Fryston Nursery, but, although the former ran well, neither was able to win, Eldorado, who had always been well placed, taking the lead inside the Distance and drawing away to win comfortably by five lengths from Lis, with Toreley third. Bedfellow finished nearer last than first. There was a dead-heat between Autumn Tints and Saugor in the Leeds Handicap after a tremendous struggle between the two all the way up the Straight. An outsider in Black Swallow was third. Pomarrel, who was favourite, ran badly. Morning Walk had an easy task in the Nostell Plate, with which the afternoon's programme was concluded, winning in a canter by eight lengths from White May, with Napon a moderate third.

CHEPSTOW PROSPECTS

2.0.—LLANGIBBY PLATE (5f.).—Telescope and Decorum have exactly the same chance on their running at Newbury, but if both were to be started my preference would be for Decorum, who should, I thought, have won that race. Neither, however, would seem to have so good a chance as the weights as Cleo de M., who was not far behind them at Newbury, and can now meet them on 7lb. better terms. As her owner has other entries for the race, I make my selection THE AGA KHAN'S SELECTED.

2.30.—ROGGIETT SELLING PLATE (6f.).—Imago has run well several times and should be able to win a race of this kind before the season is concluded, but he would be my selection here only in the absence of CHROME, who ran very well at Newmarket last week when beaten by only The Ring.

2.55.—GOLDEN HILL SELLING PLATE (1m.).—It is not easy to make a selection here, for most of the possible starters are moderate even for selling-platers. The best of them may be PAINTBOX, who won a similar event at the last meeting at Brighton and seems to have about the same chance to-day as he had then. Water Dean, who was third on that occasion, may do best of the others and would be my selection in the absence of Paintbox.

3.30.—WELSH ST. LEGER (1m. 6f.).—Even with his very big weight British Sailor has, on York form, much the same sort of chance as Sea Rover, who, however, on Stockton form, should not beat PRINCE PARADISE, who, therefore, seems to be the best selection. In his absence I could not make a selection between British Sailor and Sea Rover. I admit that Sea Rover can meet British Sailor on 17lb. better terms than at York, but British Sailor beat him then with great ease.

4.0.—HUGHES MORGAN NURSERY (6f.).—Marten's Tower has run here before and is not without a chance, but of the top weights the best chance, it seems to me, is held by Khartoum, who ran very well in a nursery at Doncaster, and who is fairly handicapped on that form. Merry Widow might run well, while BLAIRMORE would not have to be so good as was rumoured to win this race, for she is down among the moderate platers in the handicap. She has never done much in public. I shall, however, give her another chance here and make her my selection, suggesting that the winner in her absence might be Khartoum.

4.30.—MOSSMOUTH HANDICAP (6f.).—I keep thinking that WATER ROSE will win a race one day, and I shall give her another chance here. If she gets off, and she is not good at the gate, she may well win, for she is not badly handicapped.

PONTEFRACT PROSPECTS

2.15.—GROVE HALL PLATE (1¼m.).—The best selection here seems to be JACK WOOD. The danger and alternative selection is Cenobite.

2.45.—TOWN SELLING PLATE (5f.).—AVONFORD should win from Grand Rock.

3.15.—BYRAM SELLING PLATE (1m.).—The best of the probable starters here seem to be Wee-Pei-fu, Storm Cycle, and Lion Aid. My preference is for STORM CYCLE.

3.45.—NEWBY NURSERY (6f.).—Tom Tit III. must have a chance if started, while Froisseo should run well on Manchester form. However, I prefer the chance of the DOLA COLT.

4.15.—STAPLETON PLATE (5f.).—Fuzzy Wuzzy runs and will require beating, while Aspiration is well handicapped, but my choice is GARCONNE, who runs here in preference to meeting an engagement at Chepstow.

4.45.—HAREWOOD PLATE (1m.).—RENTON'S SELECTED from Park Rat and Impertinence may win.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

We shall have only a few runners at the final stages of the Chepstow and Pontefract meetings to-day. At Chepstow our runners in the Llangibby Maiden Plate will be Asia and STEDINA FILLY, and I believe the latter has a chance.

JANIZARY is our only representative in the Golden Hill Selling Plate, and he may be good enough to win a race of this kind.

Our runners for the Welsh St. Leger will be British Sailor and Master Mint. The former is probably better now than he has been all the year, but I doubt if he can beat MASTER MINT, who has been improving for weeks past. His connexions are confident that he will win.

MARTEN'S TOWER is our only representative in the Hughes Morgan Nursery and is likely to win.

PONTEFRACT

Our only runner in the Grove Hall Handicap Plate at Pontefract will be CHRYSOPHIL, who has been a failure so far, but she has her chance to win now.

I like the chance of AVONFORD in the Town Selling Plate, although our other runner, Grand Rock, is fancied.

I doubt if we have one better than YOUNG BEN in the Newby Nursery Handicap, as he has done so well lately. The danger will be Froissee.

SERAFINA looks the winner of the Stapleton Plate.

CHEPSTOW RESULTS

2.0 (2.11).—The ST. ANDREWS PLATE of 180 sovs. One mile and a half.

ELLISON, b g, by Sonning—Lady Elaine (Major Morris), 5 yrs, 8st. 11lb. ..... F. Herbert 1
STOLEN FLAME, br g, by Flamboyant—Pirate's Bride (Sir W. Cliicott), 5 yrs, 8st. 11lb. ..... F. Lane 2
HAREM GUARD, b g, by The Vizier—Maritza (Mr. D. Macnee), 3 yrs, 8st. 4lb. ..... C. Sones 3
Goldicote (Mrs. N. Roberts), 4 yrs, 8st. 11lb. ..... F. Hodges 0
Cadenabbia (Major W. B. N. Roderick), 4 yrs, 8st. 11lb. ..... W. Fox 0
Boxing Glove (Mr. E. H. Gregory), 4 yrs, 8st. 11lb. ..... L. Tidey 0
Dry Royal (Sir C. Hyde), 3 yrs, 8st. 4lb. ..... A. Partridge 0
Blue Line (Mrs. E. Wallace), 3 yrs, 8st. 4lb. ..... M. Beary 0
Scotch Don (Mr. C. E. Howard), 3 yrs, 8st. ..... G. Richards 0
Tidenham (Mrs. A. R. Anderson), 5 yrs, 7st. 13lb. ..... C. Richards 0
Greengrue Prince (Sir J. Grey), 4 yrs, 7st. 13lb. ..... E. Smith 0
Spring Grass (Mr. V. Hobbs), 3 yrs, 7st. 11lb. ..... G. Walsh 0

(Winner trained by Morris, at Aston)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 aget Stolen Flame, 7 to 2 Ellison, 6 to 1 Cadenabbia, 7 to 1 Scotch Don, 10 to 1 Blue Line, 100 to 8 Harem Guard 20 to 1 each aget the others.
TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 17s. 9d.; places, 4s. 3d., 3s. 6d., 12s. 3d. Total win pool, 4,368 units; total place pool, 13,349 units.
Won by four lengths; a neck separated second and third. Cadenabbia was fourth and Spring Grass last.

2.30 (2.31).—The CLEARWELL SELLING PLATE of 110 sovs. Six furlongs.

KING PAO, gr g, by Ecouen—Kithia (Mr. V. H. Smith), 6 yrs, 9st. 4lb. ..... G. Richards 1
JOLIMENT, b h, by Black Jester—Peppermint (Mr. B. Warner), 6 yrs, 8st. 7lb. ..... C. Childs 2
KING'S COLOUR, ch g, by Monarch—Nell Girl (Mr. A. Douglas-Pennant), 5 yrs, 9st. 4lb. ..... C. Richards 3
Arrival (Mr. I. Z. Davis), aged, 9st. 7lb. ..... R. Dick 0
County Guy (Major Evans), 5 yrs, 9st. 4lb. ..... M. Beary 0
Last Cast (Sir C. Hyde), 5 yrs, 8st. 9lb. ..... B. Carslake 0
The Myth II. (Mr. G. S. Liddiard), 5 yrs, 8st. 9lb. ..... F. Fox 0
Iron Glove (Mr. W. R. Lysaght), 3 yrs, 8st. 4lb. ..... A. Burns 0
Analin (Mr. C. E. Stewart), 3 yrs, 8st. 6lb. ..... J. Kirby 0

(Winner trained by F. Hartigan, at Weyhill)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 aget County Guy, 11 to 4 Joliment, 9 to 2 King's Colour, 6 to 1 King Pao, 10 to 1 each Arrival and Last Cast, 20 to 1 each aget the others.
TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 10s. 9d.; places, 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d. Total win pool, 4,031 units; total place pool, 3,254 units.
Won by a neck; a length and a half separated second and third. Arrival was fourth and Last Cast last.
The winner was sold to Mr. A. Newey for 60 guineas.

3.0 (3.2).—The BULWARK SELLING NURSERY HANDICAP PLATE of 150 sovs. Six furlongs.

TWINTHORNE FILLY, by Irish Battle (Mrs. J. H. M. Gordon), 3st. 8lb. ..... R. Dick 1
FALLA, br c, by Hapsburg—Affirmative (Captain H. P. Thomas), 7st. 4lb. ..... B. Rook 2
VIXEN'S PET COLT, by Allenby (Mr. B. Warner), 7st. 7lb. ..... T. Barber 3
Cautious Clara (Mrs. F. Bradnee), 5st. ..... C. Richards 0
Witch Hazel (Mr. C. B. O. Clarke), 5st. (car. 5st. 2lb.) ..... H. Wragg 0
Silverlee (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell), 8st. ..... M. Burns 0
Heredity (Mr. Hill), 8st. (car. 8st. 11lb.) ..... M. Beary 0
Kipper (Mr. V. T. Thompson), 7st. 9lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Imperial Pint (Mr. J. C. Paterson), 7st. 7lb. ..... W. Fawdon 0

(Winner trained by MacColl, at Westbury)

STARTING PRICES.—3 to 1 aget Twinthorne filly, 4 to 1 Falla, 7 to 1 each Cautious Clara, Witch Hazel, and Imperial Pint, 8 to 1 each Kipper and Vixen's Pet, 100 to 8 each aget the others.
TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 6s. 3d.; places, 4s., 5s. 6d., 6s. 3d. Total win pool, 3,839 units; total place pool, 11,739 units.
Won by three lengths; two lengths separated second and third. Heredity was fourth and Silverlee last.
The winner was sold to Mr. MacColl for 80 guineas.

3.30 (3.29).—The SEVERN STAKES, a sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

SPANISH MAIN, br or gr c, by Stratford—Spanish Match (Sir C. Hyde), 8st. 11lb. ..... F. Fox 1
PHELIA, ch f, by Stratford—Zany (Mrs. E. Wallace), 7st. 12lb. ..... G. Richards 2
WITTICISM, br c, by Papyrus—Bright Folly (Mr. G. Whichcord, jun.), 8st. 11lb. ..... C. Childs 3
Happy Scot (Mr. E. J. Marshall), 8st. 3lb. F. Herbert 0
Artemus (Mr. J. S. Austen), 8st. 11lb. ..... F. Lane 0
Vain Dream I. by Tremola (Mr. A. Falcon), 7st. 10lb. ..... G. Walsh 0

(Winner trained by Stoller, at Whitsbury)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 8 aget Spanish Main, 3 to 1 Witticism, 100 to 30 Happy Scot, 20 to 1 each aget the others.
TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 4s. 9d.; places, 2s. 3d., 8s. Total win pool, 4,391 units; total place pool, 2,362 units.
Won by four lengths; three-quarters of a length separated second and third. Artemus was fourth and Happy Scot last.

4.0 (4.5).—The GLANELY HANDICAP, a plate of 200 sovs. One mile.

I AM THE CAPTAIN, ch g, by Captain Cuttle—Isamble (Mr. W. J. Gresson), 5 yrs, 7st. 4lb. ..... B Rook †
ELFIN, b f, by Salmon Trout—Meriel (Lord Ellesmere), 3 yrs, 7st. 7lb. ..... F. Fox †
LUCELLE, b f, by Loch Lomond—Lady Mascotte (Mrs. N. R. Davis), 3 yrs, 7st. ..... T. Barber 3
Garnock (Sir C. Hyde), 5 yrs, 8st. 11lb. ..... A. Partridge 0
Roscibo II. (Lord Michelham), 4 yrs, 8st. 8lb. ..... H. Wragg 0
Mallock (Mr. E. H. Gregory), 4 yrs, 8st. 1lb. ..... F. Lane 0
Good Sport (Lord Glanely), 4 yrs, 7st. 7lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Fireball (Lord Allendale), 5 yrs, 7st. 7lb. ..... R. Dawson 0
Baco (Mr. G. R. Bates), 4 yrs, 7st. 5lb. ..... C. Richards 0
Cadi (Miss B. Higgs), 3 yrs, 7st. 1lb. ..... A. Burns 0
On Approval (Mr. Hunter Simmonds), 5 yrs, 7st. ..... C. Adley 0
Cross Roads (Major D. Mains), 4 yrs, 6st. 9lb. ..... A. Smirke 0

(I Am the Captain trained by Rimell, at Kinnersley, and Elfin trained by F. Darling, at Beckhampton)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 aget Roscibo II., 5 to 1 On Approval, 6 to 1 Garnock, 7 to 1 I Am the Captain, 8 to 1 Good Sport, 10 to 1 each Elfin, Baco, and Lucelle, 100 to 8 Fireball, 20 to 1 each aget the others.
TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 9d. I Am the Captain, 11s. 6d. Elfin; places, 5d. I Am the Captain, 7s. 9d. Elfin, 9s. 3d. Lucelle. Total win pool, 5,519 units; total place pool, 5,041 units.
A dead-heat; three lengths separated Lucelle from the dead-heaters. Garnock was fourth and Mallock last.
The stakes were divided.

4.30 (4.31).—The CASTLEFORD HANDICAP PLATE of 150 sovs. Five furlongs.

EASTRIDGE, ch g, by Somme Kiss—Polyis (Sir E. Willis), 5 yrs, 7st. (car. 7st. 3lb.) ..... C. Richards 1
GLENARCH, ch g, by Arch-Gift—Glenmachree (Mrs. N. R. Davis), 5 yrs, 7st. (car. 7st. 3lb.) ..... T. Barber 2
MARY MAC, b f, by Argosy—Sandlemas (Mr. F. Schlesinger), 3 yrs, 7st. 4lb. ..... A. Smirke 3
Junius (Mr. E. R. Purdon), 3 yrs, 8st. 10lb. J. Kirby 0
Sergeant Custume (Lord Glanely), 4 yrs, 8st. 10lb. ..... F. Herbert 0
Song of Love (Mr. A. E. Hesketh), 6 yrs, 8st. 5lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Double Spot (Major D. Mains), aged, 8st. 5lb. B. Dick 0
Irish Peach (Mr. F. Hartigan), 3 yrs, 8st. 5lb. ..... H. Wragg 0
Happy Chink (Colonel Harewood Williams), 3 yrs, 8st. ..... F. Lane 0
Vanda (Mr. C. James), 3 yrs, 7st. 10lb. ..... F. Fox 0
Chasar (Mr. A. Savile), 4 yrs, 7st. 1lb. ..... C. Adley 0
Lights of Westminster (Mr. P. Home Rigg), 3 yrs, 7st. 1lb. (car. 7st. 2lb.) ..... F. Mitchell 0

(Winner trained by Nugent, at Lambourn)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 aget Eastridge, 7 to 2 Mary Mac, 6 to 1 Song of Love, 7 to 1 Sergeant Custume, 10 to 1 Double Spot, 100 to 8 Vanda, 100 to 6 Glenarch, 33 to 1 each aget the others.
TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 5s. 9d.; places, 2s. 9d., 13s. 9d., 3s. 6d. Total win pool, 4,143 units; total place pool, 3,640 units.
Won by two lengths; a head separated second and third. Double Spot was fourth and Chasar last.

TOTALISATOR DAILY DOUBLE

TWINTHORNE FILLY and I AM THE CAPTAIN.—Dividend, £158 13s. 6d.; TWINTHORNE FILLY and ELFIN.—Dividend, £21 19s.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

PONTEFRACT

(2s. UNIT—STAKE AND WINNINGS)

2.15.—Francois, Win 10s. 3d., Place 4s. 6d.; Chariot, Place 5s. 9d.; Jawbreaker, Place, 2s. 3d.
2.45.—Nursewood, Win 6s. 9d., Place, 3s. 9d.; Trunch, Place 13s.; Foresail, Place 41s.
3.15.—Eldorado, Win 11s. 9d., Place 3s. 6d.; Lis, Place 4s. 3d.; Bedfellow, Place 4s. 3d.
3.45.—Kerr's Pink, Win 5s. 3d., Place 4s. 3d.; Scottish Fusilier, Place 8s. 9d.
4.15.—Autumn Tints, Win 3s., Place 2s.; Saugor, Win 8s. 3d., Place 3s. 9d.
4.45.—Morning Walk, Win 6s., Place 2s. 3d.; White May, Place 2s. 3d.; Napon, Place 2s. 6d.

CHEPSTOW

2.0.—Ellison, Win 12s. 9d., Place 4s. 9d.; Stolen Flame, Place 2s. 9d.; Harem Guard, Place 7s. 9d.
2.30.—King Pao, Win 13s., Place 4s. 6d.; Joliment, Place 5s. 3d.; King's Colour, Place 3s. 9d.
3.0.—Twinthorne filly, Win 15s. 9d., Place 7s.; Falla, Place 6s.; Vixen's Pet colt, Place 2s.
3.30.—Spanish Main, Win 7s. 3d., Place 5s.; Phelia, Place 11s. 3d.
4.0.—I Am the Captain, Win 17s. 9d., Place 8s.; Elfin, Win 14s., Place 10s.; Lucelle, Place 5s.
4.30.—Eastridge, Win 5s. 6d., Place 2s. 6d.; Glenarch, Place 12s.; Mary Mac, Place 2s. 6d.

CHEPSTOW PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

2.0.—The LLANGIBBY MAIDEN PLATE of 200 sovs. Five furlongs.

	St	lb
TELESCOPE (Sir A. Bailey) ..... Cottrill	9	3
DECORUM (Mr. R. Farquharson) ..... Farquharson	9	3
aHAPPY SCOT (Mr. E. J. Marshall) ..... Morris	9	3
AERIAL FLIGHT (Sir F. Newsum) ..... W. Nightingall	9	3
ALLENBY (Mr. R. T. Pritchard) ..... O. Bell	9	0
FLYING FRIAR (Mr. G. Wellesley) ..... Leach, jun.	9	0
MARIDOT (Mr. W. J. Alcock) ..... Fred Butters	9	0
MANRO (Mr. A. E. Berry) ..... M. Hartigan	8	10
aCAPTAIN CRACK (Mrs. Brocklebank) ..... Farquharson	8	10
aRUSSET (Mr. H. L. Cottrill) ..... Cottrill	8	10
SANITY (Mr. K. H. Gregory) ..... Golightly	8	10
BACK ISLE (Mr. J. E. Jones) ..... Barthropp	8	10
STRONAUD (Mrs. R. Levy) ..... G. Walls	8	10
aBONNY BRIGHTEYES (Mrs. C. B. Robinson) ..... Peacock	8	10
CLACHANBRAST (Mr. H. E. Steel) ..... G. Walls	8	10
NOBLE ARTIST (Mr. H. T. Rich) ..... Gwilt	8	10
DICON (Lord Woolavington) ..... F. Darling	8	10
POLKA (His Majesty) ..... W. Jarvis	8	7
MOUTH ORGAN F, by Scherzo (Mr. F. Ainsworth) ..... Ainsworth	8	7
KINGFISHER (Lord Astor) ..... Lawson	8	7
aASIA (Mr. J. S. Austen) ..... C. Waugh	8	7
SPINELLY (Sir A. Bailey) ..... Cottrill	8	7
POMP F, by Herodote (Mr. R. Brendon) ..... Holland	8	7
ALMEEL F, by Tetrameter (Mr. R. Brendon) ..... Holland	8	7
aPSALM (M. M. Calmann) ..... Lawson	8	7
MOOLTAN (Mr. H. Carter) ..... Templeman	8	7
LAND-GIRL F, by Pollaya (Miss Cory-Wright) ..... Leach, jun.	8	7
ARDLUI G, by Spion Kop (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) ..... O. Bell	8	7
MELITHRA F, by Knockando (Mr. G. Clancy) ..... Clancy	8	7
FLORAL GIFT (Mr. R. Fenton) ..... Private	8	7
GREY GOOSE G, by Beresford (Captain J. Frieden) ..... O. Bell	8	7
CAILLE (Colonel B. FitzGerald) ..... H. Lowe	8	7
CA VA (Lady Freake) ..... O. Bell	8	7
aSANSOVINO (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell) ..... H. Waldron	8	7
aLADY HERODIEN (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell) ..... H. Waldron	8	7
aSTEDINA F, by Orpheus (Major A. E. Gould) ..... R. J. Colling	8	7
MAH MAHAL (The Aga Khan) ..... R. Dawson	8	7
CLEO DE M. (The Aga Khan) ..... R. Dawson	8	7
BIBI (The Aga Khan) ..... J. Beary	8	7
HAILSTONE F, by Diophon (Lord Londonderry) ..... J. Dines	8	7
HASHEESHY (Lady Meux) ..... O. Bell	8	7
BLACK NUN (Mrs. C. de Paravicini) ..... Perrett	8	7
NEGUSHI (Mrs. E. Spottiswoode) ..... Macnee	8	7
TEMPUS FUGIT (Mr. H. E. Steel) ..... Wells	8	7
MONTJOIE (Mr. Friedl Sykes) ..... Morris	8	7
HERODORA (Mr. C. Wilson) ..... Private	8	7
ROYAL SEAL (Mrs. S. Whitburn) ..... Cottrill	8	7
CLINK (Sir E. Wills) ..... H. Nugent	8	7
ERASURE (Lady Yule) ..... J. Cannon	8	7

2.30.—The ROGGIETT SELLING PLATE of 150 sovs.; for two-year-olds only. Six furlongs (straight).

	St	lb
THE RING (Mr. Leach, jun.) ..... Leach, jun.	9	0
SWEET ROCKET F, by Santorb (Lord Londonderry) ..... O. Bell	8	11
MISS ANT (Mr. A. D. McAlpine) ..... Barthropp	8	11
aHEREDITY (Mr. Hill) ..... Hammond	8	9
CHANCOY (Mr. F. Bryen) ..... Mr. Cull	8	9
aDON PATRICK (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	8	9
SUN LUCK F, by Tonton (Mr. A. D. McAlpine) ..... Barthropp	8	6
CHROME (Lord Fairhaven) ..... O. Bell	8	6
WHAT JOY (Sir Keith Fraser) ..... Fred Butters	8	6
IMAGO (Mr. F. Darling) ..... F. Darling	8	6
CAUTIOUS CLARA (Mrs. F. Breslauer) ..... Golightly	8	6
ALANDUIE (Brigadier-General R. Cheape) ..... Morris	8	4
BOOK LOVER (Mrs. R. Levy) ..... Walls	8	4
CAMBRIDGE (Mr. Melville) ..... Nugent	8	4
MODASA C, by All Alone (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	8	4
ORLEBAR (Captain E. A. Elsee) ..... F. Hartigan	8	4
PIRTON (Mr. R. A.

Sporting News

(Continued from page 5)

GOLF

THE LONDON AMATEUR FOURSOMES

(FROM OUR GOLF CORRESPONDENT)

The London Foursomes were begun yesterday at Stoke Poges in a wind so tempestuous that one almost expected to see white horses on the usually placid waters of the lake. It was interesting and far from easy golf, for the two-shot holes were terribly worthy of their name. The second, which usually demands a pitch-and-run second played with a timidity verging on caution, wanted two wooden club shots, "and then some." The 12th was another magnificent hole for those who can hit hard enough. I know two old gentlemen who felt collectively 20 years younger when they reached in 2 the up slope of the dip in front of the green. How the West Hill pair, even with John Morrison to drive, got clean over the green, I do not profess to know.

There were the usual reshufflings of couples, for men are far less faithful to their clubs in this tournament than they are to their ladies at Worplesdon. "Who are you?" is the normal greeting between people who have known each other for years. There are certain regular and formidable alliances such as Hezlet and Grant, of Mid-Surrey, and the two Hartleys, of Chislehurst, while, among new ones, Rissik and Henriquez, usually a northern light, promised well for Beaconsfield.

In the morning everything went almost boringly according to Cocker, and one searched in vain for the maliciously agreeable sight of tigers *in extremis* and rabbits rampant. One very fine match there was between two strong couples, the Hon. W. G. Brownlow and F. W. H. Weaver, of Addington, and M. R. C. Young and Guy Bennett, of Sandy Lodge. My heart goes out to Sandy Lodge, who lost the match in the most exasperating manner. After some capital golf on both sides they stood 2 up with 2 to play. Bennett, very wisely thinking that a 5 would be good enough for the necessary half, decided to play short with his second, but he hit the ball so abominably truly with his mid-iron that it trickled at its last gasp into the brook. It was a shattering circumstance, and as a result they took three putts at the 18th, and again the half eluded them. The 19th was halved in a moderate 5. At the 20th Brownlow played a truly wonderful shot, a sliced brassey from behind a tree right into the eye of the wind and right on to the green, but an ignominious three putts threw the chance away. Brownlow, however, attacked again with inimitable spirit, put a high spoon shot through the side wind within three yards of the third pin, and poor Sandy Lodge were broken at long last.

In the afternoon the crowd—it is rather a courtesy title—went out to watch Sunningdale (R. H. de Montmorency and L. G. Crawley) play the Mid-Surrey champions. It was, as far as the match was concerned, a case of "What came ye out for to see?" for Sunningdale won easily by 5 and 4. If, however, it was not a great fight, it was a very fine show by the Sunningdale pair. De Montmorency's game in a foursome may almost be taken as read; it is everything that is blameless, respectable, and desperately hard to play against, especially in a wind. Crawley, who took Major Thorburn's place at short notice, acquired much merit and was just as steady as his partner. Few people can hit the ball so far with so little effort, and to see him swinging in the distance is to doubt whether he is aiming at a ball or a daisy, than which I know no higher praise. His power of hitting long brassy shots found full scope, for Stoke is very long just now, and both he and his partner putted well on greens which are so beautifully smooth as to invite good putting. Sunningdale holed the first 14 holes in one over 4's, and, with Hezlet and Grant several times taking three putts, the story of the match is a short and obvious one.

Behind them came a "local Derby" between the two neighbours, Woking (R. Harris and B. Darwin) and West Hill (J. A. Board and J. S. F. Morrison), but this, too, was rather a disappointing affair. Woking, for whom Harris was hitting the ball angelically through the wind, got a flying start and were 4 up at the fifth. Darwin only once took leave of his wits on the green—a small allowance for him—and whenever West Hill got a hole back they threw it away again by a crooked tee shot, Board being in each case the criminal. So Woking had only to avoid the grosser forms of sin to win by 5 and 4.

There was a most gallant and ultimately victorious spurt by Cyril Gray and R. Straker, of Ashford Manor, against Beaconsfield. They were 4 down with 7 to play and Henriquez, a most brilliant and dashing golfer, is one of the last people in the world to whom I should choose to be 4 down at such a point. However the holes came back and back till it was 1 down with 2 to go. Then Gray did the deed of a brave man. He played short of the brook at the 17th and trusted to his enemies to make a mess of things. They repaid his confidence by taking three putts and 6 to the hole. Poor Beaconsfield were now rather disorganized. They again took three putts at the home hole, and Ashford, with a copy-book 4, won the match. A clash between two strong couples ended in Layton and Hannay, of the Berkshire Club, beating Shankland and Anderson, of St. George's Hill, by 2 and 1, and Mannings Heath fell unmercifully on Addington, for whom Brownlow was palpably tired out by his prolonged struggle of the morning.

The results were:—

FIRST ROUND

Camberley Heath (Captain G. F. Hawkins and N. J. P. Walker) beat Crobsan Hurst (J. K. Rowbotham and D. A. Cooper) by 2 and 1.

Beaconsfield (C. Hislop and C. I. G. Henriquez) beat Wentworth (A. E. Hutton and F. Thomas) by 4 and 3.

Ashford Manor (C. D. Gray and R. Straker) beat Cotswold Hill (Colonel Cuthbert J. T. G. Moore Brabazon and E. B. Foster) by 4 and 2.

Royal Mid-Surrey (D. Grant and Major C. O. Hezlet) beat Huntercombe (R. W. G. Fair and R. W. A. Speed) by 3 and 2.

Sunningdale (R. H. de Montmorency and L. G. Crawley) beat Bushey (F. C. Chase and R. Rutherford) by 2 and 1.

Woking (R. Harris and B. Darwin) beat Porters Park (Q. H. Turner and R. A. Bell) by 4 and 4.

West Hill (J. A. Board and J. S. F. Morrison) beat Royal Ashdown Forest (E. E. Campbell and D. Watson) by 1 and 1.

Addington (W. G. Brownlow and F. W. H. Weaver) beat Sandy Lodge (R. E. C. Young and G. C. M. Bennett) at the 21st hole.

Mannings Heath (L. Marshall Thomson and Major T. B. C. Ciprotti) beat Ranelagh Downes (R. W. Ripley and C. J. Wilson) by 3 and 1.

Wentworth (A. Compston and Lieut.-Col. D. S. Anderson) beat Walton Heath (R. Lesser and Lt. E. Le Bas) by 2 and 1.

Hankley (G. D. Hannay and E. N. Layton) beat Northwood (C. J. Anderson and C. Hayward) by 2 and 1.

Hadley (C. B. Heath and Commander F. J. Pain) beat Old Fold Manor (F. J. Ritson and G. F. Smith) by 3 and 2.

Stoke Poges (R. H. Oppenheimer and A. S. Bradshaw) beat Sudbury (P. H. Neal and J. H. Neal) by 6 and 5.

SECOND ROUND

Moor Park (W. T. Cole and T. L. C. Heald), w.o.: Home Park scratched.

Ranelagh (Major G. Le Roy Burnham and H. H. Hodges) beat Hilsea Warren (J. C. Godber and M. A. Bryceson) by 3 and 1.

Knole Park (Sevenoaks) (C. F. Woodbridge and G. Simpson) beat Ockley (N. C. Selway and F. L. Smith) by 3 and 2.

West Byfleet (W. E. Walker and W. H. Bermingham) beat Hindhead (A. S. Anderson and L. Gardiner-Hill) at the 20th hole.

Ashford Manor (C. D. Gray and R. Straker) beat Leatherhead (R. R. A. Ritchie and R. E. A. Dish) by 4 and 3.

Royal Wimbledon Park (Cranleigh) (C. R. Walters and J. M. Arbuthnot) by 6 and 4.

Worplesdon (G. Illingworth and Commander J. R. Johnston), w.o.: Cranleigh Court scratched.

(Continued at foot of next column)

Chislehurst (R. W. Hartley and W. L. Hartley) beat Verulam (H. B. Bell and N. A. Keith) by 3 and 2.

Coodden Beach (Captain S. W. Thompson and F. Robson (holders) beat Haywards Heath, H. Gunson and F. Packham, by 1 hole.

Worthing (J. H. Matthews and A. R. Jeffrey) beat Littlehampton (E. Petty and H. Rawborough) by 4 and 2.

Seaford Head (Captain M. Wood and W. H. Kneller) beat Royal Ashdown Forest (E. B. Tipping and J. Rowe) by 3 and 2.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

Goodwood beat Coodden Beach by 2 holes.

Seaford Head beat Worthing by 4 and 2.

HERTFORDSHIRE OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

E. Ray, who had won five times previously, including the years from 1921 to 1924, won the Hertfordshire Open Golf Championship for the sixth time yesterday, when he returned a score of 71+73=144 for 36 holes over the Bushey Hall Club's course. Abe Mitchell, the holder, retired. In the morning, when the high wind seemed to worry him, he finished in 77. At the sixth hole in the afternoon he drove into a place which was out of bounds. Not knowing that Mitchell played from the spot, but after he had holed out he was informed and retired from the event.

The leading scores were:—

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"EVE" FOURSOMES AT RANELAGH

SOME CLOSE MATCHES

The *Eve* Ladies' Foursomes were continued at Ranelagh yesterday, when the second and third rounds were decided.

Mrs. and Miss Pearson failed to take advantage of the strokes received from Miss Stanhope and Miss Hill, who won at the 19th hole, but in the following game Miss Diana and Miss Lulu Esmond, from France, beat another pair of sisters, Mrs. Miller and Miss Strohmenger, by one hole, thereby qualifying to oppose two more sisters, Miss V. Kerr and Miss M. Kerr, in the third round. The Bailey sisters also won through the second stage, while the third Esmond sister, Mme. Uzielli, together with the Comtesse d'Haramburc, also reached the third round. The third all-French combination, Mme. Vagliano and the Duchesse de Mouchy, failed, however, against Mrs. Crosthwaite and Mrs. Cooper by five and four. Australia's representatives, Miss Macleod and Miss Hay, both of whom have won the Australian championship, also suffered defeat during the morning.

Several games which went beyond the 18th green extended yesterday's play, and in one of them Miss Leitch and Miss Eliot suffered defeat. They had to give one stroke to Mrs. Granger Harrison and Mrs. Truscott (16), but the latter pair struck a winning patch during the first nine holes to gain a lead of two holes. Mrs. Truscott then holed her approach putt at the 10th. Miss Leitch and Miss Eliot rallied well to square the match at the 16th, but Mrs. Truscott missed a putt to finish the match at the 19th. However, her side won at the 20th, where Miss Eliot failed to make a sufficiently good recovery from a bunker into which Miss Leitch had placed her drive.

The results were:—

SECOND ROUND

Mrs. Steele and Miss Grant-Suttie (North Berwick) (13) beat Miss M. Macleod (Royal Melbourne, Australia) and Miss G. Hay (Metropolitan, Australia) (8) by 4 and 2.

Miss D. Stanhope (Royal Mid-Surrey) and Miss J. Hill (Surbiton) (6) beat Miss D. Pearson and Mrs. Pearson (Nevill) (12) at the 19th hole.

Miss D. Esmond and Miss L. Esmond (Chantilly, France) (14) beat Mrs. I. Millar and Miss B. Strohmenger (Wentworth) (16) by 1 hole.

Miss V. Kerr and Miss M. Kerr (Sherringham) (10) beat Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Marshall (Shirley Park) (16) by 7 and 6.

Mrs. Crosthwaite and Mrs. R. L. Cooper (Banstead) (12) beat Mme. Vagliano and Duchesse de Mouchy (Chantilly, France) (13) by 5 and 4.

Miss S. Bailey and Miss J. Bailey (Coombe Wood) (14) beat Miss K. M. Kentish and Miss S. F. Dampney (Wimbledon) (11) by 1 hole.

Mrs. Davenport and Miss Ducker (Home Park) (17) beat Mrs. C. Hamersley (Ringway) and Mrs. J. E. Hardicker (Wilmslow) (6) by 2 and 1.

Mrs. Bradshaw (Fulford) and Miss G. E. C. Rudgard (York) (3) beat Miss I. Worsley (Gauton) and Miss C. Downes (Pannal) (5) at the 22nd hole.

Miss R. Rabbidge (Royal Mid-Surrey) and Miss L. Brown (Wimbledon) (8) beat Miss M. Harley (Verulam) and Mrs. R. Reid (Portery Park) (9) by 6 and 4.

Miss D. Farrell (Sunningdale) and Miss C. M. Archer (Ashdown Forest) (9) beat Mrs. D. Charles (Sunningdale) and Mrs. W. Payne (Addington) (10) by 2 holes.

Miss M. Lake and Miss Horrell (Worthing) (16) beat Miss E. F. E. Morrison and Mrs. R. F. S. Waley (Reigate Heath) (13) by 3 and 2.

Miss P. Dowan (North Surrey) and Miss P. Whitfield (Rushmere) (10) beat Miss Major (Cobham Hurst) and Miss H. Llewellyn (Bramhall) (7) by 6 and 4.

Mrs. A. Gold (Denham) and Mrs. Chadwick (Stoke Poges) (12) beat Miss M. Liddle (Brocton Hall) and Miss K. Wilson (Notts) (4) by 6 and 4.

Mrs. Clemens (Rochampton) and Miss Woodhouse (Wimbledon Park) (12) beat Mrs. L. E. Norman and Mrs. W. A. Huggins (Ashford Manor) (16) by 2 and 1.

Mrs. R. Garrett and Miss J. Winn (Aldeburgh) (3) beat Mrs. S. V. Hicks and Miss M. White (Rochampton) (12) at the 19th hole.

Mrs. E. H. Major and Mrs. L. Jackson (Childehurst) (12) beat Mrs. G. Garnett Heywood (Childehurst) and Miss H. Cameron (Moray) (13) by 2 and 1.

Comtesse D'Haramburc (Chantilly, France) and Mme. Uzielli (St. Cloud, France) (17) beat Mrs. W. Nelson (St. Nicholas) and Mrs. Kelway Bamber (St. Rule) (10) by 6 and 5.

Miss D. Plampton (Frinton-on-Sea) and Miss A. Holmes (Chigwell) (5) beat Mrs. Kirkpatrick (Walton Heath) and Miss Barker (St. George's Hill) (14) by 2 and 1.

Miss K. Garnham (Naze) and Miss D. Fox (Addington) (7) beat Miss J. Barnes (Gorell and Mrs. J. E. Walker (Berkshire) (6) by 3 and 1.

Mrs. Dering (Exeter) and Mrs. Tamworth (Westward Ho!) (15) beat Miss M. Schulte and Mrs. V. Hine (Temple) (14) by 2 and 1.

Miss Marsden and Mrs. Kellar Frost (Royal Mid-Surrey) (12) beat Mrs. D. H. Fish (Addington) and Mrs. A. D. Cave (Stoke Poges) (11) by 3 and 2.

Miss E. Rutledge and Miss M. Harbard (Clyne) (11) beat Mrs. G. K. Harrison (Addington) and Mrs. Whitfield (Rushmere) (15) by 3 and 2.

Miss F. W. Eagle (Royal Mid-Surrey) and Miss E. Adams (Ashdown Forest) (18) beat Mrs. Greenwood and Miss Sutcor (Crohsan Hurst) (17) by 2 and 1.

Mrs. R. T. Phipps and Mrs. H. Mobbs (Northants Co.) (16) beat Mrs. Dudley (Stoke Poges) and Mrs. Adams (Thickwell Heath) (10) by 4 and 3.

Miss F. Horsfield (Verulam) and Mrs. Farquharson (Porters Park) (11) beat Mrs. V. G. Davies (Berkshire) and Mrs. M. C. Young (Sandy Lodge) (8) by 5 and 1.

Mrs. Martin-Smith and Miss Martin-Smith (Porters Park) (17) beat Mrs. Buckley and Mrs. Wilson (Aldeburgh) (16) by 3 and 1.

Mrs. Hill (Walton Heath) and Mrs. Latham Hall (Parkstone) (4) beat Mrs. R. J. McNair (St. George's Hill) and Miss E. V. Smith (Guildford) (13) by 4 and 3.

Mrs. Brindle (Royal West Norfolk) and Mrs. J. Mellor (Bramhall) (9) beat Mrs. Hurst Glen (Addington) and Mrs. S. C. Clapham (West Hill) (8) by two holes.

Mrs. Granger Harrison and Mrs. Truscott (Royal Mid-Surrey) (16) beat Mrs. F. Lehmann (Aldeburgh) and Mrs. Robinson (Thorndon Park) (14) by 4 and 3.

Miss C. Leitch (Carlisle and Silloth) and Miss E. Eliot (Royal Mid-Surrey) (14) beat Mrs. P. Cocks (Thorndon Park) and Mrs. H. Gusdalla (Walton Heath) (+2) by 1 hole.

Miss D. Miller (Hyton-on-Sea) and Miss J. McIntock (Wavell Heath) (14) beat Mrs. Snelgrove and Miss Young (Ashdown Forest) (13) by 5 and 4.

Mrs. E. G. Cross (West Runton) and Miss P. Reed (Hunstanton) (9) beat Mrs. W. T. Miners and Mrs. J. B. Alexander (Hendon) (16) by 1 hole.

THIRD ROUND

Mrs. Steele and Miss Grant Suttie beat Miss Stanhope and Miss Hill by 4 and 2.

Miss Esmond and Miss Esmond beat Miss Kerr and Miss Kerr by 6 and 4.

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Miss Rabbidge and Miss Brown beat Miss Farrell and Miss Archer by 4 and 2.

Miss Lake and Miss Horrell beat Miss Doran and Miss Whitfield at the 19th hole.

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Mrs. Brindle and Mrs. Mellor beat Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Latham Hall by one hole.

Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Truscott beat Miss Leitch and Miss Eliot at the 20th hole.

Mrs. Cross and Miss Reed beat Miss Miller and Miss McIntock at the 19th hole.

THE SCRUTTON CUP

Middle Temple Golfing Society won the annual tournament for the Scrutton Cup for the third successive year when they beat Inner Temple Golfing Society in the final at Woking yesterday by six matches to one. In the morning Middle Temple Golfing Society had beaten Gray's Inn Golfing Society by a similar margin, while Inner Temple Golfing Society had defeated Lincoln's Inn Golfing Society by five games to two. Play was by Foursomes.

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RUGBY FOOTBALL

WARWICKSHIRE WIN AT RUGBY

(FROM OUR RUGBY FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT)

It fell to Warwickshire and East Midlands to open the County Championship this season by playing at Rugby yesterday their usual close game in the Midland Division of the competition. Last season East Midlands reached the semi-final round, in which they were beaten by Lancashire, the champions of the north. Yesterday they showed few signs of being able to do so well. Their opponents also played poor football, but they triumphed at least over the boisterous weather to the extent of holding their own against the wind during the first half and then scoring eight points to none in the second.

A well-kicked penalty goal gave them their first three points, after which the same player, S. Bonham, converted a try scored by C. Wilkinson, a moderate scrummager but a dangerous wing forward in a game of this type. Warwickshire, in their white jerseys with red numbers on the back, represented the clubs of Coventry and Rugby. One of their best forwards was P. E. Dunkley, of the Harlequins, but until quite recently that player was an outstanding man in the Midlands. The East Midlands team was made up largely of Northampton and Bedford players, and they also were assisted by a Harlequin forward, E. D. Sewell. Neither side thus held any preliminary advantage in combination and neither, as it proved, revealed any traces of superior team-work on the field.

There was so little scrummaging worthy of the Midland tradition and so little handling worthy of the name, not to mention the crudest idea of tactics, that the result might well have been a pointless draw. It was only because they made some kind of effort to use the wind when it was at their backs, while the East Midlands had failed miserably in this respect, that Warwickshire were entitled to win by eight clear points.

The splendid stretch of turf which the Rugby club possesses is rather too exposed to be entirely pleasant on a cold and windy day. It is only fair to attribute many of the fumbles and poor kicks to this fact. Both sides, however, made things unnecessarily difficult for themselves by forming what are sometimes known as pincushion scrummages, and then by swinging them, next by making it almost impossible for the scrummage half-back to put the ball in fairly, and, finally, if a passing movement was started, by committing every known sin in the half- and three-quarter backs' black book. It was not only the wind, but the handing on of too high or knee-level passes that pulled up in their stride several strong runners like G. W. Harriman and S. Bonham. Of the midfield players only N. F. Reed showed any sign of being able to go for an opening without dropping his head and playing blindly into the ruck, but, unfortunately for his side, Reed was no better than his fellows in the use of tactical kicking, which ought to have been a decisive and even attractive factor in yesterday's game. One of the few players who was able to use the touch-line was H. J. Davies, the Rugby full-back, who punished the numerous blunders of the first half as they deserved to be punished. Curiously enough, in the second half, when the wind at last was in his favour, Davies was far less successful for the important reason that the ball mostly came to his left hand and, being apparently a one-footed kicker, he could not gain the ground that he should have done.

The scoring was done in the second half when, soon after the smothering of the East Midland full-back in trying to catch a cross-kick, the attacking forwards lost the ball only to regain it in the next scrummage. That provided a clear chance to score, but Lole, the stand-off half-back, merely plunged into a crowd of players. Warwickshire were lucky in the next mêlée as Coley fell off-side and Bonham was able to kick a penalty goal. Warwickshire were similarly fortunate, as when Lole ruined a promising movement by diving into a crowd of players the ball went loose and Wilkinson was opportunist enough to carry it at the dribble over the goal-line not far away from the posts.

The teams were:—

WARWICKSHIRE.—H. J. Davies (Rugby), back; H. E. W. Smith (Rugby), T. P. Maye (Coventry), G. W. Harriman (Coventry), and S. Bonham (Coventry), three-quarter backs; W. E. Lole (Coventry) (captain) and A. Gascoigne (Coventry), half-backs; P. S. Clarke (Leicester), T. Ford (Rugby), and C. Wilkinson (Coventry), forwards.

EAST MIDLANDS.—R. Biddlestone (Bedford), back; F. J. M. Dent (Rosslyn Park), T. E. K. Williams (Bedford), R. C. Brunwell (Bedford), and L. G. Ashwell (Bedford), three-quarter backs; A. C. Reed (Bedford) and R. C. Gadsby (Leicester), half-backs; E. Perkins (Bedford), E. D. Sewell (Harlequins), R. J. Longland (Northampton), T. Harris (Northampton), A. S. Rosscorni (West Hertfd), E. Coley (Northampton), H. W. S. Coward (Bedford), and T. H. Weston (Northampton), forwards.

REFEREE.—M. A. J. Lock (Somerset).

R.M.A. BEATEN

The Royal Artillery, with a young team made up largely of players who have figured prominently in the Academy sides during the past few seasons, beat the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich yesterday by two goals, two dropped goals, and five tries (33 points) to a goal and two penalty goals (11 points). It was a more interesting match than the score would suggest. The cadets, after a bad start, settled down to give their more formidable opponents a fight in the second half, but the R.A., besides being stronger in the scrummage, had greater speed in attack outside. Early in the game good passing and running by the wing men gave the R.A. a lead of 12 points, Murray and Wainwright each scoring twice. W. P. L. Lawson, who defended well for the R.M.A., scored twice for them from penalty kicks, but Murray and then McCreight scored in further bursts of passing by the Artillery backs, and S. R. Osmond converted both.

The R.M.A. had much more of the play after the change of ends, and during the greater part of the time held their own. Once P. G. Hobbs, their captain, joined in a dash by his three-quarters and, finishing strongly, went over for a try, which Lawson converted, but they could not score again, while Fenton dropped two goals, and near the end, after Wainwright had been tackled on the right, McCreight got the ball away to Murray, who scored in the other corner.

The teams were:—

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—E. W. F. de V. Hunt, back; J. W. Wainwright, J. R. McIntosh, J. R. Tevers, and A. C. Murray, three-quarter backs; C. McCreight and G. G. F. Fenton, half-backs; S. R. Osmond, R. G. S. Hobbs, R. K. Page, C. E. Gadby, R. L. E. Hebert, A. V. Jones, P. V. Syncott, and Sergeant Maynard, forwards.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.—W. P. L. Lawson, back; A. F. Lavies, P. T. O'Brien-Butler, J. S. Cole, and D. H. Dumbell, three-quarter backs; M. St. J. Oswald and P. G. O. Orpen-Palmer, half-backs; P. G. Hobbs, R. E. Sumner, W. E. Walford, P. Pender-Cudlip, J. C. Winchester, D. N. M. Moore, G. H. Baker, and H. C. Gillman, forwards.

R.M.C. BEATEN

The R.M.C. gave a plucky display but proved no match for the United Services at Portsmouth yesterday and were soundly beaten by five goals and two tries (31 points) to a try (3 points).

All-round experience brought the Services their third successive victory, and although the College played better than the score would suggest the game was too one-sided to be really interesting. For the first quarter of an hour the teams were fairly evenly matched, but then the United Services quickly established a mastery which the College, try as they did, could not break down. Before half-time Sladen (3) and Ford scored tries for the Services, and Paine converted three. The R.M.C. played hard subsequently but could not prevent Slater (2) and Myers from scoring tries against them. Paine was successful with two of the place kicks. R.M.C.'s try was scored by Wedwood.

Royal Masonic School, Bushey, beat Rosslyn Park "B" by 19 points to eight, after leading at half-time by nine to none. Tries were scored for the School by R. A. Laurie, W. R. Southorn, K. H. Robinson, A. T. F. Nice, and J. F. Rush. G. G. Davies converted two.

SCHOOL RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
*Charterhouse ..	26	Old Paulines "A" ..	8
*Mill Hill School ..	22	Colonel J. Crosbie Brown's XV ..	0
Guy's Hospital "A" ..	19	*Brighton College ..	8
A. Telly's XV. ..	26	*St. Edward's School	3
W. A. Eagling's XV.	39	*Perse School ..	8
*Oratory School ..	6	2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade ..	5
*King's School, Worcester ..	35	J. H. L. Burnett's XV.	6
*Churcher's College ..	17	Newbury G.S. ..	14

* Home team.

TO-DAY'S SCHOOL MATCHES

Clyde School v. Colston's School; Kingswood School v. Mr. J. B. Hannah's XV.; Leeds G.S. v. Leeds Medical School; Leys School v. Chichester; Trent College v. No. 2 Flying Training School, Derby; Uppingham School v. Headmaster's XV.; Worksop College v. Mr. C. G. S. Harden's XV.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

ARSENAL WIN THE F.A. CHARITY SHIELD

Arsenal beat Sheffield Wednesday at Stamford Bridge yesterday by two goals to one, and, by so doing, won the Football Association Charity Shield. Arsenal were without James, which no doubt weakened their forward line. Near goal, however, they were the faster and more progressive side, and it was the extra determination near goal which won them the match.

Sheffield Wednesday, playing with the wind, attacked from the start, and in the first minute Rimmer came inside cleverly and put in a very hard shot to the right corner of the net. Keizer anticipated the shot splendidly and managed to keep it out at the expense of a corner. In the next minute Hulme forced a corner for Arsenal, and both sides settled down to play fast and clever football. During a long, fast run Hulme kept the ball, but was forced out from the left goal-post in spite of his efforts to obtain a shooting position. He centred cleverly on the run, and then set out on a private excursion of his own. Brown came out, but could not gather the ball, Bastin, who had come into the centre, reached it, but, finding no opening for a shot, passed to the left to John. John also was blocked, but having drawn the defence he passed cleverly to Hulme, who suddenly appeared on the left wing and who shot the ball into an almost open goal. It was a fine goal, and it all happened so quickly that it took the spectator half a minute to reconstruct the whole play in his own mind. The game had then been in progress a quarter of an hour. Three minutes later, after some patchy play near the Arsenal goal, Keizer failed to gather the ball and let it slip behind him to the left. Ball was up just a foot too late to score, his shot, from only a few feet out, hitting the left goal-post and going behind.

From a corner Ball headed in hard to the right corner of the net, but Parker, quite coolly and very cleverly, headed the ball over the upright. A clever dribble by Bastin and a quick centre found Lambert up, but with no clear way to the goal. He hesitated, pretended to shoot, and held the attention of the defence just long enough to let Jack come up, at full pace, on his right. At exactly the right moment Lambert passed forward and to the right, and Jack went through at full speed and banged the ball past Brown from close in, giving the goalkeeper no chance. Lambert's feigned bewilderment, followed by the perfectly timed pass, was a great piece of football. This goal was scored three minutes before half-time.

Sheffield Wednesday played harder and with even more purpose in the second half, Hooper, at outside right, being particularly good. Both sides forced corners, but the defence on both sides was very sound, Blenkinsop being brilliant. Arsenal seemed sure to score again when Bastin got away on the left and centred perfectly, with both Lambert and Jack up. Brown, however, anticipated the centre and, dashing out as the ball left Bastin's foot, just managed to reach it and clear magnificently. Just afterwards Ball had the goal at his mercy, but put the ball in too gently, and Keizer scrambled back somehow, and, lying at full length, pushed the ball away to the right. With only a quarter of an hour to go a penalty was given against Arsenal, and Burgess kicked the goal. A minute later, Hooper was nearly through, but he was tackled as he shot and the ball went wide. Lambert took a hard pass from Seddon and went fast down the middle, passing to Hulme as he was tackled. Hulme put in a hard ground shot but Brown managed to deflect the ball round the left post for a corner. Later, Hooper shot over from a nice position and Keizer had to fist away a header from Burgess at the expense of a corner, but Sheffield Wednesday could not draw level.

The teams were:—

ARSENAL.—G. F. Keizer, goal; Parker and Hapgood, backs; Seddon, Roberts and John, half-backs; Hulme, Bruce, Lambert, Jack, and Bastin, forwards.

SHEFFIELD WEDNESDAY.—Brown, goal; Walker and Blenkinsop, backs; Strange, Leach and Wilson, half-backs; Hooper, Seed, Ball, Burgess, and Rimmer, forwards.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE'S VICTORY

The Scottish League beat the Irish League at Firhill Park, Glasgow, yesterday by five goals to none, and thus preserved their unbroken run of success in three matches.

They were the cleverer combination, and the Irishmen, who played with a lot of pluck, were a well-beaten side long before the finish. It could hardly be said that Scotland's victory was due to brilliance, for, if there were no failures, there were certainly no stars, with the exception of Stevenson, at inside right. Playing out of his usual position, Stevenson gave a faultless exhibition, working cleverly for position and feeding McRorie well.

Leonard, the Cowdenbeath forward, had been transferred to Sunderland after his selection, and the Scottish team was completed by bringing in Ballantyne, of Partick Thistle, and he was conspicuous during the early part of the game for his neat passing. He gave McRorie a good opportunity and let Battles away with another well-judged pass. McRorie made a fine centre from which Battles headed a goal after four minutes' play and Scotland scored again after another 20 minutes. Cassidy tried hard to make the Irish attack more effective. Scotland's second goal was scored by Ferrier, who had gone from the wing to the centre, and, receiving a pass, shot without delay. Just afterwards Bambrick burst through and hit the post, while Jackson cleared from McCaw, but Stevenson's, scheming and a fine pass to McRorie, gave Battles a chance to finish off the movement with a first-rate shot. Some plucky raids by Ireland in the second half came to nothing against a sound defence, and after half an hour Battles headed through from McRorie's cent

EMPIRE TRADE

SUGGESTIONS FOR PREFERENCE

TEXT OF SPEECHES

The second plenary session of the Imperial Conference was held yesterday at the Foreign Office, when there was a general discussion on inter-Imperial economic relations. A representative of each of the eight delegations spoke. Mr. Bennett, the Prime Minister of Canada, made a definite proposal for Empire preference. The following text of the speeches is officially issued:—

MR. THOMAS

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, said:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—The procedure generally agreed is, shortly, that to-day's discussion should take the form of what we will call a Second Reading Debate. The Committee Stage will follow later, and, therefore, it gives an opportunity for those assembled to set out broadly the economic position of their own Dominion.

I suppose, Sir, 1926 will be recorded as a Conference where a new political conception of the British Empire was accepted, and the opening speeches at this Conference clearly indicated that what was uppermost, and naturally uppermost, in the minds of all delegates here assembled was the tremendous difficulties each one of them was experiencing in the economic field, and it is very fitting that we should at this gathering not only stress but frankly realize that it is in the economic field that our constituents are looking for guidance to this Conference. It is hardly necessary for me to say that the world has struck an economic blizzard. I do not care what party we represent, but any statesman taking part in these deliberations could truthfully say that, whatever election promises were made, however honestly and legitimately made, he would be forced to admit that the circumstances of the last 12 months not only altered the whole conception of things, but created difficulties unprecedented and certainly unforeseen by the great mass of people of any country. But because they are difficult and because the position is serious, the gravity of the position instead of deterring us from facing the facts ought, on the other hand, merely to spur us on to a real effort to do something. I hope, therefore, that when we have this free and full discussion our work and our efforts will not merely stop at talking, but that something practical will emerge.

I would, therefore, Sir, put to the Conference this proposition. What we must apply ourselves to is how far this Conference, representative of the Empire as a whole, can make a practical contribution towards the solution of the difficulties and problems we are faced with to-day; but I say a practical proposal, and I say practical remedies, because we are faced with circumstances in which quack remedies and mere phrases or perorations will not lead to real practical results.

"THE COLD FACTS"

I, therefore, Sir, on behalf of the British Government, want this morning to look at the cold facts as recorded in our trade returns. In 1928 the volume of the world's trade was, roughly, 20 per cent. greater than in 1913, pre-War. In 1928 the Empire trade as a whole also increased just about that amount, so that we find ourselves in this position, that, taking the British Empire as a whole, its share in the world's trade marches as it were equal to that of the rest of the world; but when we come to the United Kingdom's share of the world trade for the same period, 1913-1928, the United Kingdom's share of that trade is less by 20 per cent. Now, Sir, those are very remarkable figures, and they clearly indicate that, while the Empire as a whole has shared in the general world development in that period, so far as the United Kingdom's portion is concerned we have not only not held our own, but we have very much gone back.

That explains very clearly the terrible position that we find ourselves in at the moment. But if I examined the figures for 1930, the first eight months of this year, our own imports have declined 12 per cent. over the first eight months of 1929. But our exports for the same period have declined 19 per cent. It will, therefore, be seen by those figures that whatever may be the position of the rest of you in the individual Dominions, you cannot really complain that you have not marched, as it were, generally speaking, with the rest of the world, but so far as we are concerned, we are in a much more serious situation. What is the explanation? The fact is that, so far as the Dominions are concerned, large new industries have grown up and developed in all the Dominions owing to your increase in population, and also your natural and obvious anxiety to develop your nation in your own way, and it is not for us to complain in the least. It is not for us to say to you that you are not the best judges. It is not for us merely to say that you have taken the trade and are doing trade to-day that hitherto was done by us. We cannot complain because it is your business. But it is for you to realize that fact, and it is for us to point it out as applicable to the United Kingdom. In that particular connexion it is also true to say that the United States of America has made considerable strides in that period; but there is also considerable misunderstanding even about her development. It is not true to say that, although her trade has increased largely, this is due to the fact that she has supplanted us in the things that we formerly supplied. A close examination of the figures will show that two items are mainly concerned, motor-cars and oil; motor-cars because of the tremendous trade and progress made by the United States in that industry, and oil because of her great natural resources. Therefore, Sir, it is fair to keep this in mind, and in justification of our own position to remember that the period 1914 to 1917, prior to America coming into the War, when we were otherwise engaged, gave her a very marked start so far as the Old Country is concerned.

Now those facts clearly indicate the general position of the world's volume of trade. I now turn to a brief examination of inter-Imperial trade, and these figures again throw an interesting light upon the problem that we are bound to face. The total imports into the United Kingdom from all sources amount, roughly, to £1,220,000,000; the total imports into the United Kingdom from the rest of the Empire amount to £359,000,000, leaving a balance, therefore, of imports from foreign countries into the United Kingdom of £861,000,000. The total imports into the overseas part of the Empire from all sources amount to £778,000,000; the total imports into the overseas part from the rest of the Empire amount to £354,000,000. In other words, excluding the United Kingdom, the Empire imports from foreign nations outside the British Empire approximately a difference of £424,000,000. To summarize, we take from you £358,000,000 out of the total I have named, and you yourselves take more than 50 per cent. of your imports from countries other than the United Kingdom. But a closer examination of these figures reveals the fact that the imports into the United Kingdom of food, drink, tobacco, and raw materials from all sources amount to £737,000,000; from the rest of the Empire £270,500,000, leaving a balance of imports of food, drink, tobacco, and raw material into the United Kingdom from foreign countries of £466,500,000. On the other hand, the imports into the overseas part of the Empire of manufactured products from all sources amount to £448,000,000, the rest of the Empire £213,000,000, leaving a balance of exports of manufactured products into the overseas part of the Empire from foreign countries of £235,000,000. Now, having regard to the opening speeches, I think it would be well if we examined a little closer those particular general figures and see how they apply to each Dominion.

THE DOMINIONS

I will first deal with Canada. The total imports into the United Kingdom from Canada are £46,000,000. The total exports from the United Kingdom to Canada are £35,000,000, leaving a balance of visible trade in our favour of £11,000,000. The Prime Minister says, "You mean not in our favour." That is clearly so, but "favour" inasmuch as we buy more from them than they buy from us. That was my meaning of "favour." Taking the United Kingdom and Australia, the total imports into the United Kingdom from Australia, £55,500,000; the total exports from the United Kingdom to Australia, £54,000,000, a difference roughly of £1,500,000. Between the United Kingdom and New Zealand, the total imports into the United Kingdom from New Zealand, £47,500,000; total exports from the United Kingdom to New Zealand, £21,000,000. Between the United Kingdom and South Africa, total imports into the United Kingdom from the Union of South Africa, £24,000,000; total exports from the United Kingdom to South Africa, £32,000,000, leaving a balance there of £8,000,000; that is to say that is the one and only one of those I have mentioned where the trade balance shows more exports from this country to a Dominion than the other way. Into the United Kingdom from the Irish Free State, the total imports are £45,000,000, and the total exports from this country to the Irish Free State £36,000,000. Shortly put the figures show that the United Kingdom imports annually £467,000,000 of food products and raw materials from foreign countries, a great part of which, I frankly admit, could be produced in and imported from the rest of the Empire. Here let me say no one would be so foolish as to assume that while it is desirable and necessary, and it will be our purpose, I hope, to see how far we can further improve this trade between ourselves—no one will assume for a moment that we can cut ourselves entirely off from the rest of the world, but on the other hand the rest of the Empire imports annually £235,000,000 of manufactured goods from foreign countries, a great part of which could be manufactured and imported from the United Kingdom. All that, Mr. Prime Minister, is what one may call the cold hard figures of trade; but when they are translated into the more human side of the problem as represented by employed and unemployed all of you can give figures as to that position. Our figures at the moment indicate roughly 2,150,000 persons unemployed, but here let me say that considerable misapprehension exists in the publishing of those figures. I do not raise it now for the purpose of minimizing the awful tragedy behind those figures, but I would like to see comparable figures supplied in the same way and arranged in the same way by every nation in the world. How many of you realize when you read those figures this morning, 2,150,000, that to the outsider it conveys the impression that that is a standing army of permanently unemployed people?

The fact is that 50 per cent. of the people—a million at this moment—who were working six weeks ago will be working within the next six weeks. In other words, it includes all those seasonal trades, people that are out for a few weeks and people who are out for even a few days. I want to make that clear because it cannot be too strongly emphasized that our anxiety to paint a true picture of our unemployed in this country does lead to considerable misapprehension abroad, and I believe it does harm even in our own trade relations.

GREAT BRITAIN'S POSITION

Here let me say that these figures also give you some idea of the tremendous burden that we are carrying in this Old Country. I venture to say that no nation in the world has made greater endeavours, or is making greater efforts, to minimize the evils of unemployment than this country is doing at the present time; but we cannot, Sir, blind ourselves to the tremendous cost, both to our national and local taxation. We are shouldering a burden second to none and maintaining a standard of social services, I am glad to say, which is second to none of any other nation of the world.

That, therefore, Sir, briefly explains the facts of the situation. It is no secret—no one knows it better than yourselves—that we, as a nation, are almost exclusively dependent upon the imports of food and raw materials. Some of you may say that we ought perhaps to grow more food than we do at present, but the fact remains that we, as a manufacturing nation, are dependent upon the imports both of food and raw material for our very existence; but it would be idle to deny that this tremendous burden and difficulty, this unfortunate economic blizzard, which affects us as it does and as these figures clearly show, must by the very nature of things also impoverish you, because if we are poor, if we are unable to maintain our standard of living, we shall consequently be unable to buy from you that which we should like to do. In the same way you are equally affected. It is because of that common interest, because we are dependent and interdependent, because our difficulties affect you, that I feel we have a common interest in discussing these problems.

Here let me say that we as a Government and we as a people, do not minimize—on the contrary, we appreciate to the full—the preferences, however they are given, that you offer to the Old Country. It is on your part a frank gesture and a recognition of your Imperial interests and your anxiety to help; but I am sure, on the other hand, that you are not unmindful of the value of the Imperial connexion. Defence, trustee securities, the work of the Empire Marketing Board, are all a contribution that we make towards helping you. Bad as the situation is, difficult as it is, we are faced this morning with one short question—that is, as regards this great volume of trade represented in hundreds of millions of pounds which benefit you and benefit us, how far can we devise ways and means at this Conference which will enable us to say that practical steps have been taken to increase this volume of trade to the mutual advantage of us all?

On the other side, I would also remind you of this, that probably no nation possesses greater potentialities than those contained within the British Commonwealth of Nations—on the human side skill, courage, grit, and ingenuity are manifest in all our people in all parts of the British Commonwealth, while we have raw material in abundance, and climates unrivalled. Those are not only great assets, they are not only great potentialities, but they are the other side of the balance-sheet, the better side of the balance-sheet, of the drab picture that I have drawn this morning.

"THE TRAGEDY OF IT ALL"

Surely it is not impossible to devise ways and means whereby this trade and these great potentialities can be used for the benefit of the people as a whole. Mr. Prime Minister, the tragedy of it all to me is this. When you speak to economists, financiers, business men, and all those who are supposed to know the facts of the situation, and ask them what is the cause of the trouble, you get in the main this answer—over-production. Is it right, is it not worthy of a little attention, that we are forced to say that people are hungry because there is too much wheat in the world, that people are going without clothes because too much cotton is being grown—in short, that there is all this misery not because there is a shortage but because there is too much? That is wrong; that is one of the problems that we have to tackle. The world outside, and especially our people, Sir, are looking to this Conference for guidance, for help, for a lead. There are people in Canada, in Australia, in New Zealand, in South Africa, in every Dominion, who are suffering to-day and who are building up hopes that something will emerge from this Conference. They expect it. We must not let them down. They attach importance to Imperial unity, they attach importance to the great British Commonwealth of Nations. We, as responsible leaders, must say in our deliberations that we are not blind to our responsibilities as we are not unmindful of our difficulties. We may each view them from a personal point of view, influenced very largely by our own local knowledge; but if, on the other hand, we say that here is a common pool to which we are all going to contribute something, each determined to play his part, in that spirit, with that knowledge, and with that determination we shall succeed, and it is in that spirit that we, the British Government, hope to make our contribution.

MR. BENNETT

Mr. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, who followed Mr. Thomas, said:—

Before offering to this Conference the plan which, once effective, will in my opinion make for greater prosperity in all parts of the Empire, I shall briefly state the fiscal policy of the Canadian administration, of which I am the head.

The Conservative Party of Canada believes in, and employs, the principle of protection of the home producer of agricultural and fabricated products from harmful interference by world competitors. But it is not part of our policy to exclude from our markets foreign goods, so long as their importation does not threaten a reduction in the high standard of living which our citizens enjoy. On the other hand, it is our declared policy to provide for the consumer a cheap market, by stimulating the growth of competing domestic industries to that point of development where they will be able, in fair competition with others beyond our Dominion, to offer to the Canadian public products of like quality and at prices comparable to those prevailing in the larger markets of other countries.

To achieve this result we are obliged to consider the whole question from the point of view of both consumer and producer, and, through the employment of a flexible tariff, to ensure the proper protection of the one, and safeguard from exploitation the other. This result we are on the high road to accomplish. Its accomplishment will mean vigorous industries assured of that minimum scale of production, through home consumption without which their excess products can never find a place in world markets.

In pursuance of this policy, and to meet an economic situation brought about by world and domestic causes (it is not necessary here to determine their relative responsibility), the Parliament of Canada, at a session called for the purpose in September of this year, enacted certain changes in the tariff, designed, in our view, to strengthen the position of the home producer. Certain measures were taken, as part of this emergency legislation, to avoid the exploitation of the consumer; and in the good faith and good sense of the Canadian producers we have the necessary assurance of their rigid adherence to these measures.

"CANADA FIRST"

This policy of the Conservative Party has come to be known as the policy of "Canada first." In approaching the economic problems of our Empire, I stand four-square behind that policy. And if this Conference is to meet these problems and provide an effective solution of them, it seems to me that my attitude towards my own country will be the attitude of you all towards yours. On no other basis can we hope to effect an enduring agreement of benefit to each one of us. I will determine what my country needs, and, if you do likewise, then we may come together and search out the means by which we can be of mutual assistance in satisfying those needs.

I rejoice that the Government of Canada finds in the Empire scheme I have to propose the surest promise that its duty to its own country will be fulfilled. For we believe that through the broadening of the home markets of Empire States to Empire products, in preference to the products of foreign countries, every unit of this Empire will benefit. This does not mean, of course, that an attempt should be made to exclude from Empire markets the goods of other countries. We must have—all of us—markets without the Empire, and to make those markets sure, and greater, we must place no insuperable barrier in the road of reciprocal world trade. What it does mean, however, is that we should direct the present flow of trade into more permanent Empire channels by preferring Empire goods to those of other countries. This can be done only in one way—by creating a preference in favour of Empire goods.

We have considered what such a scheme of preference will mean to Canada and to the other parts of the Empire, and our conclusion is, that we of the Empire States have within our own control the means to advance the interests of each one of us, by developing a plan of economic cooperation based on the principle of Empire preferences.

To establish the soundness of this conclusion I apply the test which most readily suggests itself to me as a Canadian. I shall tell you frankly what it is, for it is clear that no useful agreement will ever be reached until we fully disclose to one another the mainspring of our contemplated action.

The primary concern of Canada to-day is profitably to sell its wheat. We believe that we shall be reaching towards a solution of that problem if we can establish a better market in Great Britain. This market we want, and for it we are willing to pay by giving in the Canadian market a preference for British goods. You may each, in your own way, apply what tests you choose to determine the value of reciprocal preferences to your own country. I am confident your conclusions will coincide with ours.

EMPIRE PREFERENCE

And so I propose that we of the British Empire, in our joint and several interests, do subscribe to the principle of an Empire preference, and that we take, without delay, the steps necessary to put it into effective operation.

First, we must approve or reject the principle. I put the question definitely to you, and definitely it should be answered. There is here no room for compromise and there is no possibility of avoiding the issue. This is a time for plain speaking, and I speak plainly when I say that the day is now at hand when the peoples of the Empire must decide, once for all, whether our welfare lies in closer economic union or whether it does not. Delay is hazardous; further discussion of the principle is surely unnecessary. The time for action has come.

Projects other than the one I propose have been placed before you. They have been carefully canvassed by our delegation, and, while we would avoid anything which might savour of premature condemnation, we are constrained to state that none of them can be accepted by Canada as an alternative at all likely to achieve the purpose we have in mind.

Until this principle is accepted it would be profitless to discuss the application of it in any great detail. I shall, however, outline in a broad way our conception of the manner in which it may be employed, and shall qualify the generality of my proposal by indicating the method of its application.

I offer to the Mother Country, and to all the other parts of Empire, a preference in the Canadian market in exchange for a like preference in theirs, based upon the addition of a 10 per cent. increase in prevailing general tariffs or upon tariffs yet to be created. In the universal acceptance of this offer, and in like proposals and acceptances by all the other parts of Empire, we attain to the ideal of Empire preference.

I amplify and explain this offer in the following way:—

In the first place, the rate I have mentioned cannot be uniformly applied. The basis of the proposal is the adequate protection to industries now existent or yet to be established. Because of this we must ensure a certain flexibility in the preferential tariff, having regard to the fundamental need for stability in trade conditions, and must take account of such prevailing preferences as are now higher than the general one I suggest.

NO "EMPIRE FREE TRADE"

It follows, therefore, that this proposed preference should not be considered as a step towards Empire free trade. In our opinion Empire free trade is neither desirable nor possible, for it would defeat the very purpose we are striving to achieve. All that is helpful in Empire free trade may be secured by Empire preferences. All that is harmful may in this way be avoided.

Again, it is conceivable that this preferential rate should be lower in the case of raw products, or where the Empire supply does not meet the Empire demand. On the other hand, the preference may be increased beyond 10 per cent. where that rate in relation to the main tariff is inadequate to afford Empire goods an appreciable advantage over those of foreign countries. It will also be necessary and proper to determine what Empire agencies may be employed to ensure the most effective operation of the principle. That is a question which at the moment I shall not discuss further than to say that foremost among these agencies that of our ocean transport should be looked upon as the rightful carriers of Empire goods. And I see no reason why, by creating additional preferences on goods so carried between Empire ports, that great service should not be profitably used.

All these are matters requiring the most careful consideration. Some of them might readily be resolved into difficulties so definite as to defy removal, unless the greatest care is taken to anticipate and avoid them. They must, therefore, be subjected to searching analysis by the economists of all the countries concerned. Such analysis will inevitably result in variations in any standard of preference now to be adopted. But whatever modifications may be found necessary, these will not adversely affect—nay, they cannot but make more beneficial and lasting—the broad principle of Empire protection, based on common advantage, and guided in its application by the need to ensure the welfare of the home producer. With proper safeguards to the consumer, such a preference makes possible, in the only way, full employment of the resources of Empire to the advantage of all its parts.

TRADE STABILITY

I do not need to point out to you that to enjoy prosperity a country must be assured of stability in trade conditions. A preference, therefore, which cannot be regarded as enduring is worse than no preference at all. And, to be enduring, it must be based upon mutual benefit. A preference on any other basis is manifestly unsound and ephemeral.

Consistent with the fullest inquiry into the application of the principle of an Empire preference, our deliberations must be governed by the time factor. If this change in our economic relationship is to be made it must be made without undue delay. I would, therefore, propose that this Conference, if it approve the principle, should constitute such committees as may, with the greatest expedition and thoroughness, consider the various questions incident to its operation. As here we have neither the time nor the machinery necessary to reach a final conclusion upon all of them, it is apparent that we must employ the technicians of our respective countries to complete the inquiry. And for that purpose I would suggest that committees be set up in each of the countries concerned; and that these committees commence immediately an exhaustive examination of the effect upon their domestic situation of the proposals I have made. I am satisfied that whatever modifications in the general plan Canada may have to suggest will be ready for submission within a period of six months. I assume that you are all capable of a like measure of expedition. And so I further propose, that when this Economic Conference has had an opportunity profitably to discuss the plan in its various aspects it do adjourn, to meet at Ottawa early next year, as the guests of the Canadian people, and that in the interval, through the instrumentalities I have suggested, full and final reports be prepared for submission to it.

Any Government of which I am the head will be prepared to support the proposal I have made, and, with whatever variations in the general plan may seem advisable, to make it effective by the proper legislation.

We Canadians will continue our consideration of this great question with steadfast earnestness, and will take all means within our power to avoid any conclusions but those most likely to lead to helpful and sustained Empire cooperation. I know that in this the other constituent parts of Empire are like-minded with ourselves, and that to this proposal, and to the anxious deliberations incident to its thorough canvass, they will bring the best will and the most skilful advice. For to you, as to us, it must be plain that we dare not fail. I have said that the time is now at hand when the doctrine of closer Empire economic association must be embraced, if we would not have it slip for ever beyond our powers of recall. Once gone it were vain to suppose that lesser existing Empire agreements will long outlive it, and, that being so, the day will come when we must fight in the markets of the Empire the countries of the world shorn of that advantage which it should be in our individual interest to secure and maintain.

To me that is unthinkable, and I appeal to the national representatives here assembled in conference to forget, each one, those prejudices which forbid the realization of that Empire-building plan by which we all may advance to greater prosperity.

I await your decision with confidence. We have a common purpose. The means by which it may be fulfilled offer themselves in like measure to each one of us. In the days of our past achievements we surely learned that our mutual trust and confidence were not misplaced. With them by us yet, and with faith in the future of our Empire, I cannot but believe that out of our deliberations there will come an enduring scheme of cooperation, based, if you will, upon self-interest, but destined to carry the Empire through all its parts into an era of commercial supremacy such as it has not heretofore known.

MR. SCULLIN

Mr. Scullin, Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia, then spoke. He said:—

Mr. Prime Minister,—At the official opening of the Conference I expressed my belief that the problems of economic cooperation between the various members of the British Commonwealth of Nations would dominate our proceedings, and I am pleased to agree with the two previous speakers that this is the important issue of this Conference. I agree with Mr. Thomas when he said in effect that the people of the British Commonwealth of Nations are looking to this Conference for something practical, something more than phrases, something to be done, and if we separate before we have taken some practical steps we will have let the people down. I agree with that, and so I make no apology for trespassing upon your time at greater length than has been done by previous speakers, because I believe we must not only put forth a plan from each Dominion and each Government, but we must put before this Conference a survey of the situation supplementing each other's facts to prove the necessity for the adoption of that plan. Mr. Thomas has brought us up to face certain hard facts. I propose to elaborate and to extend those facts during my speech. Mr. Bennett has rather contented himself with putting forward an offer from his Government and calling for plans from all the Governments, following it up with the suggestion of setting up of committees in each country for an examination of those proposals, but insisting that we should come to grips whether we approve or disapprove of the principle of preference.

I entirely agree with Mr. Bennett that we must come to some decision on that principle. Already that principle has been conceded. Already there is a measure of preference in operation reciprocally between the Dominions and the United Kingdom. Already there are treaties in existence between certain Dominion Governments. We have accepted to a large extent the principle of preference, but it is our duty at this Conference first of all to affirm the maintenance of that principle and the extension of its operation.

We are gathered together at a time when all our peoples are suffering in varying degree from economic depression. Unemployment is affecting each part of our Commonwealth of Nations, the fall in the price of farm commodities is jeopardizing the well-being of millions of agriculturists—this is being reflected in a marked reduction in purchasing power. To-day, in a world in which we are gaining an ever greater command over nature, and in which science is enormously increasing our power to produce food and manufactures, we have failed to improve, with equal rapidity, our systems of distribution. As a result, we have the spectacle of poverty and want amid greater plenty than the world has ever witnessed before. Such conditions constitute a challenge to our civilization. Because the economic depression and this challenge are both world wide, there are those who maintain that the solutions can only be found on an international basis. Certain very important problems, such as that of the world's monetary position, must obviously be studied upon an international basis, and their solution will probably have to be an international solution. We shall indeed all agree with the need for international cooperation, but surely economic cooperation, like charity, can begin at home, and within the limits of the British Commonwealth of Nations we have a field vast enough for our immediate efforts.

DIRECTION OF TRADE

At our opening session, I briefly referred to the scope which exists for cooperation and to our joint resources, which can now provide all our needs in many commodities and which, given an active policy of development, could furnish us with all we require, save for a certain small number of mineral products. I will not take up the time of the Conference with a further citation of the more general facts about Empire resources and trade. It will be sufficient for me just to emphasize a fact which cannot be overstressed. Whereas in competitive trade there are elements of friction and of loss to some of the competing nations, complementary trade must be wholly good to those who engage therein. In the Empire we have unexampled opportunities for such complementary trade. The United Kingdom is the world's greatest purchaser of most of the primary products which are the main basis of Dominion exports, while the Dominions already provide an enormous market for many classes of manufactures. The development of these markets should create such a further demand as to be the basis of the prosperity of our industrial centres whether in Great Britain or in the Dominions.

Although the trade between the various Dominions and with the other parts of the British Commonwealth is to-day considerable and will doubtless largely develop, the trade of each part with the United Kingdom is to-day of greater magnitude. This is certainly true for Australia, and I must therefore now deal in particular with our trade relations with Britain.

In order that the Conference may realize the significance of the Australian market to British industry, it may first be desirable to remember the present position held by Great Britain in world trade.

During the five years ended June 30, 1929, Australia purchased from Great Britain goods to the value of £223,000,000, while the value of goods sold to Britain approximated £285,000,000, a balance of £38,000,000 in Britain's favour.

According to the latest figures published by the Economic Organization of the League of Nations, Great Britain supplies to-day about 11 per cent. of the import trade of the world. It has also been estimated that Great Britain's share of the import trade of the foreign world is about 9 per cent. Within the British Commonwealth her share of the total import trade is 35 per cent.

In Australia in 1928-29 Great Britain held 40 per cent. of the total import trade. In the same year, our 6,400,000 people were the second most important market in the world for British exports, and for the first six months of 1930, in spite of our severe depression, we still remained the second largest purchaser of British exports. The next most important purchaser of British goods after Australia is the United States of America, whose 120,000,000 people have the highest purchasing power in the world. In 1929 America bought British goods at the rate of 7s. 7d. per head, as compared with £8 10s. purchased by each inhabitant of Australia.

The reasons which make Australia so important a market for Great Britain are numerous and diverse. A factor in Great Britain's trade relations with Australia has been the investment of large capital sums, much of which has been required in the form of heavy manufactures.

The fact that we have a population which is over 97 per cent. British in origin naturally predisposes our people to exercise a voluntary preference for British goods over those of foreign origin. This voluntary preference afforded to Great Britain is supplemented by certain administrative preferences under which large purchasing bodies, such as Government Departments, give a preference to British tenders over those of foreign countries. I have, however, no hesitation in stating that the most important method of assistance which we offer to the marketing of British manufactures in Australia is our system of tariff preferences.

THE AUSTRALIAN MARKET

In order to illustrate the significance of the Australian market to British industry, I have prepared a series of comparisons between the trade of Great Britain with Australia and her trade with two foreign countries—namely, Argentina and Denmark. Argentina and Denmark were chosen for this comparison because, apart from preferences, Great Britain should enjoy many advantages in trading with these countries. In very many ways Argentina is the foreign country which is most comparable with Australia. Both Argentina and Australia produce very similar types of goods, wool, wheat, meat, &c. In both, large sums of British money have been invested. In the Argentine, Great Britain holds a larger share of the total import trade than in most other foreign countries. Denmark has been selected as a country in close proximity to Great Britain, finding in this country the main outlet for her products, and carrying on a large export trade to Great Britain in many of the commodities which we are most anxious to export.

In all these three countries the standard of living is above the world average. The population in Australia is 6,400,000, and in Denmark and Argentina together 14,000,000. The total imports of merchandize into Australia in 1928 amounted to £146,000,000. Imports into Argentina and Denmark together equalled £269,000,000. Thus the two countries, Argentina and Denmark, contain over twice as many people as Australia, and their joint import trade is almost twice as great, yet we find that £56,000,000 of British exports were sent to Australia, while only £41,000,000 were consigned to these two foreign countries. That is a striking illustration of the value of the Australian market to British manufactures.

The reverse side of this picture is even more striking, for in the same year Great Britain imported from the Argentine and Denmark a total of £130,000,000, while her imports from Australia amounted to £54,000,000. This comparison is rendered still more interesting when Great Britain's trade in certain important commodities is considered. In iron and steel the total imports of Argentina and Denmark were about three times as large as the purchases of Australia, yet these countries imported from Great Britain a lower value of iron and steel manufactures than did Australia. In electrical goods Australian total imports were somewhat higher than the joint imports of Argentina and Denmark. But the value of Great Britain's exports of electrical goods to Australia is nearly four times as great as her trade with Argentina and Denmark combined. Great Britain supplies nearly nine times as much paper to Australia as to these foreign nations. The figures for cotton goods are also striking. Although Argentina and Denmark between them spend twice as much on imported cotton goods as does Australia, Great Britain's exports to Australia are just about as large as to these two foreign countries.

I will not detain the Conference by giving further figures to illustrate this point, but the detailed figures which I have had prepared are of striking interest, and I will therefore hand them in in order that they may be incorporated in the official record.

[In the following table, showing total imports into and value of British exports of certain manufactures to Australia and to Argentina and Denmark taken together in the year 1928, are the figures referred to by Mr. Scullin.]

—	Australia	Argentina and Denmark
	£000	£000
Total imports from world (a) ..	143,500	220,500
Total British exports to (b)	55,854	40,968
British exports of following commodities (c):—		
Iron and steel	6,928	6,232
Cutlery	344	27
Motor-vehicles	1,720	423
All machinery	4,664	2,460
Aeroplanes and parts	147	19
Electrical goods and machinery	3,263	1,805
Artificial silks	1,503	299
Cotton piece goods	6,063	6,147
Woollen and worsted piece goods	1,595	3,414
Carpets, carpeting, and rugs	1,094	141
Linoleum	896	77
Paper	2,581	377

(a) League of Nations Memorandum on International Trade and Balances of Payments, Vol. I., 1926-1928.

(b) Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, January, 1930.

(c) Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom, Vol. III., 1929.

TARIFF PREFERENCE

Mr. Scullin, continuing, said:—There can be no doubt that the Australian system of tariff preference has proved of major importance to British trade.

The policy of Australia is, first, to encourage and support the Australian manufacturer and, secondly, to secure to British industry the lion's share of the import trade of the Commonwealth. In other words, our policy is exactly similar to that which has been so well advocated in Great Britain by the Empire Marketing Board in regard to Empire trade in foodstuffs. The British public has been urged by the Board to buy the products of the British Commonwealth, but also to remember that "Empire buying begins at home." This is the policy which Australia has carried out by means of her Customs tariff and through administrative preferences for the last 23 years.

It is well known that, at the present time, Australia is passing through a critical period, due to various causes, of which the most important has been the fall in price of the main commodities which she exports. The result has been to bring about a period of severe financial stringency, and the Commonwealth Government has been forced to take certain measures to deal with the situation. These measures have included the curtailment of imports in order to rectify the trade balance and thus re-establish the value of the Australian £. As a part of these emergency measures, certain imports have been prohibited; others have been rationed, and in yet other cases the tariff has been increased with the deliberate purpose of checking the flow of certain imports into the country. These measures are to be regarded as being wholly of an emergency nature and subject to review, and in some cases to withdrawal as soon as the financial position permits. Even in these emergency measures, the Commonwealth Government has done everything in its power to maintain the principle of preference and to secure that, in so far as they may have caused hardship, they should bear less hardly upon Great Britain. Just because, however, the steps which we are reluctantly forced to take are so definitely of an emergency character, I should not propose to discuss the significance of preference on the basis of the trade figures of the last nine months, even if statistical data were available. For the purposes of this review, it is sounder to consider the position as it existed in 1928-29. In that year the total preferential rebate allowed on British goods entering the Commonwealth amounted to the sum of £7,204,000, but while I quote this figure I am not going to suggest that the total amount of duty rebated is an exact measure of the value of the preference which Australia gives to Great Britain. A more significant indication of the value of preference is shown by the fact that in the year 1928-29 £26,280,000 of British exports of classes subject to duty if of foreign origin entered Australia free of duty because of their British origin. The value of the British exports receiving this extremely favourable treatment was actually greater than the value of Great Britain's total exports in 1928 to any one of the following countries:—France, Holland, Belgium, Italy, China, or Japan. This sum of £26,280,000 was equal to 48.5 per cent. of the total amount of British goods cleared for home consumption in Australia in that year. It is, however, impossible to gauge the value of a preference accorded in any given article. No yardstick exists whereby the exact value of a preference can be measured. It depends upon the amount of competition which the goods receiving the preference have to face, and in order to obtain an understanding of the degree of competition it is not enough to consider the position in the country giving the preference, but it is also necessary to examine the extent to which British goods are meeting severe competition in other markets.

COMPETITIVE SITUATION

To carry out any complete survey taking into account all the factors of the competitive situation would obviously be a task of great magnitude. A survey on a limited basis has, however, been undertaken, the results of which illustrate, in a striking way, the importance of the shelter which British industries receive in the Australian market.

Thus in the products of the electrical industry Great Britain holds over 60 per cent. of Australian imports, but less than 20 per cent. of the combined imports of Argentina, Denmark, and Holland. Further instances showing the great importance of preference to specific industries are provided by the paper trade, the motor trade, artificial silk, cutlery, and almost all the iron and steel products.

In some industries the assistance received from Australian preference is so great that Australia, with her 6,400,000 people, is not only the largest market, but in a number of instances, including motor chassis, carpets, and printing paper, purchased a larger value of British goods than all foreign countries together.

There are, of course, cases where this survey indicates that preferences have less significance, the clearest instance being in the woollen trade, in which Great Britain holds a considerable share of the imports of many foreign markets.

In the cotton piece goods trade Australia admits almost all the British cloth free under the preferential tariff and imposes a tax of 15 per cent. *ad valorem* on the foreign article. Great Britain, thus assisted, supplies a larger value of cotton piece goods to Australia than to China, although the latter country is one of the largest import markets for cottons in the world.

It would be possible to go on almost indefinitely multiplying instances of the importance of Australian preference to British trade, but I will content myself with quoting the words of the final report of the Balfour Committee:—

"The figures of Empire trade," states the report, "supported as they are by the testimony of the trade witnesses who appeared before us, are amply sufficient to show the great value and importance to British traders of the preferential access which they enjoy to certain Empire markets. In view of the facts, it cannot admit of doubt that the preservation and development of these advantages must be one of the cardinal objects of British commercial policy."

I would just add that as we must all agree that world competition in industry is intensifying, so must we be convinced that the significance and value of preferences are also increasing.

I have spoken about the value of the Australian market and of the preferences we extend to British trade because the very fact that we already do so much makes it more difficult for Australia to find further methods of help compared with another country that had done less. Australia is, however, willing as a part of a definite policy of Imperial economic cooperation, to examine every method of assistance. We will willingly consult with the representatives of your manufacturers to see if it is possible, without sacrificing any important Australian interests, to afford a greater degree of preference to certain goods, and we will also sympathetically consider any representations which your manufacturers may desire to make in regard to the administration of our preferential system.

CONSULTATION NEEDED

At the opening of the Conference, I referred to a much more important way in which your trade could be assisted. Australia is to-day importing between £40,000,000 and £45,000,000 worth of manufactured goods from foreign countries which are of a type in which Great Britain could compete. I stated that my Government would like to see that £45,000,000 shared by Empire industries, which in effect would largely mean a division between the Australian and British manufacturer. The method whereby such an objective could be realized must be for those engaged in the industries in both Great Britain and in Australia to determine. I should like to see methods of consultation evolved between our industrialists with a view to making such allocations of the supply of Australia's requirements as should benefit both parties. If consultations of the type which I have in mind take place and lead to understandings and agreements, my Government will most sympathetically consider to what extent it can assist to bring the proposed allocations into effect. Australia is firmly determined to encourage her secondary industries and to witness their development; we recognize, however, that there are some types of goods for which the size of our market does not yet justify the establishment of manufacturing plants. If British industry will cooperate with us in the development of our industries we, on our part, will do everything in our power to help you to secure the lion share of our import trade.

I must now turn to the marketing of Australian goods in the United Kingdom and to the question of the directions in which we should like to see Great Britain help us. Although it has been suggested that different methods should be considered by the Conference, I must definitely declare that tariff preference is, in our opinion, much the most satisfactory form of help.

In making this statement, I must not be considered as attempting any form of dictation. It is for the Government and Parliament to decide what methods, if any, shall be adopted. We will cooperate in any practical plan which may be jointly approved. I should, however, be wanting in frankness if I did not make our position clear.

Great Britain is to-day giving certain of our products, including wine, sugar, and dried fruits, most welcome assistance through her tariff system. In each of these commodities your preferences are essential to us, because in each case our producers have to face competition from very low wage-paying countries where also the labour conditions are far inferior to those obtaining in Australia.

We are grateful for these preferences, and hope that the British Government will be prepared to discuss with us certain proposals which we should like to make in order to render these existing preferences more effective.

BRITISH PREFERENCE

To-day Great Britain is giving preference to 12 per cent. of our exports to her, while we give preference to 90 per cent. of her goods entering Australia. It is but natural that we should like you to reciprocate upon a somewhat wider scale. Great Britain has, through the work of the Empire Marketing Board, carried out for four years an admirably conceived educational campaign to show the British people that it is to their advantage to buy Empire goods. Successive British Governments have thus supported the idea of voluntary preference. But voluntary preference, although an essential background to other forms of assistance, can give little help against foreign competition based on very low wages, and is particularly ineffective against the dumping of commodities at prices far below costs of production, an occurrence which we are experiencing to a marked degree at the present time.

Through voluntary preference Great Britain, in effect, asks the ordinary citizen, and particularly the housewife, to assume the responsibility for assisting Empire trade, a responsibility which in Australia is carried, through the tariff, on the broad shoulders of Parliament—representative of all citizens and of all housewives.

At a later stage I should be glad to discuss in detail the commodities upon which we should most appreciate preference, but I think it would be useful if I now explain the general direction in which

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from the United Kingdom has decreased. The figures are :—

IMPORT TRADE

Percentages of the total import trade of British countries supplied by other parts of the Empire and by foreign countries.

Year	Imports from U.K.	Imports from rest of Empire	Total imports from Empire	Imports from U.S.A.	Imports from other foreign countries	Total imports from foreign countries	Total
1913 ..	17·5	19·6	37·1	19·9	43·1	62·9	100
1927 ..	16·5	22·2	38·7	20·0	41·3	61·3	100
1928 ..	16·4	22·2	38·6	20·5	40·9	61·4	100

So far as the Empire trade is concerned, therefore, it is clear that the Empire is still very far from being self-supporting.

EXPORT TRADE

So far as the export trade is concerned it will be found that there has been an increase of 1¼ per cent. in the proportion of the export trade to the United Kingdom from other parts of the British Empire, while the proportion sent to the rest of the Empire had in 1928 practically reverted to that in 1913. The figures are :—

Percentage of total export trade of British countries to other parts of the Empire and to foreign countries.

Year	Exports to U.K.	Exports to rest of Empire	Total exports to Empire	Exports to U.S.A.	Exports to other foreign countries	Total exports to foreign countries	Total
1913	19·1	25·0	44·1	9·5	46·4	55·9	100
1927	21·2	25·7	46·9	14·4	38·7	53·1	100
1928	20·6	25·1	45·7	13·8	40·5	54·3	100

I may say that if inter-Imperial trade (imports and exports) is regarded as a unit, there has been an increase between 1913 and 1928 in the inter-Imperial portion of British Empire trade from 25 per cent. to 26·3 per cent.

From these tables and from similar figures relating to the trade of Canada, Australia, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State (since 1924), Newfoundland, and British India, the following conclusions may be drawn, comparing the trade in 1913 and 1928 :—

1. With respect to the import trade :—

(*a*) There has been an increase in the percentage of the imports into the United Kingdom from the rest of the Empire;

(*b*) There has been a decrease in the percentage of imports into the rest of the Empire from the United Kingdom; and

(*c*) The country which in 1928 took the largest percentage of its imports from the United Kingdom was the Irish Free State, with 78 per cent., the next in order being New Zealand (48 per cent.), British India (46 per cent.), the Union of South Africa (44 per cent.), and Australia (40 per cent.).

2. With respect to the export trade :—

(*a*) There has been an increase in the percentage of goods sent from the United Kingdom to the rest of the Empire;

(*b*) There has been a decrease in the percentage of goods sent from the other parts of the Empire to the United Kingdom; and

(*c*) The country which in 1928 sent the largest percentage of its exports to the United Kingdom was the Irish Free State (96 per cent.), the next in order being New Zealand (74 per cent.).

If inter-Imperial trade be considered as a whole the United Kingdom is still the central point. The following table, taken from the Imperial Economic Committee's thirteenth report, shows the percentage of United Kingdom (including Irish Free State) trade in relation to the total passing between Empire countries :—

1913.	1925.	1926.	1927.
87·4%	86·5%	85·3%	84·0%

Before leaving this aspect of the matter, I desire to say a few words concerning the relation of the trade of the British Empire to total world trade, and I would like to express my indebtedness to the valuable Report of the Imperial Economic Committee already referred to, which I have used in dealing with this subject.

I find that the share of the British Empire in world trade has increased from 27.75 per cent. in 1913 to 29.48 per cent. in 1927.

In the case of the United States there has been an increase from 11.17 per cent. in 1913 to 14.21 per cent. in 1927, while with respect to Northern and Western Europe (*i.e.*, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Portugal, Spain, France, and Belgium) there has been a decrease from 34.2 per cent. in 1913 to 27.49 per cent. in 1927.

If the share of the British Empire in world trade is split up into inter-Imperial trade and foreign trade the figures are :—

BRITISH EMPIRE TRADE

	Percentage of world trade	
	1913	1927
Inter-Imperial trade ..	10.95	11.54
Empire foreign trade ..	16.80	17.94
Gross total for British Empire	27.75	29.48

In 1913 the total trade of the United Kingdom was greater than that of the United States, but it has been less during 1926, 1927, and 1928. The trade of the Overseas Empire has, during these years, been greater than that of the United States. The figures for 1928 are :—

	Millions of £
United Kingdom ..	1,799
Overseas Empire ..	2,053
United States ..	1,855

From these figures it will be seen that while the volume of imports into the United Kingdom has increased that of the exports shows a considerable decrease, although there has been an expansion in 1928 and 1929. Canada and New Zealand are the only Dominions mentioned, the volume of whose imports and exports has increased faster than the world average, and Canada alone has had a greater increase in export trade than the United States.

Coming as I do from a portion of the Empire which has an intense desire that the trade of the United Kingdom should increase both in volume and value, it is discouraging to place these facts before you.

I would, however, venture to account in part for the position somewhat as follows :—Before the War the United Kingdom was much more highly industrialized than the majority of other countries (including even those within the Empire). These latter nations, called upon by national necessity during the War, have continued their industrial development and therefore, judged by a comparison of their export trade in manufactured goods before the War and now, they show a relatively high rate of progress.

Another factor which I think tends to restrict the trade of the United Kingdom is that she probably suffered, and is suffering, more from the economic difficulties created by the late War than almost any other country. In these circumstances it is not surprising that the trade figures of the United Kingdom are not as satisfactory as everyone in this room would wish.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS

The question as to the action which should be taken to increase Inter-Imperial trade has been discussed at previous Imperial Conferences, and I propose now to say a few words upon some of the methods which have been adopted with a view to achieving this result. These are :—

(*a*) The institution of Preferential Tariffs;

(*b*) The work of the Imperial Economic Committee;

(*c*) The activities of the Empire Marketing Board; and

(*d*) The carrying on of trade services, trade campaigns through commissioners, agents, &c.

(*a*) INSTITUTION OF PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS.

In my opinion the most important and effective method of increasing inter-Imperial trade is by means of tariff preferences. I fully recognise, and the people of New Zealand recognise, that the question whether or not preference should be granted by one part of the Empire to another is a matter for the particular unit of the Empire concerned. In this connexion it is, I think, rather interesting to note that preference was granted in New Zealand in its first tariff passed in 1841, the year after the sovereignty of the late Queen Victoria was proclaimed. The preference then given did not continue for very many years, and it was not until 1903 that preference to Empire goods became a permanent part of New Zealand's tariff policy. As I have said, preference became a permanent part of New Zealand's tariff policy in 1903. Since then the number of items upon which preference is granted and/or the rate of preference have been increased in 1907, 1915, 1917, 1921, 1926, and 1927. Again, this year, just before I left New Zealand, Parliament passed a measure increasing by at least 5 per cent. *ad valorem* (and in many cases by over 10 per cent. *ad valorem*) the preference on over one-third of the tariff items. Preference is now granted on 65 per cent. of the items in the New Zealand tariff.

The policy adopted is to grant preference to goods produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom or in any other part of the Empire which treats New Zealand products fairly in tariff matters.

The Empire material and labour content required in New Zealand for preference purposes is 50 per cent. of the factory or works cost, but provision is made for admitting at the preference rates goods manufactured wholly in British countries from unmanufactured raw materials or from certain partly manufactured materials of foreign origin, which, generally speaking, are not produced within the Empire.

EFFECT OF PREFERENCE POLICY IN NEW ZEALAND

With respect to the important question as to the effect of the preference policy adopted in New Zealand I have to offer the following observations.

One would have thought that if the figures of the import trade of New Zealand from various countries were taken over a series of years, they would have shown an increase in the percentages of goods imported from British countries. The following are the particulars :—

Percentages of the imports of goods into New Zealand from the countries mentioned

Year	United Kingdom	Canada	Australia	Total British Countries
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1914 ..	51·5	2·1	12·3	74·7
1919 ..	37·6	5·3	12·8	63·6
1924 ..	47·8	8·1	11·6	73·8
1929 ..	46·3	9·8	9·7	67·8

It will be seen that between 1914 and 1929 there has been a decrease of 6.9 per cent. in the proportion of goods obtained from Empire sources.

When, however, all reasonable allowances are made for these factors, the figures clearly indicate that the preference accorded in New Zealand has had a great influence in retaining the Dominion market for Empire goods.

VALUE OF NEW ZEALAND PREFERENCE

It may be useful if I place on record some figures relating to the value of the preference. In my view one way in which this value may be estimated is by taking the difference between (*a*) the duty actually collected on goods imported from British countries, and (*b*) the duty which would have been charged had the General Tariff rates been levied. Dealing on this basis only with goods imported into New Zealand during 1929 from the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, and the Union of South Africa, the figures are as under :—

Country	Value of preference granted, *i.e.*, difference between the duty paid on goods imported into New Zealand during 1929 and the duty which would have been payable under the General Tariff
	£
United Kingdom	3,570,000
Canada	1,029,000
Australia	262,000
Union of South Africa	22,000
	£4,883,000

INCREASING PRICES

Another matter to which I would like to refer concerns the sale of goods to the Dominion from countries to which preference is accorded. The attention of the Government has on several occasions been drawn to the practice of certain vendors of goods increasing prices to New Zealand purchasers to the extent of the preference. I am happy to say that I do not believe that this is a common practice, but it is not encouraging to those countries which make preference a part of their tariff policy to find that the assistance which they give is not really being utilized to assist Empire trade in the way desired. I would urge those organizations which are interested in the development of Empire trade to use their influence to ensure that the confidence of customers is not prejudiced by any such means or by any artificial arrangements as to prices.

(*b*) WORK OF IMPERIAL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Among the means which have been adopted during recent years to develop inter-Imperial trade is the establishment of the Imperial Economic Committee.

It is generally recognized that the work of this Committee has been of great value in achieving this object. Among the matters which have been dealt with which are of special interest to New Zealand are the reports and trade surveys on meat (including pig products), dairy produce, fruit, honey, poultry, hides, skins, &c.

(*c*) EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD

The Empire Marketing Board also by its activities in the direction of publicity and its encouragement of scientific research has been of material assistance to Empire trade.

In particular the Board has done much to stimulate the scientific advancement of agriculture both at home and in the Empire overseas. Since its inception the Board has made grants to the extent of approximately £50,000 towards research projects of Empire significance carried out in New Zealand. This is in addition to the benefits accruing from researches on food storage and transport, fruit production, &c., sponsored by the Board in the United Kingdom.

(*d*) TRADE SERVICES, TRADE CAMPAIGNS, &C.

In dealing with this question the first matter I propose to mention is the development of the trade commissioner services. It is with satisfaction that I recall that the origin of these services was due to a suggestion of the late Prime Minister of New Zealand, the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Ward.

The policy of instituting trade commissioner services has also been adopted by the Dominions. Dealing more particularly with the Dominion which I represent, I might say that New Zealand has for many years carried on work of this nature in the United Kingdom through its High Commissioner's Office, and has for some time retained two trade representatives in Australia. In addition, some honorary agents and correspondents in other countries have been appointed. During this year New Zealand has entered upon a new phase of its trade commissioner services by the appointment of a Commissioner for Canada and the eastern seaboard of the United States, and of a Trade and Tourist Commissioner for Australia.

In passing, I would like to mention the value of trade campaigns and Empire exhibitions in achieving the objects which we all have in view.

III.—PROTECTIVE TARIFFS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS AS AFFECTING INTER-IMPERIAL TRADE

It is sometimes urged that protective tariffs as between the component parts of the British Empire are undesirable on the ground that they restrict trade. It seems to me, however, that this question should be approached from another point of view, and I would ask those assembled here what is the real object of our discussions. I take it that the result aimed at is the prosperity and happiness of the Empire as a whole, and that trade is merely a means to this end and not an end in itself. If this is correct it would appear that it is a matter of indifference in what part of the British Dominions any classes of articles are manufactured so long as the industries are carried on economically and make for the promotion of the common weal.

Of course, I recognize that in a newly settled country the first labours of the community must be devoted to primary production, but the conditions in which trade in resultant products is now carried on necessitate the introduction of highly developed manufacturing methods. In these circumstances it would in any case be difficult to restrict manufacturing processes to those which are necessary to place primary products upon the markets of the world, and with the raw materials at hand it would be unnatural if the manufacturing instincts of a British people did not find expression.

New Zealand, in common with other Dominions, has developed along these lines, and it has for many years been the considered opinion of the people whom I represent that this development should take place gradually and be fostered by means of reasonable measures of protection.

To illustrate this I would quote certain figures relating to some of the principal manufacturing industries of New Zealand. In 1906 the output of these industries amounted to 64 per cent. of the total requirements of the Dominion for these classes of goods, and in 1929 this proportion had increased to 71 per cent. This exemplifies the fact that New Zealand has never adopted as a general policy the imposition of what are sometimes regarded as prohibitive duties, but has taken the view that competition, especially from oversea Dominions, would result in a higher standard of efficiency and the introduction into industry of the latest types of machinery and plant and of the most up-to-date manufacturing and marketing methods.

IV.—PROTECTIVE TARIFFS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Although I have dealt at considerable length with the necessity of increasing inter-Imperial trade, I do not lose sight of the fact that trade cannot be confined within these limits. With the ever increasing means for international communication resulting from scientific and technical progress it is natural to expect that increased outlets for trade would follow. In this connexion a problem has arisen in recent years which has been occupying the attention of the Governments of several British countries. This is the effect of the increased and increasing tariffs of many foreign countries. The United States of America, which has only recently again raised its tariff rates, probably furnishes the best example of this.

The adverse balance of trade with the United States during the five years 1925-29 has been over £225½ millions, *i.e.*, over £5 millions per annum.

As I have already explained, New Zealand has just recently taken steps to endeavour to divert portion of this import trade from the United States to British possessions.

V.—ACTION PROPOSED FOR THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF INTER-IMPERIAL TRADE

The final, but by no means the least important, part of my subject is the action which has been or may be proposed for the development of Inter-Imperial trade. I intend to deal with the subject under the following headings :—

(*a*) The maintenance, and wherever possible, the extension of tariff preferences.

(*b*) The further development of trade commissioner services, &c.

(*c*) Bulk purchasing and price stabilization of goods.

(*d*) Organization to supply information and advice upon trade and other matters.

(*a*) MAINTENANCE AND POSSIBLE EXTENSION OF TARIFF PREFERENCES

I have already perhaps encroached somewhat on your patience by dealing with the subject of tariff preferences, but I feel that this has been and is the most important means of increasing Inter-Imperial trade. I have, I think, shown that had it not been for the preference which has been granted the proportion of Empire goods imported into New Zealand would have been much less than it is. As I have said, I recognize that it is the responsibility of each Government of the British Commonwealth of Nations to determine its fiscal policy in accordance with the interests of its own people, but I think that, before this distinguished audience, I cannot stress too much the advantages which, in my opinion, have accrued to Empire trade generally through the increasing concessions which have, almost from the commencement of the present century, been made in New Zealand and other parts of the Empire by means of tariffs. We would advocate the utmost possible extension of such concessions, either by a general arrangement or, where necessary, by individual agreements between any two or more portions of the Empire.

(*b*) DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICES, &C.

From what I have previously said the value of trade services will be apparent, but I have often wondered whether these services have been carried on with sufficient intensiveness. By this I mean that it is not enough that a trade representative abroad should give advice to those requiring it. It is desirable that he should actually visit wholesale and retail establishments and study the marketing conditions there. After all, it has to be remembered that the real vendor of goods is, in general, the person who sells them to the consumer. He it is who knows the designs and makes of goods which appeal to his customers, and if this aspect of the work were further extended I feel that the result would be to increase the sale of Empire goods. It has too often been said, and, I am afraid, with some degree of truth, that the British manufacturer is not as anxious as his foreign competitor to supply to the Dominions the exact type of article that the Dominions require, with the result that foreign goods are for this reason alone frequently purchased. Any increase in the desire of the British manufacturer to meet the individual requirements of the Dominions must obviously be accompanied by adequate knowledge of what those requirements are.

Speaking from the point of view of New Zealand, which is at present easily the United Kingdom's best customer on a *per capita* basis, there is every desire that the goods now obtained from foreign countries should, as far as possible, be supplied from Empire sources, and every reasonable means which can be suggested to promote this end will there receive sympathetic consideration.

(*c*) BULK PURCHASING AND PRICE STABILIZATION OF GOODS

Another method which has been proposed for assisting Empire trade is bulk purchasing and consequent price stabilization of goods. It seems to me that to administer a scheme of this nature it would be necessary to obtain complete control over the goods affected. This would, I think, ultimately mean purchase, sale, and distribution by various Empire Governments. To limit the scheme primarily to the purchase of Empire goods would, in my opinion, require the restriction and possibly even the prohibition of the importation from foreign countries of the classes of goods covered by the scheme.

The view held in New Zealand is generally averse from the extension of State trading or to the interference of the Government in commercial matters any further than is necessary for the welfare of the people.

It seems to me that before such a scheme could be put into operation many difficulties would have to be overcome, and until some concrete proposals are brought forward I would prefer to suspend judgment on the matter.

It is true that during the Great War various lines of goods were brought under effective State control, but one is bound to recognize that measures which might prove successful in a time of national emergency may not be applicable when that emergency no longer exists.

(*d*) ORGANIZATION TO SUPPLY INFORMATION AND ADVICE UPON TRADE MATTERS

I think that what I have already said indicates that the functions of some Empire organization—*e.g.*, the Imperial Economic Committee—should be extended so that data might be supplied and advice given respecting all trade and industrial matters. The value of the information at present obtained through the various channels is fully recognized, but I feel that if some such body were charged with the duty of examining the production, manufacture, transportation, and marketing of goods in Empire and foreign countries, and of reviewing, co-ordinating, and disseminating the information received, valuable results would accrue in the furtherance of Empire trade.

CONCLUSION

A survey of Empire trade in the face of the present economic situation might suggest that the British Commonwealth of Nations will never again occupy the exact commercial position which it held in the earlier years of the present century, but I would ask the people in the widespread possessions of his Majesty to remember that this position was achieved through the industry and ability of the British nation. I do not believe that that ability and that industry have been lessened in any degree with the passage of time, and, although in my opinion the trade of the United Kingdom will in the years to come differ materially from that of the past, it will, I am confident, be no less in degree. We have, I think, come to a most important turning point in the economic development of the Empire, and if a new and a true course is shaped now, then I feel that the future is full of promise. I ask you most earnestly to believe that if we in New Zealand have any suggestions to offer, we advance them primarily by reason of our earnest desire that this great country may in the very near future recover her former prosperity and her pre-eminent position among the commercial nations of the world.

This is not the time to enter into details, but I must indicate here in general outline the course that we would suggest for the future. As I have already stated we entirely agree that the policy of the United Kingdom is one for the sole decision of the people and Government of this country, but, as I understand it, we are invited here to consider how best we may increase the general prosperity of every portion of the British Commonwealth, and I feel that I should be failing in my duty if I omitted now to express myself frankly on this subject. Our sincere desire in New Zealand is that prosperity should return to this country, and that the wheels of industry should again provide a full measure of employment for all. We desire this because of our kinship and our affection for the Mother Country and also because our own prosperity is indissolubly linked with that of the United Kingdom. As a first step, I cannot too strongly urge that the representatives of the United Kingdom should seriously consider the provision of some adequate assistance to the languishing industries of this country and this in my opinion can be afforded effectively by tariff protection against the "dumping" of the surplus products of other countries whose tariff walls prevent the free flow of trade and against the competition of imported goods, often on an unfair basis and invariably on terms of advantage as compared with the article produced in the United Kingdom. As a second step, I feel that a tariff preference in this country in favour of Empire products (including foodstuffs) accompanied by increased preference in favour of British goods in the oversea Empire would be the greatest single factor in increasing inter-Imperial trade. It is my view that trade within the Empire must play in the future a far more important part in the economics of the Commonwealth than ever in the past, and the utmost effort should be made to foster and increase the sentiment in favour of the purchase of Empire goods. Any increase in the purchase of Empire goods by the United Kingdom must inevitably and directly react in the form of increased purchases from the United Kingdom.

Perhaps I may be allowed to conclude by pointing out that in the preference which New Zealand has consistently accorded to British goods, we have never at any time looked for a *quid pro quo* from this country, and we do not do so now, but if after consideration some measure of preference could be extended to Empire produce, it would be greatly appreciated by our people. On the other hand, we shall not fail on our part to take our full share in any arrangement to facilitate inter-Imperial trade in the years to come. The seriousness of the problem confronting the Empire calls for some definite policy and action, and if this Conference breaks up without any effective accomplishment in this regard it will have failed.

MR. HAVENGA

Mr. Havenga, Minister of Finance, Union of South Africa, said :—

Prime Minister,—I have listened with great interest to the speech of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and to the other two speakers on this question of development of inter-Commonwealth trade. It has been customary in the past at meetings of the Imperial Conference, when dealing with the economic side of our agenda, to discuss shortly our policy in regard to the various economic subjects that appear on the agenda. As we shall, however, have an opportunity of dealing with these subjects in a special committee, I propose to follow the example of Mr. Thomas and the other speakers and only to deal now with this question of the development of inter-Imperial trade and with one other economic subject in which we in the Union of South Africa are particularly interested.

It is unfortunate, Sir, that we should be meeting at a time when so many countries are experiencing a period of great depression, as such a state of affairs must inevitably affect their ability to enter into new schemes with any degree of enthusiasm, or to consider new proposals involving any considerable expenditure.

Like most other countries at the present time, the Union of South Africa is going through a period of depression. Our sheep farmers this year have obtained for their wool about 40 per cent. less than last year; the maize farmers, although they have reaped good crops, are experiencing great difficulty in marketing their product at a remunerative price, and owing to the depressed state of trade in other countries the diamond producers are finding the market for their goods more limited than usual.

These and other minor factors have created a position in our country somewhat less favourable than we have experienced for a few years, but when I consider the position of other countries, I think we in South Africa have reason to be thankful.

Coming to the question of the development of inter-Imperial trade, according to the statistical tables which have been prepared for this Conference, there has during the last five years been a decrease in the proportion of imports by the several Dominions from the United Kingdom compared with the total value of merchandise imported by them.

The same decline is apparent in the proportion of exports of domestic produce from the Dominions to the United Kingdom.

On the other hand, the United Kingdom is sending to members of the Commonwealth a greater proportion of her products exported than she did five years ago or in pre-War times. The same applies to her imports, and the deduction is obvious, as has been stressed by Mr. Thomas, despite her increasing trade with the rest of the Commonwealth, she is not keeping pace with foreign competitors in those markets.

Percentage figures are often misleading, but there is no doubt that the United Kingdom has lost ground in the race for world trade, while the Dominions, on the other hand, are finding it increasingly difficult to dispose of their products in Great Britain, and I submit that it is for this Conference to find out, if possible, the cause and the remedy in the common interest.

The development of the manufacturing and exporting capacity of other countries may be said to be the principal contributing factor, and other causes advanced are the lower standards of living and lower wages in many foreign countries, the burden of taxation on manufacturers, and the costs of production not coming down in proportion to fall in prices.

EMPIRE FREE TRADE

Empire free trade has been preached as the panacea for all these ills, but it is well to say at once that the Union of South Africa cannot afford and is not prepared to subscribe to such a policy. Manufacturing industries have been established in the Union which could not exist even against Empire competition without a protective tariff. Those industries, many of them branches of, or allied to, British houses, now form an indispensable part of the structure of our country, they contribute to our prosperity, and afford employment to a large section of our population which cannot be absorbed in agriculture or mining. Our policy is to build up and maintain such industries as are natural to the country or which we consider essential to its development, and we cannot subscribe to any agreement which would endanger their existence.

The matter of free trade goes even deeper and would involve our primary producers. This very year, for example, in order to save our wheat farmers from ruin we were compelled to enact legislation by which we can prohibit or restrict the importation of wheat. The limitation of imports to types required for blending and milling but not grown in South Africa enabled the farmers to dispose of their crops at rates which were not less than the cost of production; on the other hand, the price of bread did not advance at all.

The remedy must, so far as the Union is concerned, be looked for in directions outside free trade, and we are willing and anxious to explore every avenue to that end.

The question appears to be capable of being stated very simply: Great Britain, with her industrial difficulties, seeks markets for her manufactures in the Dominions, while the Dominions, in their agricultural troubles, are anxious to extend their markets in Great Britain for their produce.

As our Prime Minister has already stated, South Africa would welcome the extension of trade relations in the Commonwealth by agreements providing for reciprocal tariff benefits, and let me add that it will be necessary, if these agreements are arrived at, that they be for sufficiently lengthy periods to give confidence and to ensure stability.

I hope, Sir, that this will be considered as a definite suggestion, as Mr. Thomas requested us to make suggestions in order to meet these difficulties. I think we are all agreed as to what our economic ills are, and we must now find what the remedy is. I am the more encouraged to make this proposition by the figures which Mr. Thomas has quoted as far as our own Dominion is concerned. He has already pointed out that in the case of South Africa we have a favourable trade balance. We are importing more from Great Britain than Great Britain is taking from us, and we hope that it will be possible at this Conference to devise means by which we shall be able to sell more of our produce to her and also to be in a position to take more of her products.

The other question, Sir, in which we in South Africa are peculiarly interested and which appears on our agenda is the question of double taxation, both in the field of income-tax and that of death duties. That, Sir, is one with which the Government of the Union has continued to concern itself. We participated in the meeting of experts held under the auspices of the League of Nations and have kept in touch with the investigations conducted by the Fiscal Committee appointed by the Secretariat of the League. Both aspects of the question are of the gravest importance to the Union, which, as a country of vast natural resources calling for development, is vitally concerned with anything which may adversely affect the free flow of capital between country and country.

DOUBLE TAXATION OF INCOME

It is noted that the Government of Great Britain is desirous of revising the existing basis of relief from the double taxation of incomes. It is hoped that not only this question but also the cognate questions of death duties may also be brought to a conclusion at this Conference. The opportunity seems to be a favourable one. There is no doubt that the scientific inquiry which has been conducted into these matters since the resolutions of the 1919 Conference were embodied in the United Kingdom Finance Act of 1920 has made it possible for the matter to be dealt with on a less rough-and-ready basis than that adopted in that statute. Nor, in my opinion, can the results of the 1926 Conference be without effect upon this question. In the memorandum which it has circulated to the members of the Conference the Government of Great Britain has drawn attention to the fact that the existing system of relief throws the burden almost wholly upon the Exchequer of that country. We, in the Union, are agreed that it is hardly desirable for a matter of such importance to the States of the Commonwealth to be dealt with solely as a concession by one member State and at the expense of that State. These are matters for mutual arrangement and mutual concession.

The Union is, therefore, quite ready to give sympathetic consideration to the proposals put forward. We are prepared to assist in putting the system of relief between Great Britain and ourselves upon the basis of a mutual agreement under which taxation would be remitted by the State of origin in respect of certain heads of income which, having originated in that State, are received by residents in the other. We would welcome the acceptance of such a principle. The existing system of relief has undoubtedly prevented the question from becoming a burning one; but it cannot be denied that the palliative provided by the generosity of Great Britain has really stood in the way of a general settlement. A basis of mutual agreement has the great advantage that it can be applied not only between Great Britain and the other States of the Commonwealth, but also between those States, and by this means it should be possible to eliminate double taxation of incomes as between the States of the Commonwealth. But, as I have already mentioned, I hope that not only this question, but also that of the double incidence of death duties, may be dealt with finally at this Conference. This is, of course, one aspect of this question which is peculiarly of interest to the Union. The other Dominions have, it is understood, qualified for the unilateral concession offered by the provisions of section 20 of the United Kingdom Finance Act of 1894. As between them and Great Britain relief from double death duties is given by Great Britain under appropriate orders of Council.

It is unnecessary for me to reiterate my views as to the undesirability of such concessionary solutions of problems of mutual interest between our States. It is sufficient to point out that the existing basis of settlement equally militates against arrangements between States other than Great Britain. Nor to the Union is it less important that the Union cannot accede to the conditions upon which alone an Order of the Council under the statute of 1894 can be issued in respect of assets in the Union. A basis of mutual agreement is essential for the settlement of this problem for the Union and is, I submit, most desirable for the all-round settlement of this question. I hope, therefore, that the Government of Great Britain will be able to deal with this question in a manner similar to that which has been proposed for income-tax purposes.

There are other items upon the Economic Agenda which I do not propose to deal with now, but to leave for more appropriate occasions, when those subjects are under special consideration. But before closing my remarks, I may say that in these matters of economic interest the Union continues in its wish to cooperate with the other members of the Commonwealth in such manner as may best advance the common interest of all.

MR. McGILLIGAN

Mr. P. McGilligan, Minister for External Affairs, Irish Free State, said :—

Mr. Chairman, in approaching the economic side of the work of this Conference, there are certain considerations which, I think, we would do well to bear in mind. Drastic changes in the economic structure or fiscal policy of any member of the British Commonwealth cannot be effected by the mere passing of resolutions. New measures of economic cooperation, new developments in inter-Commonwealth trade must, of necessity, be based upon the existing economic structure. We must appreciate the chief elements in that structure before we can proceed to build on it. We have for the past week been discussing the political aspects of inter-Commonwealth relations, and have approached those matters from various national points of view. We shall, no doubt, approach the economic side of our work from points of view which will also indicate a variety of aspirations. But the whole proceedings of this Conference will lack reality should there appear any tendency to adopt an attitude on the political side of inter-Commonwealth relations which is not reflected in the proposals put forward for discussion when the economic side of those relations is being examined. To the peoples of the States which are members of the Commonwealth the most effective test of the practical measure of cooperation to which we attain will be a test on the economic plane. It has been my duty during the past week to urge upon meetings of the heads of delegations an Irish Free State point of view in the political sphere sometimes more advanced than that adopted by some other delegations. The heads of some other delegations have asserted with emphasis that their relations within the Commonwealth involve the closest ties in outlook and aspiration. It will create, I imagine, some confusion in the mind of the ordinary citizen should he discover that the intimate character claimed for those ties is inadequately reflected in the economic sphere.

I am glad to have this opportunity of explaining the salient features of the economic relations between the Irish Free State and Great Britain, as well as other members of the Commonwealth, because I have reason to believe that those relations have not hitherto been properly or fully appreciated. The Irish Free State takes 80 per cent. of its imports from the Commonwealth and sends 94½ per cent. of its exports to the Commonwealth. I do not think it can be shown that any other member of the Commonwealth has at present such close association in the economic sphere with its fellow-members.

As would be expected from the past history of Ireland and from its proximity to Great Britain, it is with Great Britain that practically all this exchange of commodities takes place. There is no other unit in the Commonwealth which imports from Great Britain or exports to Great Britain so high a percentage of the commodities it requires or the goods it produces. In manufactured goods the imports of the Irish Free State from Great Britain are almost equal in value to those which the Irish Free State produces for itself at home. A situation in which a country produces little more than half its requirements in manufactured goods and imports the other half from a neighbouring country is obviously not a healthy one, and the fiscal autonomy of the Irish Free State has naturally been, and will continue to be, used to increase the proportion of such goods manufactured at home and diminish the proportion which has to be imported. Yet such a process would have to be carried very far, farther than seems at present probable in the Irish Free State, before the proportion of the country's requirements in manufactured goods that had to be imported was reduced to a point comparable with the proportion in the other Dominions.

The Irish Free State has never been reluctant to acknowledge its dependence on the British market or to recognize that the British manufacturer in many instances finds Ireland his best customer. In fact, the Irish Free State is, among the members of the Commonwealth, the third largest consumer of British and Dominion goods. It is, among all the nations, the fifth largest purchaser in the markets of the United Kingdom. In the list of buyers of many classes of goods exported from the United Kingdom the Irish Free State stands first among the whole world. Included in such goods are motor-cars and commercial motor-vehicles, malt, bacon, refined sugar, oil cake and meal, wheat flour and offals, cement, women's and girls' clothing, certain kinds of hosiery, and boots and shoes. The full list is a long and important one.

VALUE OF FREE STATE TRADE

On the other hand, the Irish Free State is the largest Commonwealth supplier to Great Britain of meat, poultry, and dairy produce together, and of many kinds of fish of common consumption. The trade in live cattle between the Irish Free State and Great Britain is the largest of its kind, both in quantity and value, between any two countries in the world. It is reasonable to say that the Irish Free State plays, and in view of its geographical position must continue to play, a supremely important part in the supply of food products for the British market. No country can, however, be content with a balance between its agricultural and industrial production which does not afford sufficient scope or outlet for the economic energies and abilities of its inhabitants. It will be recognized in Great Britain that the Irish Free State has hitherto been dependent to an abnormal extent on external sources for its requirements in manufactured goods. Without exception, I think, the other Dominions supply from their own resources and their own factories a very much larger part of their requirements, and the Irish Free State will naturally endeavour to manufacture for itself such goods as it can produce with economy and efficiency. Consistently with that ambition, which must not be mistaken for mere political vanity, the Irish Free State sincerely desires a growing enlargement and development of the trade between it and other members of the Commonwealth.

Examined from other points of view, the economic relations between the Irish Free State and Great Britain are seen to be of the closest character. The estimated amount of the investment of Irish capital in British industry exceeds £90,000,000—approximately twice the amount of the estimated investment of British capital in Irish Free State industries. In more than one respect the present balance of advantage must be said to favour Great Britain; for instance, the cost to the revenue of the Irish Free State of the preferences accorded to Great Britain is almost five times the cost to Great Britain of the preferences accorded to Free State products. When the value of British re-exports is added to the value quoted by the Secretary of State for the Dominions for the exports of domestic produce it will be seen that the United Kingdom in fact buys some £3,000,000 less from the Irish Free State than the Irish Free State buys from her. However exigent the delegates of the Irish Free State may at times appear in political or constitutional questions arising out of Commonwealth relations, there can be no doubt that the present balance of economic advantage is in favour of Great Britain. The Conference will admit an essential justice in arrangements designed to secure to the Irish producer, under protective measures of the types adopted by other Dominions, a share of the home market comparable to the share already secured in their own markets by producers in those Dominions when it is realized that, as a purchaser of domestic, together with foreign produce, from the United Kingdom, the Irish Free State, per person, ranks at present absolutely the highest in the world.

Further, compared with Denmark, not a member of the Commonwealth but our chief competitor in the British market for agricultural produce, selling in that market almost twice as much as we do, the Irish Free State buys over five times as much of the products of the United Kingdom.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Each Dominion represented at this Conference has reviewed its own position in the economic sphere of the Commonwealth in such a way as to indicate that if possible at all, the formulation of any common policy, any general scheme, any uniform fiscal system, within the Commonwealth would require many months of detailed examination before a definite outline could emerge. It is abundantly evident that the geographical situation of the Irish Free State must distinguish its position in essential points from that of other Dominions. But each of those Dominions can also point to geographical factors by which its economic policy and development must inevitably be controlled. If I have correctly understood the statements made by the representatives of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, they regard Great Britain as the centre of gravity of any system of economic cooperation which it would be within the compass of this Conference to devise. Because the facts are so little appreciated, and because, in relation to the Irish Free State, Great Britain occupies a more advantageous if not privileged position than in relation to any other Dominion, I have thought it necessary to emphasize the fact that a contribution by the Irish Free State towards a common policy of cooperation would not be inconsistent with an increased measure of industrial development at home. I have no doubt that Great Britain will long continue to be the chief external supplier of the Irish market, and feel it not unreasonable to hope that the Irish Free State will be enabled to become an even more important supplier of the British market. I hope also that the growing exchange of commodities between the Irish Free State and other Dominions will rapidly extend in scope and in value. If negotiations for trade arrangements come in due course to be initiated, certain of the members of the Commonwealth, such as the Union of South Africa, New Zealand, and India, will, no doubt, realize that, while the Irish Free State accords to their exports the full benefit of its preferential duties, no privileges whatever are accorded by them to the products of the Irish Free State.

I feel no doubt that every delegation represented here is animated by the entirely sincere desire to develop inter-Commonwealth trade to the mutual advantage of the participants. I feel no doubt that we all recognize this common aim to involve problems too complex and too delicate for solution by means of mere political formulas. We will not only benefit our own citizens, but also impress the rest of the world, according to the degree of prudence, patience, and good will that we apply to the solution of those problems of which unemployment and under-employment, with all their attendant hardships and miseries, are the most evident symbols.

I, for one, anticipate that, as our discussion proceeds, we will arrive at some concrete understandings which, while they may not raise the level of prosperity within the Commonwealth far above that prevailing in the world at large, should promise advantages to those we represent of a kind more real than any other assembly of nations could hope to attain so speedily or so effectively.

SIR RICHARD SQUIRES

Sir Richard Squires, Prime Minister of Newfoundland, said :—

Mr. Prime Minister and gentlemen,—My Newfoundland associates join with me in an expression of thanks to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, Mr. J. H. Thomas, for the frank and masterly manner in which he opened the economic side of this Imperial Conference on behalf of the United Kingdom. His review of world trade conditions in their relation to the Empire and the United Kingdom in particular constitutes a pronouncement which, to me at least, is of great value to this Conference for the consideration of economic problems. Important as may be the constitutional, legal, technical, and verbal sides of the work of this Conference, this, the economic, discussion is to me the matter of outstanding magnitude. No matter what our Constitution may

LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE

DR. ADDISON ON AGRICULTURE

DEBATE ON INDIA

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

LLANDUDNO, OCT. 8

The Labour Party conference was continued in the Pier Pavilion at Llandudno to-day. Dr. Addison, the Minister of Agriculture, addressed the delegates on the agricultural policy of the Government, and the speech was followed by a discussion. In the afternoon the chief subject before the conference was that of India. Miss Susan Lawrence, M.P., presided.

DR. ADDISON said it was significant that this great town party should be placing in the forefront of its agenda the restoration of the countryside. It implied that a party associated with industry in the cities recognized that for the last century the British countryside had been neglected on the whole by British statesmen. A dominating fact of the situation was that at a time when we had 2,000,000 unemployed there were 1,000,000 people fewer employed on the land of the country than was the case 100 years ago. The old landlords had lost their wealth and the equipments for which they were responsible were getting out of date. The owner-occupier who bought at high prices had not the money wherewith to equip his land. They had had in agriculture a more exceptional neglect of the organized use of advancing knowledge than in any other industry. It was true to say of agriculture that it was suffering because of its sturdy independence. The agriculturist was a lonely individualist and was helpless as to what he had to buy and what he had to sell.

ACQUISITION OF LAND

Outlining the proposals to be put before Parliament in the coming Session, Dr. Addison said they ought, if they could, to make agriculture render its contribution toward the amelioration of unemployment. They proposed to take powers to acquire land, partly through and partly independent of, if necessary, the local authorities, and up and down the country to start organising committees. Then they would give men among the unemployed who were anxious for it an opportunity of cultivating a bit of land. There were, especially in the mining areas and among the older men, many who came from the villages in their youth and who had the aptitude and a longing for the land. It was intended to help these men to buy their seeds and tools in the most advantageous way and to put at their disposal the best possible advice. There would be some men who could do better than cultivate a patch, and for this class the Government proposed to start a scheme of small-holdings. Many men would be able, he considered, to establish themselves in poultry rearing or market gardening if it was done well enough and courageously enough. There would be failures, but if a small percentage made good and were removed for ever from the desolation of unemployment it would have been worth the trouble.

Another branch of agriculture they proposed to develop ought to be on land owned by the public. They proposed to set up demonstration farms. Wherever they looked they found that men knew so much more than people thought they did. If agriculturists as a whole were making use of the knowledge there is they would be doing much better than they were. They had not yet bridged the gulf between the man who knew and the man who wanted to know. The Government were going to try to bridge the gap. Throughout the country there were men who were doing quite well. They were specialists, doing things on modern lines and producing things the market wanted, at the time they were wanted. The Government wished to encourage that kind of cultivation. They had made arrangements for instituting a central council of agricultural research. The country had paid millions for burned animals, and we had not until now brought together a body of men who would be responsible for research to prevent the hideous work.

COMMODITY MARKET BOARDS

If they asked why there was uncertainty of prices and why the market was not as receptive to home produced goods as it ought to be, they found an immense opportunity awaiting them. This country had the finest industrial food market in the world, yet they found that market supplied with goods from hundreds and thousands of miles away. There was scarcely a farm in England which was not within a motor drive of a centre of population, yet they found that bacon was coming from Denmark and apples from British Columbia. The Government's Marketing Bill would deal with this position. The idea was that they must deal with the marketing of commodities not in districts but in terms of commodities. They were proposing to create commodity market boards, which would have very considerable powers.

The producer at present was helpless before the marketing system of the middle agencies, and they wanted to put him in a position to help himself. They could apply the lesson of Denmark to the British countryside, and they proposed to create machinery that would enable them to do it. One of the great difficulties of the producer was the disposal of surpluses. It was time we had an intelligent system. The boards would be authorized to make cash advances to producers at the time they were wanted. One of the chief reasons why they got sudden falls in prices was that producers had to put their produce on the market at the same time as they wanted the money. The boards could hold the supplies.

COERCING THE "BLACKLEG"

There was an element of compulsion in the scheme. It was proposed to make suitable allowances for domestic and local supplies and so on, and that the boards should require the marketing of the goods through the agency of the boards. That meant that they would be able to coerce the "blackleg," and there was nothing new in that to trade unionists or to doctors. (Laughter.)

There was another provision which took power to safeguard the consumers' interests. Some of his friendly critics had not failed to point out that if the producer got better prices the consumer would have to pay more. Where the gap lay was between what the producer got and what the consumer paid. (Cheers.) He did not doubt that by the operation of the boards a considerable number of jobbers, brokers, and so on would be eliminated. Those people took no risk of cultivation and rendered nothing but paper service. There would be, he did not doubt, a considerable outcry from some of them, but the distributing trades as a whole would welcome the arrangement because they would get the goods in the form in which they wanted them, packed and graded. They wished to eliminate, and it was their hope and intention to eliminate, in the interest of the producer, who now was hopeless, a certain amount of the intermediate increases in charges, and they wanted the producer to get a better share of what the consumer paid.

A LONG TASK

But at the same time it was right that the consumer should be safeguarded. He did not doubt that it would be possible, through the proposals which had been set out, to check any improper use of those agencies and secure a much greater uniformity of prices. On the previous day he was informed that in England the 4lb. loaf which was being sold represented, according to the usual trade margins, in some places wheat at 30s. a quarter, and in some places 65s., and all the grades in between. There was an ample margin for an intelligent application of an organized marketing system.

It would not be in one Session of Parliament, and he questioned if it would be in the life of one Parliament, that they would be able to tackle the various problems which had lain so long neglected. First there must be an improvement in the standard of life and of the wages of every man employed on the land. It was the desolating misery of country life 100 years ago that sent young men to the towns. The Government had to aim at a policy which would bring them back. The old system was breaking down. For the last hundred years the towns had drained the countryside, and it was about time that the current was turned back. He felt confident that the party which had had its birth in the struggles of the factories and mines, the party whose dramatic story was part of the industrial history of the great centres of population, would apply its hard-learned lessons to the restoration of the countryside from which its forefathers came. (Cheers.)

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

A discussion on agricultural policy was then begun by Mr. E. MARKLEW (Social Democratic Federation), who moved a resolution urging the Government to put into operation immediately a revision of the agricultural system and methods of marketing, and that their policy of development should be carried through by public ownership, control, and use of all land suitable for cultivation. It also urged the Government to tighten up the working of the Agricultural Wages Boards, so that workers would get the benefit of awards without victimization, and to ensure that agricultural workers would get the benefit of the National Health Insurance Acts.

Mr. FRANK KNOWLES (Gainsborough Divisional Labour Party) hoped attention would be given to the conditions under which women and children were employed in agriculture.

Mr. ALPASS (Bristol) said that too much emphasis was laid upon wheat production in this country. It was debatable whether wheat growing on a large scale could ever be considered an economic proposition in this country, but there was the finest market for dairy produce at their doors. He suggested that farmers, instead of crying for impossible subsidies and the cutting of the miserable wages of farm workers, ought to combine with the Labour Party for the purpose of acquiring for themselves a fairer proportion of the prices paid by consumers. If they did so there would be a new outlook in agriculture.

PREVENTION OF DUMPING

Mr. PHILIPPS PRICE, M.P., said he did not hold the view that wheat growing should be neglected in this country. Owing to the position in the arable districts large areas of land had been laid down temporarily to grass, with the result that the milk market was being flooded. Unfortunately it was not all being consumed. He welcomed the Marketing Bill, which dealt with what the Farmers' Union themselves had been complaining about—namely, that they could not get a certain minority to come in and play the game. The Bill would give power to compel the recalcitrants to come in. If the Marketing Bill, however, was the only pebble on the beach, it was not enough, and the Government must go much farther. It only dealt with those products which were not subject to foreign competition. In regard to cereals he hoped the Government would take up the question of guaranteeing to the home producer a minimum percentage of English flour in the loaf. That would be a step along the road in which they were moving towards bulk imports and import boards. There must be a system whereby foreign countries would not be allowed to dump their surpluses in this country.

The resolution was agreed to.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES

The Conference then resumed the discussion, and came to a decision, upon the question of family allowances.

Mr. ARTHUR HENDERSON defended the recommendation of the executive committee that the question should be further considered with the General Council of the Trades Union Congress. He advised the Conference that it was desirable to try to get agreement with the trade unions. If the unions felt that the effect of family allowances would be to place a barrier in their way when they were negotiating wages agreements, and that the best way of progress was the extension of the social services, the whole question ought to be reconsidered.

The Conference expressed their acceptance of this advice by rejecting the proposal to refer back the paragraph in the committee's report by 1,740,000 votes to 495,000.

ACCIDENTS IN MINES

Another question raised on the report was that of accidents in mines. Mr. E. SHINWELL, Secretary for Mines, said that the Government was fully conscious of the need for improving safety conditions, and he had been considering what steps could be taken. He increased the inspectorate by 12 when he was at the Mines Department in 1924, but it would be a mistake to assume that much improvement would result merely because of a further increase in inspectors. In spite of fewer pits, fewer men employed, improved appliances, and a large expenditure, accidents and fatalities were increasing. It was clear that a new line of approach was required for a solution of the problem. He had consulted the Miners' Federation, and as a result they had set up recently a small sub-committee to deal with the matter. In his own judgment the only solution, apart from relieving the economic struggle and reducing hours, was the setting up at every pit of a safety committee.

POLICY IN INDIA

A DISCUSSION WITHOUT A DECISION

The Conference then considered the subject of British policy in India. Mr. FENNER BROCKWAY, M.P., moved the following resolution on behalf of the I.L.P. :—

This Conference extends greetings of solidarity to the Indian people in their struggle for political and economic freedom; recognises their right to full self-government and self-determination, including the right to independence; welcomes the development of a mass movement in India to secure these rights, and expresses the hope that this movement will develop into a mass struggle against landlordism and capitalism.

The Conference regrets that the Labour Government did not in its early stages (a) accept full responsible government as the basis of a conference with the Indian representatives, and (b) release the Indian political prisoners, thus securing an atmosphere of good will, and strongly condemns the severe repression with which the civil disobedience campaign has been met.

The Conference calls upon the Labour Government to end the function of serving as the policeman of Imperialism, by withdrawing immediately all repressive measures in India, liberating the political offenders, and opening negotiations for the transfer of political power from British to Indian hands.

He said the policy of the Labour Party on India was quite definite. They agreed that India should have self-government. Recent conferences had carried resolutions in favour of the release of political prisoners in India, but despite that the British Government was responsible for the severest and sternest régime of repression in India since the Indian Mutiny. That was not due to a bad Viceroy or a bad Secretary of State, but it proved that our policy in India was absolutely inadequate. The only men who could speak at the forthcoming Conference with authority for any mass movement in India were in gaols. (Cries of "No.")

SELF-GOVERNMENT WITH SAFEGUARDS

Mr. W. HERBON (Chorley Divisional Labour Party) moved the following amendment :—

This Conference extends fraternal greetings of solidarity to the Indian people in their struggle for social, political, and economic freedom, and congratulates the Labour Government upon its refusal to confine the Conference with the Indian representatives to the discussion solely of the Simon Commission's Report. It hopes that the result of such conference will be the granting of self-government to the Indian people at the earliest possible date, providing due safeguards against intensified exploitation of those who may not have political representation.

He said the form of the resolution proposed on behalf of the Independent Labour Party suggested that it had not been set down to help the Indian people, but to injure the Labour Party. (Cries of "No.") Mr. Brockway and those associated with him in putting forward the resolution ought to recognize the facts of the position in India. There were two courses open to the Government. One was to go out of India, and the other was to consider how to deal with the problem of India. There was not a united India. Had the I.L.P. considered China, and did they want India to have to go through all the stress and struggle and bitterness which China had had to go through during the last 10 years? That was what would happen if Great Britain made a hasty, ill-considered departure from India. The mass movement which was welcomed in the motion was not Independent Labour Party policy. It was Communism without courage.

On the one hand, Mr. Brockway, who was a pacifist, advocated passivism, and on the other hand he was trying to induce the people of India to adopt mass action, and mass action, whatever may have been its motive at the beginning, became revolutionary in form. He (the speaker) asked that the Government should be given time in which to hold their Conference. While he and those who agreed with him objected to the demand put forward by Liberals and Tories that the Simon Commission Report ought to be the sole basis of the Conference, they equally objected to somebody else urging the Government to agree at the beginning of the Conference to a certain course.

Mr. E. MARKLEW (Social Democratic Federation), who seconded the amendment, asked the Conference to realize what would be the effect of their decision, and to do nothing which would injure the prospects of a settlement of the problem in India.

HOPES OF THE CONFERENCE

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER KENWORTHY, M.P., said the result of the passing of Mr. Brockway's motion would be to hinder the efforts of the Government to find an honest and decent solution of the greatest of all Imperial problems. They could not end in a night a situation in India which was the result of 150 years of British occupation, and which was complicated by the differences and hostilities of a fifth of the human race. Great Britain had to act in India as a policeman in putting down disorder and keeping down crime. When he visited India he put to Gandhi and to other leaders this proposition: "There is a large and honest section of people in Great Britain who feel that we should go out of India at once and hand over the government of India to the Indian people." Every one of them said that that would be a misfortune to India, and admitted that it would mean chaos and bloodshed and suffering. At bottom the demand of the Indian people was the same as the demand of the Labour Party—namely, equality of station. The Indian people must be given equality of treatment in the Empire. Whatever happened at the Conference there would be a difficult period in India in the next few years, and the situation would need the coolest heads, the strongest nerves, and the greatest faith in democracy.

MAJOR GRAHAM POLE, M.P., advised that in the interests of India, both the motion and the amendment should be withdrawn. He had studied India for 20 years and had paid several visits to that country, where he stayed in Indian homes. In his opinion the Congress Party had made a great mistake in not agreeing to take part in the Round-Table Conference. Government had to be carried on in India and no Government could allow civil disobedience. The one object of the Labour Party ought to be to make the Round-Table Conference a success. There were Indian representatives who were attending the Round-Table Conference, including five of the best Labour men in India, who believed in the Conference and were determined to make it a success.

At the close of this speech the Conference decided upon "the previous question," and the discussion thus came to an end.

A resolution on Palestine, which was moved on behalf of the Jewish Socialist Labour Party, was agreed to. It expressed the opinion that the time had come for the Government to apply all the resources at their command in order to promote the policy of the Mandate by the development of the economic possibilities of the whole of the Mandated territory, and thus encourage Jewish immigration and the close settlement of the land to its utmost capacity. The opinion was also expressed that encouragement of trade unionism and cooperative methods was the best way to raise the standard of life in Palestine, and pave the way to a better understanding between Jewish and Arab workers.

The conference resumed the consideration of unemployment.

WORKERS AND RATIONALIZATION

A resolution on the effects of rationalization in the following terms was adopted :—

This conference views with grave concern the displacement of old and faithful employees through the operation of rationalization and trustification. Having noted the fact that directors invariably receive compensation for loss of office through amalgamation of firms, this conference considers that the same principle should operate in the case of employees suffering loss of employment. This conference further urges upon the Government the desirability of legislation safeguarding the position of such displaced employees by adequate compensation, and also that any State assistance in rationalisation schemes shall only be granted where this condition is observed, also upon a revaluation of capital assets which would cut out the deadwood of obsolete plant and inflated capital values, upon which the workers are to-day expected to produce a profit.

A resolution was agreed to reaffirming the demand for an interim emergency policy to deal with immediate distress; declaring that the "very minimum" allowance for the unemployed should be the scale laid down in the evidence given to the Blanesburgh Committee by the joint committee of the Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party; and calling upon the Government to introduce this scale at the earliest possible moment.

A further resolution was adopted urging the Government to promote a Bill to extend the scope of the Unemployment Insurance Act so as to cover all agricultural and domestic workers.

The Conference adjourned till to-morrow morning.

COTTON TRADE CONTROL

WORKERS' PLEA FOR ADVISORY BOARD

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, OCT. 8

A strong plea for an Advisory Board to control the Lancashire cotton industry is made by Mr. W. Thomasson, secretary of the Cardroom Operatives' Amalgamation, in his quarterly report issued to-night.

"At present," says Mr. Thomasson, "there is no authority to look after the interests of the cotton trade as a whole. During the War the Cotton Control Board successfully managed the affairs of the trade. The aftermath of the War left the position far worse than during the War period. The big need is a scientific method of controlling the cotton trade in order to deal with vicissitudes which are inseparable from an industry of international scope.

"There will never be contentment while the employers have autocratic control. Nothing good can be said for a system where employers and workers stand in the attitude of bargainers, each striving to get the better of the other. There is no royal road to success.

"The troubles we are suffering from cannot be solved by any quick, easy, or simple method, but a committee equally representative of workpeople and employers to investigate every avenue by which success might be achieved would give confidence to the workers and the investing public. The workers are willing to take a hand in any efforts to rescue the trade from its long period of depression."

HEALTH INSURANCE COMMITTEES

CONFERENCE IN LONDON TO-DAY

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Some important resolutions will come before the annual conference of the National Association of Insurance Committees, which will be opened in London to-day. The chief one, coming from Smethwick, urges that the present facilities for change of doctor by insured persons are a contributory cause of lax certification. The resolution asks the association to recommend to the Minister of Health that, to strengthen the position of insurance practitioners in regard to certification of incapacity for work, the present arrangement whereby insured persons may change their doctor by giving 14 days' notice should be abolished, and that an arrangement similar to that in operation before 1924 should be substituted, provided that the existing arrangement under which an insured person may change his doctor at any time with the consent of both doctors should be retained.

Another resolution by the same committee urges that in the event of the school-leaving age being raised to 15 years employees of that age should be required to contribute to national health insurance and that the school medical records should be made available to the insurance practitioners selected by the persons concerned.

A resolution from Oldham declares that the institution of the Deposit Contributors' Insurance Section has not provided a satisfactory solution to the deposit contributor problem, and urges the Minister of Health to take steps for the dissolution of the Deposit Contributors' Fund and Insurance Section and the substitution therefor of a more satisfactory scheme, by allocation to approved societies of all persons who have not become members of societies within a reasonable time after their entry into insurance, or in some other way.

THE CHANGE OF DOCTOR

The motion with regard to the change of doctor is the outcome of the disclosures made earlier in the year by the Ministry of Health that the claims for sickness benefit had increased to an alarming extent. It has been put forward by approved societies (and there has unhappily been much support from evidence collected by insurance committees) that a great many of these claims arose through doctors giving certificates without satisfying themselves that the persons were incapable of work. It was also represented by the societies that the new system of change of doctor gave dishonest insured persons an advantage, because if they were refused a certificate by one doctor they would transfer to another and the original doctor would thereby suffer in having his list decreased and his remuneration reduced. The Ministry, however, are satisfied that there is no truth in this allegation.

While it may be true that to a great extent the industrial depression may have caused an upward curve in the claims owing to the lowered vitality of the unemployed workpeople due to poor and inadequate food, the psychological aspect of the matter cannot be left out of account. National insurance is compulsory. It is doubtful whether the scheme has ever been popular. A great majority of the insured persons will not interest themselves in it except to the extent of grudging the amount which is taken from their wages to contribute to it. Among the younger people especially they look upon the scheme as a fund on which they can draw when they have the slightest ailment. They may not like their work, and in order to get away from it they feign sickness (the greatest problem of the doctor is the malingerer) and go on the fund for a week or two. In the circumstances, it is doubtful whether any alteration in the period during which a person may change his doctor will bring about a marked decrease in the number of claims. The Ministry will probably have to see whether the system of payment of doctors cannot be put on another footing—namely, instead of a *per capita* payment a sum per visit. By this means it would probably not cost as much to administer the scheme as it does now; and if it were found that a doctor was giving more certificates than was considered necessary an inquiry could be instituted and a more stringent review carried out by regional medical officers. The probability is that this is just a passing phase due to abnormal conditions, and it may be that when trade revives the number of claims may decrease to normal. But in the meantime it is probable that half-yearly changes of doctor will be supported by the conference.

DEPOSIT CONTRIBUTORS

The problem of the deposit contributor is an instance of the apathy of insured persons towards the measure. The deposit contributor class, it should be explained, was introduced with the scheme for those persons who could not, and would not, become members of approved societies. For a healthy person it was not a bad thing because, provided that no claims were made by him for sickness and other cash benefits, his contributions, after deducting the usual allowance for doctor and administration, were placed to his credit and could be claimed by him if he left the country or be paid to his relatives on his death. For many years there has been a bitter outcry against the plight in which a great many of the deposit contributors have been placed owing to the fact that, due to recurring sickness, the amount standing to their credit was exhausted, which meant that they could obtain no further benefit.

Recently the whole of the insurance committees have circularized the deposit contributors asking them to join the Deposit Contributors' Insurance Section, which would give them assured benefits. The result has been most discouraging, for in the case of one committee alone out of about 2,000 circulars sent out far less than half were answered, and the number who elected to join approved societies was infinitesimal. In the case of another committee, it has been stated that half of its deposit contributor membership had been turned down by approved societies, while it seemed that the other half had not troubled themselves about the matter.

If, however, this part of the scheme is a failure, it is clearly the duty of the Minister of Health to ask Parliament for power to close it down, and to make it compulsory on the whole of the societies to take these people on to their books. It is clear, also, that there are sufficient problems to be solved to make the Acts as they stand more workable and equitable without troubling about the school-leaving age and the extension of medical benefit for the dependents of insured persons, which the conference will be asked to affirm.

THE DYESTUFFS ACT

VALUE TO THE DYE-MAKING INDUSTRY

The Association of British Chemical Manufacturers, in a memorandum setting forth the views of dyemakers on the progress that has been made under the Dyestuffs Act, states that the Act has largely succeeded in achieving its main object, and that as a consequence the country has a well-organized, technically efficient, and virile industry.

It is urged, however, that there is still considerable headway to make before the industry can meet the full requirements of the colour users, secure its proper share of the export trade, and withstand unaided the intensive foreign competition and price-cutting which would result if the Act were allowed to lapse. The removal of the present protection would jeopardize the consummation of the work which it was the object of the Act to achieve, without any countervailing gain to the consuming industries which would make the risk worth while.

"The dyemakers, therefore, press for a further period of protection on the lines of the present Act, and, subject to safeguards to protect the British manufacturer against unfair competition, are agreeable to a modification of the procedure so that the prohibition of imports will only apply where a British maker is prepared to supply an equivalent product at an equal price. This would secure the continuance of the development of the industry in this country under conditions which would place no economic burden on the consuming industries."

No. 10 of the Choice of a Career Series (Stationery Office, price 2d.) deals with "Commerce" and embraces merchanting, buying and selling, transport, banking, finance and insurance. The subjects are treated historically as well as practically in the opportunities that they offer for careers for men and women.

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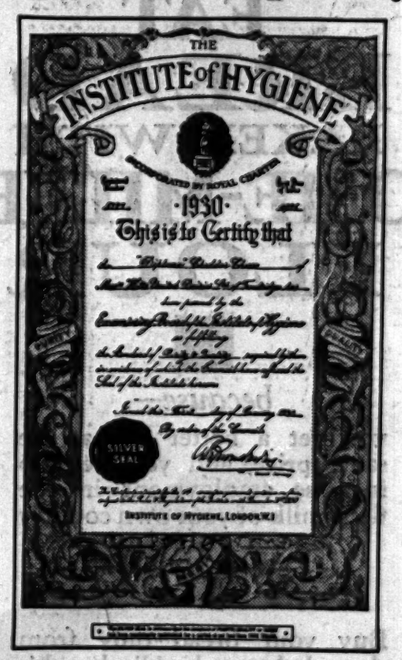

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Letters to the Editor

MENTAL DISEASE

DANGER OF CRUDE STATISTICS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—There was one statement in Dr. A. F. Tredgold's most admirable letter which I respectfully suggest needs qualification—namely, on the extent of mental disease, concerning which he wrote there were "indications that, instead of diminishing, it is on the increase." That there are such statistical indications no one can deny, but that these indicate a real increase in the tendency to mental disease is open to the gravest doubt.

The standard of departure from the normal constituting mental disease has varied from time to time, but has always had a tendency to become more inclusive. Thus at one time no one would have thought of including the mental decay of senility as a certifiable form of insanity; but now, at least in Scotland, a proportion of the apparent increase of mental disease is due to the practice of sending troublesome senile patients to mental hospitals, where they receive better hospital care and attention than anywhere else. Fresh lunacy legislation has also been followed by an increase in numbers which was not due to any actual increase of mental disease.

Public alarm at the increase of mental disease is a disorder of civilization that attacks nations periodically like an epidemic. In 1788, during the reign of George III., the people of England passed through such a phase of anxiety. In 1824 it was the turn of the French, and Esquirol, the greatest psychiatrist of modern times, read a paper before the Academy of Medicine entitled "Is there more insanity to-day than there was 40 years ago?" and answered the question in the negative. Germany and Italy have not been immune from similar obsessions.

The most potent contributing cause of mental disorder is bodily ill-health. Even when hereditary tendencies are strong, if the person be in good physical health, it is surprising what mental strains will be withstood. It is usually when run down and exhausted that strains lead to a breakdown. As the general health of the community has improved owing to better housing, sanitation, food, and clothing, a lessening in the tendency to mental disease may be surmised. But hygienic living has led to a prolongation of life and a marked increase in the numbers living at the older age periods, which are specially liable to mental breakdown; and the lowered birth-rate has diminished the proportion of those living under the age of 15, when mental disease is rare. The surface value of uncorrected statistics does not therefore indicate truly the liability or tendency to mental disorder, which is the important aspect of the problem.

I am, &c.,
GEORGE M. ROBERTSON.
University of Edinburgh, Oct. 3.

DEATH DUTIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is commonly supposed that the high rate of death duties can, and does, affect the rich only. I have, however, recently been the victim of an instance of their working, showing how it may spell absolute ruin to the very poor. Incapacitated from earning a living by ill-health, I have been partially dependent on a small allowance from a wealthy relative. This person has lately died, and I have been notified by his executors that they will be unable to continue it, owing to the heavy death duties. As my former occupation does not qualify me for the dole, there seems nothing for me but the workhouse.

Yours truly,
A VICTIM.

Correspondents are again asked to type or to write their letters on one side only of the paper.

A TOURIST ABROAD

COMPARISONS WITH ENGLAND

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have recently completed a tour by road through Belgium, France, Germany, and Austria, and have read with much interest and some amusement the correspondence and impressions you have published of others concerning sanitation and other conditions abroad.

Although the equipment of some of the best hotels can compare favourably with those in this country, I think it cannot be gainsaid that the general level of sanitation and water supply is far behind this country, although more elaborate fitments are apt, in some cases, to create a contrary impression. How many of us have not welcomed on our return such a simple boon as a glass of cold water, where and when we will, without first ascertaining its source?

We need fear no competition abroad with our railway tracks, or the punctuality and safety of our trains. The majority of our roads are equal to the pick in Germany (the best on the Continent). Our (unarmed) police are second to none, and, with very few exceptions, our people can enjoy utter safety while going about after dark. These are indeed matters to be proud of.

But shall we ever be able to cook? Here we are easily bottom on the list. In France and—in slightly less degrees—other European countries practically every woman is a natural cook. Here, with the exception of some of our best hotels and restaurants, the science of blending and flavours is practically non-existent. Is it surprising that so many of our people who are able to do so flee our shores for their holidays, and still more so that we fail to attract the foreigner? No, not when we think of our laundered potatoes, washed-out meat, greasy fish and stodgy flavourless puddings, acid fruit, and damp bread (sold by weight!). How do some of the small foreign restaurants in London manage to secure the best materials and cook and serve them in first-class manner at moderate prices?

I must not forget our D.O.R.A., that outcast of a puritanical-cum-wartime period, who still supervises our recreations and herds the less-favoured of our population into that laughing-stock of the outside world the average English publichouse, so that the keepers of law and order may gaze through aquarium-like glass windows in order to stimulate inspiration for fresh restrictions. Are these conditions the result of our national choice? I hope not. Do we really care?

I am, Sir, yours truly,
C. GORDON MACPHERSON.
Beacon Hill, Hindhead, Surrey.

CHRISTIAN UNITY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Bishop Hamilton Baynes sees no good in "a policy of intercommunion and interchange of pulpits," as distinct from corporate reunion. But this is not the official attitude of the Anglican Church. Long ago they advanced beyond it. In 1888 at the Lambeth Conference of that year the Bishops said, "We hold ourselves in readiness to enter into brotherly conference with any of those who may desire intercommunion with us in a more or less perfect form," and again in a formal resolution recommended conference "in order to consider what steps can be taken, either towards corporate reunion or towards such relations as may prepare the way for fuller organic unity hereafter." On the basis of that appeal "conversations" followed at Lambeth Palace between a select number of the Bishops, led by Archbishop Benson, on the one side, and a few Free Church ministers, on the other.

Reunion can only be brought about along lines of least resistance and of closest affinities. Witness recent happenings among Presbyterians in Scotland and among Methodists in England. If Bishop Baynes wants reunion to be brought about at one leap he may rest assured it will never take place. But if "intercommunion and interchange of pulpits" were encouraged no one can say what might follow. The Bishops know that Free Churchmen are ready for this. Are the Bishops ready? Surely Dr. Charles Brown is right that the next move rests with the Bishops.

Yours faithfully,
C. H. HEDGMAN.
2, Third-avenue, Sherwood Rise, Nottingham, Oct. 3.

AIRSHIP AND LINER

Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd, in his letter published on October 2, states that the cost by air is over three times that by train and boat across the Channel. The figures are:—Rail, first-class, London to Paris, £3 11s. 11d.; air, London to Paris, £4 4s. 4d. When one takes into consideration the cost of meals, tips, and possibly Pullman car, there is practically no difference. And it is infinitely an easier and more comfortable journey by air.—MAJOR EDWARD F. OAKELEY, The Gables, Eynsham, Oxon.

DISPOSAL OF OLD SHIPS

OWNERS AND THE NEW COMMITTEE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Will you allow me to express an opinion upon the subject of the Departmental Committee appointed by the President of the Board of Trade to deal with the disposal of old shipping, particulars of which were given in *The Times* a few days ago?

It would appear that the appointment of the Committee has been made by the President upon his own initiative and not at the instance of any representative body of shipowners, who are chiefly concerned. Be that as it may, undoubtedly the question of the disposal of old ships is important, and if the Committee can evolve any practicable solution beneficial to the shipping industry, and therefore incidentally to the nation also, no one will be better pleased than the shipowners themselves.

The terms of reference, however, contain not only the question of the disposal of old ships, but their replacement by new. If this means that any scheme for the disposal of old ships must at the same time provide for the replacement of the old by an equal amount of new tonnage, then it may be taken as fairly certain that such a scheme will not meet with the approval of shipowners generally. It is satisfactory to note that a grant from public funds is ruled out, although it is considered desirable in the national interest that steps should be taken to encourage the suggested process. In other words, if anything can be done shipowners must do it themselves, assisted by advice from officials in a Government Department, who, whatever their qualifications may be, cannot have an intimate knowledge of the intricacies of the problem. No doubt the Government would be very much pleased, as the outcome of the Committee's labours, if the shipping industry, without any grant from public funds, were found willing to make a sacrifice in the national interest, arising from which orders for new vessels were given. Such ships would have to be paid for by the shipowners, who generally speaking are not in a financial position to do so. Apart from this, there are too many ships already, and the substitution of new for old would increase the total amount of effective tonnage and accentuate the present unparalleled depression in the freight market. In effect the last state would be worse than the first.

The shipping industry, which by its own unaided efforts has placed itself in so pre-eminent a position, developed and controlled by men who have inherited the knowledge and experience of generations, does not wish or ask for Government assistance. Shipowners, as a body, do not believe in the adoption of methods which interfere with the operation of economic laws. They have suffered recently from the application of the Trade Facilities Act, which, although it may have benefited, for a time, certain recipients of its bounty, has gravely prejudiced the shipowning community as a whole. One of the chief causes of the present world-wide depression is the fallacy which has infected the minds of so many politicians, as well as others, including journalistic magnates, that the quick road to prosperity is to disregard the experience of the past and to interfere by artificial restrictions with the ordinary flow of trade.

A good feature of the Departmental Committee which has been appointed, is the inclusion of Sir Frederick Lewis and Sir Ernest Glover as members. They both occupy prominent positions in the shipping world and may be relied upon to act with impartiality, and in the interest not only of what is probably our most important national industry, but also in the interest of the country and Empire at large.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
HOWARD HOULDER.
Bevis Marks House, 23-24, Bevis Marks, E.C.3.

MOTORS AND DRIVEN SHEEP

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I read with much interest a letter in *The Times* of Wednesday, September 24, from the Rev. C. D. Fothergill, a Northumberland correspondent, which touches upon a point of special concern to Lake District motorists during the next few weeks, during which there will be many parties of sheep moving from the mountain pastures of the fell-dales to their winter quarters on the lowland farms of the seaside, and great caution has to be observed on the roads in consequence.

These sheep, Herdwicks of the hardy mountain-going breed peculiar to the English Lake District, are boarded out for the winter as "paying guests" of the seaside farmers of Cumberland and the Furness coast, who receive from 4s. per head for these winter "hogs," which graze on the lush salt flats and lowland meadows, returning fat and well-liking to their upland "heaves" during the spring. It is in early autumn and spring, therefore, that special watch has to be kept when driving on Lakeland roads for the flocks of "paying guests" on their way. It often takes them four days or so, spending the nights at hospitable farms on the way, to travel the distance. The Lake District roads are notorious for their winding habits and blind corners, and a very careful method of driving needs to be cultivated when motoring along them.

I may add that one day last week we encountered a quaint procession which would have been quite justified in the use of a herald bearing a red flag. It was headed by a very small and dignified and extremely self-possessed brown donkey, proceeding at a dignified walk in the centre of the road, behind it a line of three equally majestic cows. A large red omnibus edged a cautious way at a crawl behind the cows, and a sedate rear-guard of a dozen or more cows, two men, and a dog brought up the rear. We being small and humble as to chariot), could, and did, take to the gutter, but the omnibus had to maintain its footpace till the sweep of a lodge-gate entrance enabled its good-tempered and smiling driver safely to circumnavigate the donkey and its attendant cows. Anything cruising round our corners at the rate of knots some people travel at would have been headlong into this procession.

I do not see how red-flagmen could be enforced, for one astern of a moving flock is just as needful as one in the van. The thing that should be strictly enforced is that all sheep or cattle moving on the roads at night have a man with a light ahead of and behind them.

I am, Sir, faithfully yours,
RM3958.

PRESERVATION OF OLD DOCUMENTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The British Record Society notes and adopts with gratitude the proposal of your correspondent Mr. Charles P. Porter that the International Antiquarian Booksellers' Association should be invited to the conference to be held on November 19 next under the chairmanship of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres.

Invitations are to be issued to all local record and historical societies, and to individuals of experience in the subject matter of the conference—namely, all that relates to the dealing with "rescued documents." The society will be glad to be notified of any other person or association qualified to further the objects of the conference to whom an invitation might be sent.

Yours faithfully,
CLARENCE G. PAGET, Honorary Secretary.
The British Record Society, Limited, 120, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

FRANCE AND SOVIET DUMPING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your article on the above subject which appears in to-day's issue cannot be read by any members of the grain trade without a smile.

Only this year France did literally "dump" thousands of tons of wheat into this and neighbouring countries (*i.e.*, the French Government paid a bounty of £4 and £5 per ton on all wheat exported), with the result that French wheat was selling in this country at shillings per quarter below the cost of production in France. As the nature of French wheat is akin to our own, this was more competitive to our own farming industry even than Russian.

While it is not necessary to hold a brief for the Soviet Government of Russia we should maintain a sense of proportion when dealing with the question of Soviet dumping.

Yours faithfully,
C. P. BENNETT.
33, Sutherland-gardens, East Sheen, S.W.14, Oct. 7.

Points from Letters

AN INLAND REVENUE POSER

During the next few months every householder, both without and within the Metropolis, will be required to make a return for income-tax Schedule A and every owner-occupier will have to answer this question as to "letting value" of which Mr. MacAndrew rightly complains. Many householders do not fully appreciate the guile which underlies this question, and it is of paramount importance that every owner shall realize that it is on the "letting value," and on that alone, that the gross assessment will be fixed. How many times has the unfortunate householder, when appealing against an assessment, been confronted with his own return form on which, in his ignorance and proprietary pride, he has estimated the letting value at a figure which exceeds the gross value to which he is objecting. The most obvious answer to this question is, "I do not know." A more apt answer might be, "This is what you are paid to find out." To him, however, who fears thus to flout authority may I recommend that any estimate of "letting value" shall in no circumstances exceed the present rateable value of the property, and preferably be rather less.—Mr. JOHN A. F. WATSON, Chartered Surveyor, 79, Queen-street, Cheapside, E.C.4.

"ASK FOR BRITISH GOODS"

The following incidents occurred recently at two well-known West End firms. I wanted two articles. At each establishment I was shown articles which on inquiry proved to be of foreign make. Both firms had the articles in a British make, which, though a little dearer, were obviously superior in quality; yet the assistants showed me the foreign-made articles and never mentioned they had them in an English make until questioned. Surely the assistants in our business establishments should be instructed to show the English article first.—DR. GEORGE STEELE-PERKINS.

CAMBERED ROADS

The worst example of camber I have ever seen is to be found on the Thorpe-Chertsey road on St. Ann's Hill. It is extremely dangerous and strains the steering mechanism of any car. I have just returned from a motoring trip in South Wales, Devon, Somerset, and Dorset, where I found many awkward hills and nasty corners, but not once did I have cause to complain of the camber or of the steps taken to make the road as safe and as easy as possible.—MAJOR P. H. BROWNE, Royal Societies Club, St. James's-street, S.W.1.

THE LOSS OF R 101

The terrible fact that the R 101 met with disaster in the night which saw the passing of "summer time" brings vividly to mind the falling in flames of the Zeppelin L 31 at Potters Bar in 1916, on October 1-2, the night of which marked the cessation of "daylight saving," as first established by Act of Parliament in that year.—Mr. A. J. WATERFIELD, 11, Lightcliffe-road, Palmers Green, N.13.

MORE MEN ON THE LAND

Professor Cannan refers to the underpayment of agricultural work as compared with work of other kinds. To some extent, of course, this has always been the case. It is therefore of the first importance for Labour to require those who hold the land to pay the people a fair rent for it, to see that those who develop it shall not be rented nor rated nor taxed on their improvements or on any other results of their industry, and to extend to them security of tenure. So far as agriculture is concerned, improvements in machinery have had the effect of enabling the same kind of work to be done quicker and cheaper, rather than of increasing the production an acre. But the greater the advance of mechanical invention and the more promising the results of agricultural research, the more important does it become to develop a land system that will secure to each the results of his industry, and to all their fair share in the bounty of Nature and in the general benefits of progress.—Mr. JAMES DUNDAS WHITE, Reform Club.

THE INQUISITIVE REVENUE

I recently received a letter from the income-tax authorities asking the source of capital with which I purchased shares some three years ago. I am told that I need not divulge this information, but that unless I do so a grotesque assessment of my income will be made against which I shall have to appeal and at my own time and expense prove that the assessment is incorrect. In other words I shall have to pay unless I do what I should never have been asked to do.—Mr. NORMAN BOWER, Widbury Hill, Ware.

UNEMPLOYED GIRLS

I am not in the least surprised at Miss Underwood's statement that there are over 50,000 girls registered as unemployed. We wrote to the Bristol Labour Exchange a week ago asking for a young girl as domestic help whom we would train, feed, house, and pay. The reply was to the effect that "there are no young girls on the register who are willing to take a resident situation out of Bristol!"—R. GRAHAME, Merthen, Dawlish, Devon.

THE "LITTER LOUT"

I was delighted to read your Correspondent's article on "The Litter Lout" in *The Times* of September 29. But why did the party disperse "leaving the smoking remains of the lout"? Fires should always be carefully extinguished and the ashes disposed of.—Mr. JOSEPH F. WRIGHT, Wood Green, Southgate and Friern Barnet Local Boy Scouts' Association, 8, Arnold-gardens, Palmers Green, N.13.

A FIND NEAR SALISBURY

Two more cinerary urns belonging to the transitional period between the Bronze and Iron Ages in this country have been found situated in a tumulus half a mile from the one in which we discovered 13 of the same type. The interesting part of the discovery is the different construction of the barrow mould holding the urns. The diameter of the first barrow was 27ft., and this contained 13 urns, lying upside down and containing calcined bones. In the last tumulus we discovered only two urns under a much more elaborate barrow of 31ft. in diameter. This discovery was made on a big moorland situated near the village of Flaitford, south of Salisbury. The urns found in the last barrow are at present in my collection, but will go to the Winchester Museum shortly.—Mr. JOCELYN P. PRESTON, Hurn Bridge House, Christchurch, Hants.

NAMES OF STATIONS

The new Underground head offices and their sculptures are challenging; but is it out of mere bravado that, in naming the station, the company revert to the form "St. James' Park," but of which they were shamed some years ago? A fearful seeker of Epstein's examples of art receives an unnecessary preliminary shock to his literary sense.—Mr. J. ROXBURGH, 12, Shrubbery-gardens, Winchmore Hill, N.21.

HOSPITALITY IN GERMANY

I have just returned from a tour in Germany with this club, during which we performed Shaw's *St. Joan* at Frankfort a/M., Stuttgart, Munich, Bonn, and Cologne. During our 16 days in Germany we met such amazing kindness and hospitality that I would be very glad if you could find space for this letter in your columns. At Frankfort, Stuttgart, and Cologne we were the guests of private families, who did everything in their power to make our visit enjoyable, and at Munich and Bonn we were comfortably housed in student hostels. In addition to this, so great was the interest in our tour that we had to repeat our performances in three towns in which it was possible to arrange a repetition. I feel that such striking evidence of German hospitality ought to be as widely known as possible.—Mr. J. A. K. MARTYN, the Argonauts Club, Harrow School.

A STRANGE PERCH

Your correspondent who mentioned how observers of Nature would be rewarded for perfect stillness would be interested in an incident which happened to my mother. She was standing before her dressing table one sunny afternoon in a first-floor room facing south in Yorkshire. A bird flew in at the window, circled the room, and perched upon the top of her head. By edging over gently she was able to obtain a full view of a kingfisher gazing at its own image in the mirror—only for a few seconds, for before she had time to call to me below the bird left its strange perch, and making one more swoop round the room, dived out of the window and was gone. The incident happened many years ago; it was never recorded in any publication, but my memory of it is as clear now as the day it happened.—Mr. W. W. LITTLE, 35, Leinster-square, W.2.

AN EAGLE'S FLIGHT

In September, 1923, I was on a tramping holiday with a friend in the Western Highlands, and on one day, about 5 p.m., when in the Glencoe we saw an enormous bird hovering over the mountains probably at a height of 2,500ft. We would be at a height of about 1,000ft. The bird was evidently the golden eagle. Almost directly after it came into our view it descended over us, and came down to within a height of not more than 40ft. above our heads. The threat of attack seemed so real and its size so startling that we both prepared to defend ourselves with stout sticks, and after loud shouting and whirling of arms and sticks the bird returned to a point in the mountain side near the place where we first saw it silhouetted against the sun.—Mr. F. FEATONBY, 113, Boultham Park-road, Lincoln.

THE CONGREGATIONAL ASSEMBLY

CENTENARY OF THE UNION

PLANS FOR CELEBRATION

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA, OCT. 8

The Autumn Assembly of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, which was opened here yesterday by the chairman, the Rev. Dr. F. W. Norwood, is the eighty-eighth that has been held. This year's Assembly, which is being attended by over 1,000 delegates, has a special purpose of its own—to look back on the progress which the Church has made, and to prepare for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Union next year.

There have been discussions as to the most fitting ways in which the centenary of the Congregational Union ought to be celebrated. The opinions of representative ministers and laymen have, it is said, revealed a remarkable unanimity of judgment that the centenary year should be marked by "an earnest and combined effort to deepen the spiritual life of our churches and to inspire them to face with a new resolution the task of winning the people for the service of Christ and His Kingdom."

"We are faced," the statement continues, "with a situation in which 70 per cent. of the population over 15 years of age has no living touch with the Christian Church. These do not belong to one class only, but to all the classes. The indifference to religion is as marked in suburbia as it is among the artisan population: it is a characteristic of the thoughtful as of those who have never done a moment's real thinking in their lives. Men give a multitude of reasons why they have ceased to have any interest in religion: some are honestly convinced that its day is done and that it has been exposed and exploded by modern science. At the other end of the scale is a much larger number which simply follows the line of least resistance, is mainly concerned to have a 'good time' in life, and at whose disposal recent inventions and discovery have put a crowd of new and fascinating toys for their delight. But, whatever real reason or illegitimate excuse be offered, there the fact is: to-day the Christian Church exerts its influence over a smaller minority than ever, and religion is the concern of little more than one-third of our people only."

A public meeting was held by the Union in Cliff Town Church, the Rev. D. Ewart James (Southend-on-Sea) in the chair, to endorse this "Call to a Great Spiritual Campaign."

THE CHANGE IN THE WORLD

The REV. D. R. SIDNEY BERRY, secretary of the Congregational Union, said that it was doubtful whether any 100 years had witnessed such widespread changes in the outward order of life, or in men's thoughts about the world as the centenary they were passing in review. Christian faith had had to meet the challenge of new situations and a revolution in the intellectual outlook of mankind. The whole scientific movement of the nineteenth century brought the most tremendous challenge to Christian faith, while the development of the outward refinements of life, with its increased luxuries and facilities for enjoyment, had produced an even deeper challenge in the widely prevalent indifference to the deeper and hidden things. Their Congregational churches had lived through that tempest of change, and they might well be thankful to God that they had taken their great part in the reinterpretation of the everlasting Gospel in the terms of modern thought, and had not quailed before the harder demands set by an assertive materialism in practical life. It would be idle to pretend that they had not suffered from the shock. They were not guarded by any miraculous defence against the assaults of the tendencies of the age, and in the latter part of the period, particularly since the Great War, they had shared with other Christian communities the problems and heart-searchings which belonged to all.

UNCERTAINTY AND ANXIETY

The consequence was, Dr. Berry went on to say, that they had come to the centenary year of the Union, not in any flowing tide of spiritual movement, but in a mood of uncertainty, and in some instances of anxiety. Many old people looked back a little wistfully to the days when the churches were well filled, and against the background of those memories they deplored the present scant congregations. An undercurrent of pessimism was widespread, which in many instances discouraged fresh initiative and effort. Over against that prevailing mood he would most strongly assert the view that never, even in the palmy days of the past, was more faithful service being rendered than in the churches to-day. They had been living through one of the great testing times, and while it had weeded out a number of people who were only superficially attached to the Churches, it had shown in stronger relief those whose faith and devotion had not fallen the victims to changeful habits.

Among the ways suggested for preparing for the centenary was the following:—"The essential thing that must happen in our campaign must be that every Congregational church in the country, urban as well as rural, suburban as well as artisan, gives to the question, 'How can we reach and win the non-churchgoing population in our district?' a new prominence and importance in its plans and programmes. We can no longer be content with merely holding our own and with organizing our churches solely for the inspiration, education, and recreation of those already numbered in our ranks. We must set ourselves so to adapt our present forms of worship and customary methods of work, so to initiate new methods where needed, and so to change the atmosphere of our churches, that the non-churchgoer will feel that within them is to be found, not only a supremely vital and important message, but, as well, the deepest and strongest fellowship open to him in life."

"THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION"

FOUR PAGES OF PICTURES OF THE R 101

The Times Weekly Edition, published to-day, contains a full record of the disaster to the R 101 and a description of France's generous tribute to the victims. Four pages of pictures illustrate the tragedy from the time the airship started on her flight till she became a tangled mass of wreckage on a French hillside, and show also the impressive scene at Beauvais when the bodies of the gallant dead were taken on transport wagons to the station with all the honours that the French nation could pay.

Another feature of this issue is a comprehensive account of the work of the Imperial Conference, at which economic issues of special importance are coming up for consideration. The Prime Minister's speech at the Labour Conference, the confused situation in the South Paddington by-election, and correspondence regarding Conservative policy are indications of renewed political activity. In the foreign news the murder of heroic British missionaries in China, the unrest in South America, and Soviet dumping as it affects agricultural interests throughout the world are among the subjects treated.

This is the height of the autumn publishing season, and *The Times Weekly Edition*, which consists of 40 pages, contains a special six-page section of reviews of new books, together with the announcements of various publishers.

A Bridge article, crossword puzzle, chess news and problems, "A Letter from London," and articles on sport and finance are regular features.

The Times Weekly Edition is published every Thursday, price 4d. The subscription rates, post free, are:—United Kingdom and Canada, three months, 5s. 6d.; six months, 11s.; 12 months, 22s. Other countries.—Three months, 6s. 3d.; six months, 12s. 6d.; 12 months, 25s. Inquiries should be addressed to the Publisher, *The Times Weekly Edition*, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

GIFT OF WAR STOCK TO THE NATION

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has received from a gentleman who desires to remain anonymous £1,000 Five per Cent. War Stock, 1929-47, together with a cheque for £35, as a contribution towards the reduction of the National Debt. Mr. Snowden desires to express his thanks for this gift to the nation and his appreciation of the spirit which has inspired it.

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CHURCH CONGRESS

WOMEN'S PLACE TO-DAY

CLERGY AND SPIRITUAL HEALING

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

NEWPORT (MON), OCT. 8

The Church Congress continued to-day its discussions on "The Mind of Christ in Relation to Modern Problems." At the morning session further consideration was given to "Problems of the Self."

DR. WM. BROWN, Wilde Reader in Mental Philosophy, Oxford, read a paper on "The Self: Psycho-Analysis and Psycho-Therapy." Speaking of suggestion as a therapeutic measure, he referred to the startling phenomena which might be sometimes observed in hypnotized subjects. He said it would, nevertheless, be a mistake to look upon hypnosis as something uncanny, mysterious, and occult. In his view hypnosis was explained both by mental dissociation and by increased suggestibility. He had found many cases of people who walked in their sleep who could be cured not by hypnotic suggestion, but by using the dissociation and reassociation side of hypnotism. Many patients who asked to be hypnotized could not be hypnotized. Patients who were easily hypnotized were those who were dissociated and were hysterical. The most plausible theory at the present time was that hypnosis was an artificially produced dissociation of a hysterical nature. As the patient got free of his dissociation he became less and less hypnotizable. It was only in very special cases that hypnotism was used by psycho-therapists, and never without the consent of the patient. In most cases the ideal was to get the beneficial effects of suggestion without hypnosis—to get the patient into a state of increased suggestibility without any artificial dissociation of the mind. That undoubtedly could be done. There was a normal state of increased suggestibility through which all people passed as they fell asleep. Speaking of the bearing of deep mental analysis on the question of religion, Dr. Brown said that disturbance of the religious feelings might show itself in pathological symptoms, and it was through analysis that those tendencies would be understood and corrected. In cases of apparent failure of religious feeling analysis might help to show why the change had occurred and might help the person to get back to a more normal condition.

HOW CLERGY COULD HELP

CANON T. W. PYM, of Bristol, in a paper on the same subject, said that the Lambeth Conference had laid stress on the importance of instruction in psychology for ordination candidates, and had urged cooperation between clergy and doctors. An obstacle to the cooperation of the clergy was the apparent uncertainty of the medical profession about the value of psycho-therapy, and the common contempt, or at least ignorance, which was to be found among general practitioners on the subject. To the province of the clergy in general psycho-analysis did not belong. He could imagine little more disastrous than that the Lambeth exhortation to the clergy to study psychology should be mistaken for encouragement to them to tinker with psycho-analysis.

Referring to the importance of Christians concerning themselves about the best possible development of their personality, he said he would like to hear of a psycho-therapist giving a few lectures in every theological college and directing the attention of his hearers less to the cure of disorder than to the development of the normal into the noble. Such positive development was the best preventive against mental and nervous disorder. The Lambeth report pointed to the necessity of post-ordination study. It seemed to him that each diocese should have a priest, versed in modern psychology, available for class-work lecturing and individual consultation by his brother clergy. There should be in each area some reliable woman trained on psychological lines competent to help women. Speaking generally, and with many exceptions, people were tending to wait for some excuse to go to a psycho-therapist for the help which they should have been able to obtain at a much earlier stage through the resources of their personal religion. It would be calamitous if their Church continued to fail to supply her members with what they required.

In the discussion which followed the Rev. C. C. FREWER, rector of Brede, Sussex, addressed the Congress as a parish priest who had studied spiritual healing, and said that Christian Science was taking away large numbers of members from the Church. Other kinds of evangelists were coming from different parts of the country to Sussex with a tremendous message. They were setting up chapels and getting many adherents because they were giving this message of healing of bodies as well as of souls. The Church should go forward with the ministry of divine healing.

The REV. DR. LONSDALE RAGG, formerly of the English Church in Rome, said that the young people of to-day who were so bold about sex matters where elder people had been so timid dwelt too much on the dangers of inhibition and neglected that other psychological doctrine of the sublimation of these crude and primitive instincts.

SEX TEACHING FOR THE YOUNG

"The Self and Purity" was the subject of discussion at the afternoon session.

The REV. DR. E. LYTTELTON, formerly Headmaster of Eton, in a paper on the subject, said that the tempter of mankind set before parents an ideal which was a sheer illusion. They wanted their boy to grow up to be in favour with God and man. If they brought him up to obey them, sent him to a good school, and got him trained, so that he would be able to make his living and be a good citizen, they had done their part. Their training might be successful for a few years in producing a beautiful thing—a manly, modest English youth, "conformed to this world," but not suspecting that there was such a thing as being "transformed by the renewing of the mind." By far the most important duty for any parent was to wrestle with God day and night in prayer for the soul of his child, but if the planting and watering were omitted the prayers might prove of no avail. Contrary to the purity of which Christ spoke was the egoism which took roughly speaking one of two forms, sensuality and pride. If the child were told of the mystery of birth and the transmission of life by the mother before he heard of it in a garbled form from some corrupt quarter, he would think of the whole subject of sex with reverence. A year or two later, about 13, but for children of the "working classes" earlier, should come the teaching of the honour due to his own body. The need was not so urgent as it was 50, or 30, years ago, but it still existed. Every batch of boys and girls before leaving the secondary school should be warned of temptations in the matter of the relation of the sexes, which were sure to come upon most of them from a corrupt public opinion and an atmosphere steeped in falsehood. This ought to be done by headmasters and headmistresses throughout the land. The problem of working-class children was more difficult, and the method not yet clearly made out, but we were waking up.

Miss M. ORLIDGE DAVIS, Warden of University Hall, Bangor, in a paper on the same subject, said that to-day intellectual attacks on religion were severer and more widespread than they had ever been before. Any man or woman who professed whole-hearted allegiance to the Church to-day must not be thin-skinned, but must be prepared to be considered by a large number of acquaintances as either amiable in the weak sense of the word or as not very intelligent. The general trend towards a pagan attitude to life might affect all of them through the modern novel, with all its obsessions and its glorification of revolts against the moral law. Surely it was a time for whole-hearted obedience and open and regular loyalty to the Church, and not a time for somnolent acquiescence in the difficulties which beset her. Nor was it a time for any person who was not a "wise man" to indulge in theological arguments, for they must face the fact that without a proper philosophical training it was useless for the rank and file to attempt to argue with philosophical Goliaths. If they wanted their intellectual warfare done for them they must support every scheme for clerical education. Experts were trained, not discovered. For the majority in any Christian congregation Christianity must be lived, not argued about, and this task would take them all their time. Perhaps it was only by exerting charity and forbearance that some of them could ever hope to help the younger generation. Christian teaching could not be "rationalized"; work must be done with individuals, and that was why so many workers were needed.

A COMPLEMENTARY MINISTRY

At the evening session the Congress began the discussion of a number of subjects grouped under the heading of "Problems of the World."

The BISHOP OF MIDDLETON (DR. R. G. Parsons) read a paper in which he dealt specially with "Women's Place in Church and Nation." He said the attainment of the franchise had not of itself solved the problem of women's place in the nation, but had merely opened the way for a just and fair solution of it, so far as political machinery could do this. They might take it as demonstrated that neither physically, mentally, nor morally were women, as such, incapable of taking their place by the side of men in all the pursuits of modern life. But if all things were possible for women, were all things expedient? Taking it as settled that women must be in every respect as free as men, it did not follow that this freedom would express itself in a mere assimilation of the life and work of the two sexes. That would be indeed a dull *dénouement*. The real problem for women—and for men—was rather to discover what were the characteristic qualities, differentiating the sexes, and to secure for those qualities a field of development as large and free as possible. He believed they were at the beginning rather than at the conclusion of a great development in the mutual relations of the sexes. He also believed it unlikely that the unalterable distinction between fatherhood and motherhood in that cooperative undertaking of parenthood which was fundamental to the continued existence of the race would ever be relegated to the realm of things that did not matter. He believed it would continue to be the basis upon which men and women would build up their respective contributions to the life of mankind, but in an equal liberty, and with an equal responsibility such as had not prevailed hitherto.

WORK FOR DEACONESSES

Whether women could claim as of right derived indefensibly from their spiritual equality with men admission to all the orders of the Church's ministry was a most perplexing question. He doubted whether the time had yet arrived when the Church could give a confident and final answer to it. So far as cabability was concerned he saw no reason to doubt that women were as capable as men of exercising the functions not only of the priest but of the Bishop. But the fact of capacity did not settle the problem of propriety. The question of women and the priesthood was brought before the Bishops at the Lambeth Conference, but the report of the Conference recorded that the Committee on the Ministry were unable to encourage those who pressed for the priesthood of women. At the present time a decision to admit women to the priesthood would split the Anglican Church, and would also frustrate their projects for reunion with other Churches. Further, it would bring the question of sex to the fore every time an appointment had to be made.

Turning from these practical difficulties, he said they had also to weigh the argument that for all the functions of the Church's ministry derived from Christ's own ministry through that of the apostolate which He Himself commissioned, there existed a lasting reason of "fundamental congruity" which limited the Church's fit choice of persons to perform them to believers of that sex which the Lord Himself assumed and from which He selected His apostolic agents and representatives. But the propriety of reservations of that kind would constitute no reason why women equally with men should not be ordained and commissioned to preach and teach and lead in prayer in the general congregation as well as at special services, to baptize and to prepare candidates for baptism and confirmation, to conduct retreats, to deal with individual souls with pastoral care, and to take a real part in the councils and synods of the Church. Out of an order of deaconesses might be developed a graded ministry of varying duties and responsibilities, working side by side with the ordained ministry of men. He hoped the day would not be too long delayed when ordained women would be recognized in all dioceses and parishes as fellow-workers with ordained men in the Church's commissioned ministry of grace. He believed the true way of advance was the way which pointed towards a ministry of women, not identical with, but complementary to, the ministry of men.

IN THE HOME

Discussing "Women's Place in the Home," Mrs. CARRUTHERS (Miss Violet Markham) said there were many complaints of the revolt of youth, of bad manners, lack of discipline, and general selfishness. In so far as these complaints were true, the blame should, she thought, be laid at the right door—that of the parents. Of recent years there had been a certain abdication of parental authority. Spoiling children—that worst form of self-indulgence—was so much more pleasant than a wise discipline which often involved the use of the word "No." If self-determination was encouraged in the nursery, the fault primarily was not that of the children. But the fashion of painting the home life of to-day in such black colours was a gross exaggeration. At a time when crude sensation was the stock-in-trade of the popular Press, the noisy, the rude, and the immoral were given a publicity quite out of proportion to their numbers.

It was better frankly to face the fact that in a world superficially Christian, but largely non-Christian in practice and outlook, a dual standard necessarily must exist about marriage, divorce, and other social matters. They had to recognize that, apart from people who drifted along without an ethical code of any kind, serious and responsible citizenship existed which acknowledged no Church authority and lived by other principles. Granted that in certain circumstances the State permitted divorce, the Christian disciple who had accepted the obligations of the Church membership remained bound by a higher standard. So far as woman was concerned, marriage, whatever its limitations, had given her status and protection in the world. Greatly changed though the conditions might be to-day, the average woman had still everything to lose and nothing to gain by the short-term contract terminable on either side at notice which was paraded as a desirable alternative to Christian marriage.

The group of questions connected with eugenics stood on a different level from those concerned with spiritual truth and personal morality. Eugenics formed part of the problem of population, and birth control was one aspect of the problem—an aspect which had suffered greatly owing to detachment from its content and background. Ecclesiastical inhibitions on this subject were, in her opinion, out of place, for ecclesiastical inhibitions in the past on scientific matters had always broken down, and the true cause of religion was not furthered by rearguard actions. The science of population was in its infancy, but its importance to the race as a whole was obvious, and it was bound increasingly to have reactions on the home. In nation and home to-day could they have a greater task than to prove that the Christian life had still its ancient power; that in the mind of Christ the restlessness of the modern world could find not only healing but new powers of energy, love, and will for the furthering of His kingdom here on earth?

RATIONALIZATION AND INDUSTRY

MR. CLAY ON NEW COMMERCIAL NEEDS

Mr. HENRY CLAY, in an address to the Regent Advertising Club, at Caxton Hall, Westminster, last night, on "Rationalization," said that the present organization of British industry, to an extent greater than in any other country, consisted of old-established, individualistic, family concerns, and that was both its strength and weakness.

It had the strength, he said, of a system that had grown; its weakness was that it could not quickly adapt itself as a whole to new conditions. In no industry was the organization that which anyone starting afresh to-day would establish. It was the result of history, and to bring it into accord with the needs of the post-War world it needed to be subjected to a rational criticism, based on a study of its commercial situation and its technical conditions, and to be reorganized in the light of that criticism.

That was what rationalization meant; not the imposition of a uniform set plan of reorganization on all industries, but a reconsideration of the existing organization. It did, however, invite in every case the consideration of the needs of the industry as a whole, as distinct from the isolated treatment of individual firms. Only by looking at the industry as a whole could the great problem of adjusting production to market needs be dealt with. Moreover, certain economies were open only to a combine of plant or firm; the pooling of technical information, comparative costing, the common use and standardization of equipment, the centralization of purchasing, the development of a comprehensive sales organization, the planning of production ahead on the basis of a comprehensive study of market demand.

Rationalization would not solve all the problems of British industry. The chief need of the day was the development of new industries to fill the place of the declining older industries. But the critical study of the existing lay-out and direction of our older industries, the elimination of practices and methods which were due simply to tradition and inertia, and the facing of the new commercial and technological needs of industry, which was what rationalization implied, were needed to check the further decline in our older industries, and to prepare the way for the development of new industries.

GOLDMINING IN WALES

OWNER'S OFFER TO THE GOVERNMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DOLGELLY, OCT. 8

At the resumed departmental inquiry here, by Professor Henry Louis, into the prospects of goldmining in the Mawddach valley, some interesting evidence was given to-day by Mr. T. J. Ritchie, part-owner of the Prince Edward mine, near Trawsfynydd.

Mr. Ritchie desired to rebut the general allegations made by the county Mining Development Committee yesterday that there had always been mismanagement and slackness in mining operations in the district and that financial speculations had contributed to the disfavour into which goldmining has fallen. Whatever the case with some of the companies that had been formed, he said, his mine was provided with capital by himself and his partner alone. Mr. Churchill's 4d. tax on petrol closed down the large compressor which worked his stamps. In reply to the COMMISSIONER, Mr. Ritchie, who had had eight years' experience of goldmining in South Africa, said that the very rich specimen of gold-bearing quartz he handed in yesterday was obtained in his mine at a depth of 60ft. While prospecting, he and his partner leased 1,200 acres of Crown land at £50 a year dead rent for mining only, to be revised in two years to £100 a year. The royalty payable was 2 per cent., and he was of opinion that such a royalty in no way kept back development by private undertakers.

The COMMISSIONER.—You told us yesterday that in your opinion mining would pay its way at 9dwt. of gold won per ton of mineral worked. That is a very interesting figure. We reckon roughly 4s. for a dwt. of fine gold; that is 36s. per ton for mineral worked. How do you analyse that figure?

Mr. Ritchie said he reckoned 18s. a ton for mining costs, 12s. a ton for milling, and 6s. a ton for overhead charges, working at least 50 tons a day. In his own case the cost of mining alone must have been £2 a ton, because of the heavy cost of power from a petrol engine. He based his figure of 18s. on cheap electricity at 1d. or 1½d. a unit from water power. His figures included nothing for interest on capital or for depreciation. He looked upon his capital £12,000, as dead, because he could no longer keep the plant working. He urged the need of Government assistance in some form to help the industry. "At present," he said, "financial London laughs at the idea of Welsh gold, and until mistaken ideas are corrected the industry cannot make headway. The Government should assist in the opening up of one mine, and then, in the case of success, private capital would flow in. I repeat my offer on behalf of the Prince Edward mine. It is Government ground, and if the Government like to take over the mine and all the plant, I will let them have it free of cost for three years to make full use of. Any gold they find will go back to them to repay expenses before we can claim anything. On the other hand, if the Government will grant us a guaranteed loan on the same terms as they have done to the North Wales Power Company and other companies, we will be prepared to put another £5,000 or £6,000, according to the amount of the loan, into the mine to make a success of it. I will give an assurance that there shall be no directors' fees or other overhead charges of that kind, and so long as the mine is not paying a profit gold found shall go to the credit of the loan or to help forward the development of the mine or to assist in developing other mines in the vicinity."

Mr. Richard Jones, of Bontddu, said he had worked 25 years in the goldfield. Among the causes contributing to the closing of the mines was extortion by landlords, who got large sums for little surface damage; also the cost of making and maintaining roads. Any fresh discovery was followed by an outbreak of company formation, and promoters thought nothing of showing quartz that had come from other properties. With modern appliances and old-fashioned care there should be a certain success for goldmining in Merioneth.

The COMMISSIONER said the witness had made a series of serious charges, and he merely wanted to give him an opportunity of proving them.

Mr. Robert D. Jones, Bontddu, a witness who appeared yesterday, was recalled at his own request to refute, he said, the charges that had been made in the newspapers against the Welsh miners of pilfering the gold.

The COMMISSIONER.—That was very generally stated yesterday by the witnesses, and you must not blame the reporters.

Mr. James Sutton, who said he owned a mine called Cefn Coch, produced a bag containing lumps of mineral which he handed to the Commissioner, who declared the first two to be galena of 65 or 70 per cent. lead content. Another piece, he said, looked like gold, but was not, and of a fourth he said it might be yellow mica.

NO RUSH OF PROSPECTORS

Mr. D. J. Williams, on behalf of the Commissioners of Crown Lands, said the Crown claimed all gold and silver anywhere. The Crown owned thousands of acres in Merionethshire. For a prospector's licence they made a charge of £5 the first year, £6 the second, £10 the third, and after that, if it was a question of a lease for mining terms were discussed and the dead rent merged into royalties. On private lands 2 per cent. was charged by the Crown for gold and silver only, the right to claim also in the base metals not being exercised; and on Crown lands 4 per cent. was charged as royalty on all minerals won. In the case of gold it would be on the gross bar gold without any allowance for expenses. In the case of private land the department had on occasion kept the royalty down to 1 per cent. A full account of goldmining in Wales would be found in the report of the Royal Commission of 1893. From one mine worked from 1863 to 1891 the total amount of gold won was £30,466, of which the Crown received £2,147. Another company, the Morgan Gold Mining Company, floated in 1888, had up to 1891 got £51,218 in gold on which the royalty was £1,707. The expectations of profit held out were very great, but these were not realized.

Mr. Williams went on to say that a crop of leases appeared to have been taken out in consequence of expectations held out by the northern prospectors, and, of 447 leases granted, only one developed to a mine. There was no support whatever for the allegations that promising undertakings had broken down in consequence of the attitude of the Office of Works. The whole amount of royalties received on gold from 1836 to 1891 was less than £7,000. The bullion gold won from the Gwyn mine from 1888 to 1916 was 41,527 ounces. It was absolute rubbish to say that there had recently been a rush for new licences to prospectors. All the 1930 licences were renewals in respect of old areas. No application at all had been received since the announcement of the Commissioner's appointment. The last one was in April.

LEGISLATION BY OFFICIAL REGULATIONS

PROTEST BY NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PORTSMOUTH, OCT. 8

The conference of the National Council of Women at Portsmouth to-day, under the presidency of Mrs. KEYNES, made a strong protest against the usurpation by Ministers and Government Departments of powers which rightly belong only to Parliament and the Law Courts.

Miss BERTHA MASON introduced the subject by moving a resolution protesting against the increasing tendency to give Ministers and Government Departments powers to frame regulations which have the force of statutes. These powers had been used to differentiate between the rights of men as a class and women as a class. Such a delegation of powers by Parliament, affirmed the resolution, was dangerous to the liberty of the subject and contrary to the fundamental principles of the British Constitution.

Miss HELEN WARD, in seconding the resolution, pointed out that special dangers to women lurked in the practice condemned.

LADY SELBORNE, instancing "Dora," remarked that while legislation of that nature might be accepted in war time, we should be very careful to see that nobody had powers to impose it upon the country in time of peace.

Miss GREENWOOD moved that reference to the rights of men and women should be deleted from the resolution.

This was strongly opposed by several delegates on the ground that status was a matter of great importance to women.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The conference agreed to request the Home Secretary to appoint a woman inspector of constabulary to advise Chief Constables in all matters affecting provincial policewomen. It also affirmed that the system of imprisonment for women should be revised.

RADIUM AND CANCER

COMMISSION'S REPORT

PROPOSED SCHOOL OF RADIO-THERAPY

The National Radium Trust and the Radium Commission issued their first annual reports yesterday. The Trust, on March 31 last, had in hand 9.215 grammes of radium, which cost £94,770. Administrative expenses were £730, and a sum of £2,500 was advanced to the National Radium Commission for its expenses. The Trust, on March 31, held Treasury Bonds and Treasury Bills worth £149,771 and a sum in cash of £4,174. It is hoped for the present to pay administrative expenses out of income.

An agreement was made with the Union Minière du Haut Katanga for the purchase of 10 grammes of radium at $50 (U.S.A.) a milligramme, payment to be made at the current rate of exchange on the day of delivery. This has varied between $4.876 and $4.884 to the £, and the price has consequently been approximately £10 5s. a milligramme. The Trust were able to obtain these preferential terms (which were considerably below the current market price) in consideration of the fact that they were purchasing radium for the purpose of forming a central national stock.

Under the same agreement the Union Minière placed at the disposal of the Trust a "bomb" of approximately four grammes of radium on loan free of charge for a period of three months, with the option to purchase at the end of that period at the rate of $50 (U.S.A.) a milligramme.

The 4-gramme bomb (actually 4,046 milligrammes) was purchased in February for £41,580. A small quantity of Cornish radium (186.5 milligrammes) was bought from the British and General Radium Corporation for £1,920. Towards the end of the financial year the Commission recommended that a supply of radium should be acquired for the preparation of radon emanation, and the Trust were accordingly in communication with the Union Minière for the purchase of three grammes of radium for this purpose.

POLICY OF THE TRUST

The Report of the Radium Commission deals first of all with policy. The view was taken that the primary objectives should be—(*a*) "treatment of the sick" as prescribed by the Royal Charter; (*b*) the evaluation of radium in the treatment of cancer as determined by results over a period of years.

To carry out this task in the most effective, safe, and economic manner it was considered imperative that a policy of concentration of radium, as against dissemination, should be adopted and pursued. It was therefore decided that the distribution of national radium should be restricted to places possessing a university with a medical school and complete clinical courses, and that only one hospital—nominated by the medical faculty of the local university, and approved by the Commission—should be recognized as the national radium centre for the area concerned. In this way only was it thought practicable for the Commission to retain any effective control over the distribution and use of the radium committed to its charge, and experience so far has shown that these initial and basic decisions have been justified by results.

Proceeding on these lines, the following geographical distribution of radium at the selected national centres was approved:—England (7 centres).—Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sheffield. Scotland (4 centres).—Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow. Wales (1 centre).—Cardiff. London.

It was decided to treat London as a separate and special case and to combine a centre for treatment there with a national post-graduate school of radio-therapy for the service of the whole country.

Since March 31 additional supplies of radium have been ordered and delivered, and in August, 1930, a total of 18½ grammes had been ordered (or had been approved to be ordered) by the trust, in accordance with requisitions and schedules furnished by the Commission. Of this amount some 18 grammes had been provisionally allocated to national centres.

SCHOOL OF RADIO-THERAPY

The Commission considers that the need of a larger number of practitioners, fully qualified to practise radio-therapy, is at least as urgent as an increased stock of radium, and it has been much impressed by the lack of adequate facilities for the teaching of this all-important subject. One of its first preoccupations, therefore, was the creation of a central National Post-Graduate School of Radio-therapy and it was decided that this could most appropriately be established in London. It soon became apparent, however, that the scale, equipment, and operation of an adequate centre would be beyond the resources of any existing teaching hospital, while, on the other hand, it was felt to be undesirable that the new school should have to wait for the establishment of the projected Empire Post-Graduate Medical College at Wormwood Scrubs, or become absorbed in it. The Commission came to the conclusion that the best solution, if it could be achieved, would be the cooperation, and if practicable the amalgamation, of two existing institutions, the Mount Vernon Hospital at Northwood, Middlesex, and the Radium Institute in Portland-place, London.

As a first step the Commission invited the responsible authorities of the two institutions to attend a joint conference, in February, 1930, and, after two formal meetings, the general scheme drawn up by the Commission was generally accepted, subject to the adjustment of certain details. Under this arrangement, the main clinical and pathological work of the joint institution will be carried out at Mount Vernon, while the diagnostic and out-patient department, with a proportion of the surface therapy work, will be centred at the Radium Institute, which will also become the Commission's principal centre for the supply of Radon (radium emanation).

The total amount of national radium allocated to the joint centre will be as under:—Mount Vernon Hospital—3 grammes (for clinical work); Radium Institute—1 gramme (for Radon). This will be in addition to the existing supplies of the two institutions. The post-graduate school will be formally inaugurated at the beginning of the next academic year (October, 1930) and a comprehensive course of instruction has already been approved and published.

A POSTPONED VERDICT

"In conclusion," it is stated, "the Commission must again emphasize that great caution is necessary in estimating the value and efficacy of radium in the treatment of malignant disease and it cannot too strongly deprecate the creation of false hopes by means of sensational, or even optimistic, statements. As a result of world experience, extending now over many years, the best that can be said is that some results, under certain conditions, are very satisfactory; that others, for no clearly established reasons, are less so, and that in a considerable proportion of cases the results are either inconclusive or definitely disappointing. This does not justify a pessimistic outlook, as many problems which yet remain unsolved may yield to experience and research. But time is an essential condition of success and it can only be after several years of pioneer work that there can be a sufficient supply of statistical and scientific data to enable positive conclusions to be reached and published to the world.

"The Commission has therefore made it its first duty to organize a concentrated and controlled national radium service, with a definite and co-ordinated programme which will be carried out at selected centres under the supervision of recognized experts, and of which the progress and results will be recorded on a uniform system. By this means the 'treatment of the sick,' which is enjoined in the Royal Charter, will proceed *pari passu* with the 'advancement of knowledge of the best methods' of radium therapy, whilst 'due economy' will be secured in the utilization of the limited stock of national radium.

"Finally, the Commission feels bound to repeat its warning, that radium is not yet established as a 'cure' for cancer; that whilst it holds out a good promise of beneficial results, and certainly of alleviation of suffering, it is at present a very dangerous weapon and one which unless used with the greatest skill, care, and precaution may easily be productive of more harm than good. This is the Commission's considered opinion, as the result of its first year's work, but at least five years of further experience and co-ordinated research will probably be required before any final verdict can be anticipated."

Edwin Greenacre, company director of Compton, Surrey, was fined £15 and ordered to pay £7 costs at Ottery St. Mary (Devon) yesterday for driving a motor-car to the danger of the public.

THE DEVONSHIRE CLUB

SUGGESTED CHANGES

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Devonshire Club will be held at the club on Wednesday, October 22, at 5 o'clock. The business includes resolutions empowering the committee and the trustees to sell part of the club's property, and resolutions empowering the committee to rebuild part of the club house and to build an extension.

The report of the committee to be submitted to the meeting refers to the suggestions made at the general meeting of the club on June 5, that the present premises should be sold. No suitable alternative accommodation had been discoverable. The accounts are analysed and it is stated that:—"As it is not the object of the club to make profits, and as the club's property is worth at least £130,000 over its liabilities, the working results for four years (1925-1929) would not be unsatisfactory if it had been possible to spend a reasonable yearly sum on repairs and renewals. This has not been done.

"The committee consider it necessary to urge upon the members that considerable expenditure in reconstruction can hardly be avoided if we are to continue to occupy our present premises. £7,830 has been received from the insurance companies for fire damage to the building, and it is estimated that this sum would pay for the cost of reinstating in exactly the same condition as before the fire. The committee cannot recommend that this course be taken unless all other alternatives prove to be impracticable. A large part of the Bennet-street and Arlington-street sections of the club house are badly planned and built, and it is extremely uneconomical to use so valuable a site in so poor a manner. We fear that a large part of the bedroom accommodation will not in the future be freely used unless it is rebuilt on modern lines. The committee have felt it necessary to reject any proposal to reconstruct the whole building west of the grand staircase and have preferred to study a scheme for selling off the Bennet-street section and 6 and 7, Arlington-street, and rebuilding 4 and 5, Arlington-street.

"The well-known architect, Mr. Septimus Warwick, has submitted plans showing an estimated total cost of £47,500, which would provide the following accommodation in addition to what we now have in the St. James's-street section up to the grand staircase:—A squash rackets court, a ladies' dining room and drawing room, a cocktail bar, two billiard rooms, and various public rooms of moderate size, about 32 bedrooms, and modernized staff accommodation. If the suggested scheme were adopted in principle, the available space would probably be distributed in a slightly different manner after a closer study of our requirements and fuller consultation with the body of members. It must be explained that the extra accommodation thus provided would involve, as compared with the club house before the fire, a small reduction either in the bed-room space or in the smaller public rooms. At an additional cost of £6,000 another storey could be added to the new building which would make the total accommodation of our club house greater in every respect than before the fire, but a total cost of £53,500 is more than we can press upon the members.

"It must also be explained that 5, Arlington-street is let on a lease which does not expire until March, 1933. Mr. Warwick advises us that the new building could be erected without extra expense in two sections. This would mean that half the accommodation above mentioned would not be available until the end of 1933, unless indeed an arrangement was made with our present tenant at No. 5, Arlington-street to obtain earlier possession."

The members are invited to signify their readiness to assist in adequate financial arrangements, if the proposed measures are approved at the forthcoming meeting.

SAVING THE IMPLACABLE

Field-Marshal Lord Allenby will speak at the Mansion House on Monday, October 20, at 3.30 p.m., at a meeting arranged for the purpose of saving the old Implacable as a holiday training ship for boys. The Implacable, which fought at Trafalgar and was captured later, is now the oldest warship afloat. An immediate sum of £5,000 is required, as well as an endowment fund of £30,000. The other speakers will include the Lord Mayor of London and Sir Owen Seaman. Admission to the meeting is by invitation, to be obtained from the Secretary, Implacable Fund, 10, Bouverie-street, E.C.4.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

NEW SECTIONS ANNOUNCED FOR NEXT YEAR

Two new sections are being formed in the British Industries Fair in London, to be held at Olympia from February 16 to 27. One is for printing machinery, which hitherto has been confined to one or two exhibits within the stationery and allied trades section. It is stated that a number of newcomers have applied for space this year and 5,000 sq. ft. will be occupied by exhibits covering offset, photogravure, and other presses, type-casting and composing machines and folding machines. The other new section, to occupy probably 2,000 sq. ft., is being arranged by the British Plastic Moulding Trade Association, a newly formed association representing an industry which is said to have multiplied 20 times in the last three or four years. In the stationery section, irrespective of printing machinery, space booked already amounts to some 20,000 sq. ft., an increase as compared with last February which is accounted for partly by increased demands by former exhibitors and partly by applications from newcomers. The fancy goods section is also to be bigger than at the last Fair, the space booked already amounting to over 18,000 sq. ft. as compared with 15,000 last February. Lampshade manufacturers are, so far, the most strongly represented among the 90 firms.

The largest cooperative exhibit in the London section of the Fair will be that of the British Optical Instrument Manufacturers' Association, for which a space of 3,500 sq. ft. has been reserved. The leading firms will be exhibiting. A special feature will be working models of landing lights for aeroplanes and lighthouse equipment. The association exhibited for the first time this year, and the new plans are the outcome of the success of that experiment. Other exhibits not seen before in the London section will be coin-operated vending machines, which were previously in the schedule of trades in the Birmingham section of the Fair, which is held concurrently.

BRITISH BASKET WARE

EXHIBITION OPENED BY THE LORD MAYOR

An exhibition of British-made basket ware, arranged by the Worshipful Company of Basketmakers, was opened at Guildhall yesterday by the Lord Mayor of London, Sir William Waterlow. Those interested in the industry are seriously concerned at the influx of cheap products from Continental countries. It is pointed out that whereas in 1923 imports of basket ware were of the value of £386,560, by 1929 the figure had risen to £425,007. The object of the exhibition is to demonstrate that the British basket maker has no rival in quality and workmanship.

Basket makers were following their trade in the City in the fourteenth century; the Company, as at present constituted, was established in 1569, and their officials had the power, down to the early part of the eighteenth century, to apply to the Lord Mayor for an order to confiscate and burn baskets of inferior workmanship, or those which did not reach a required standard, discovered during periodical visits to the shops. The craft is one of great antiquity, and it is interesting to contrast the fine modern examples at the exhibition with a fragment of an Egyptian coiled basketry lining of a grain storage pit, belonging to the period 12,000 to 10,000 B.C., or the 5,000-year-old "Shabti basket," both of which are on view. There are also some fascinating miniature baskets, the smallest being one-sixteenth by one-eighth of an inch.

A number of the articles exhibited has been made by blind workers, and visitors can see a blind journeyman making baskets and another journeyman making cane and wicker furniture.

In opening the exhibition, SIR WILLIAM WATERLOW, who was accompanied by Lady Waterlow and the Sheriffs and their wives, said the crying need of the day was to get more people into work. They all realized that, but they did not always, he was afraid, do everything they could to help. It was the fact of just one man here and one man there, asking all the time for British-made goods, that would help the industry of the country. The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress were presented with a work basket and a coffee table, and the Sheriffs and their wives were given baskets made by the blind.

The exhibition will remain open to-day from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Admission is free.

This extra penny makes possible fine, selected and carefully blended virginia tobacco from the "Old Belt" and Eastern Carolina, districts famous for the highest grade tobaccos. This is then rolled in pure paper which is certified by qualified analysts. Piccadilly No. 1 is an OVERSIZE cigarette for people of discriminating taste who like a longer smoke of a finer quality.
The box is exceptionally flat, strong and distinguished looking, merely adding to the attractiveness of this smooth, satisfying and supremely better cigarette.

News in Brief

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Charlton, of Fishburn, near Stockton-on-Tees, celebrated their diamond wedding yesterday.

The old Zetland lifeboat at Redcar celebrates the hundred and twenty-eighth anniversary to-day of her arrival there. She saved 320 lives during her term of active service at Redcar.

The venison from Windsor Forest sent by the Crown to the Lord Mayor, in conformity with ancient custom, has been distributed among St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, Guy's, and the London Hospitals.

Cammell Laird and Co., Birkenhead, launched yesterday the Calder, the first of three single-screw cargo and horse carrying vessels, which are being built to the order of the London Midland and Scottish Railway.

The meeting which had been arranged to take place at H.M. Office of Works, S.W.1, on Monday, October 13, for the purpose of forming an Office of Works Branch of the British Legion, has been unavoidably postponed. A new date for the meeting will be announced in due course.

Louis Levy, 40, clerk, of Tredegar-road, Bow, who had a very bad record, was sentenced by the Westminster Magistrate yesterday to three months' imprisonment with hard labour for attempting to pick pockets in the crowd at Victoria Station shortly after midnight on Tuesday.

Three hundred miners yesterday received seven days' notice to terminate their employment at Silverwood Colliery, near Rotherham. The cause is given as industrial depression, and the need for stringent economy all round. Three weeks ago a batch of 50 miners received notice at the colliery.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in a large shed attached to the Salvation Army waste paper and salvage works, in Spa-road, Bermondsey, S.E. Firemen, who had to use gas masks on account of the fumes from the burning paper, prevented the flames spreading to the main building, and the fire was under control within an hour.

The Kingston and Surbiton (Founder) branch of the Lest We Forget Association entertained 350 disabled ex-Service men and nurses at Surbiton Assembly Rooms yesterday. The transport of the guests was undertaken by the British Red Cross. During this year the Kingston and Surbiton branch has entertained some 12,000 guests.

Practical hints on life in the tropics were given in a lecture yesterday by Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. F. Stammers, at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. The lecture was the first of a series arranged for the benefit of members of firms, institutions, and various Government and professional bodies who are going to the tropics.

Mendel Wolmen, 34, a South African textile merchant, of Exeter-road, Brondesbury; and Isaac Cherfas, 33, sales manager, of Inglefield-road, West Hampstead, were remanded at the Thames Police Court yesterday charged with breaking and entering the premises of Mr. Jacob Osofsky, silk and woollen merchant, of 130, Commercial-road, E., and stealing goods valued at £850. It was stated that goods to the value of £230 had been recovered. Both defendants were allowed bail.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

A reward of £250 is offered for the return of a lost platinum ring, set with a fine square emerald, and one baton diamond on each shoulder. (p. 1)

The Ministry of Transport invite applications for full-time non-pensionable appointments of certifying officers in the various area Traffic Commissioners' Offices in Great Britain at salaries of £600 to £700 per annum inclusive. (p. 3)

Communications are invited of the partners or heirs of J. R. Thomson and Co., merchants; last known address, St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill, in 1900. (p. 1)

Up to £3,000 will be paid by a collector for a fully authenticated portrait by Raeburn. (p. 1)

The Blackpool Borough Council invite applications for the appointment of Borough Treasurer and Chief Rating and Valuation Officer. (p. 3)

Notice is given that Felix Fries, of Prebend-gardens, London, W.6, has applied to the Home Secretary for naturalization. (p. 1)

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Room), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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THE PLACE FOR EXPERTS

By CALLISTHENES

The amount of knowledge in the world is growing apace. There was a time when a man might take all knowledge for his province, but nowadays he who would be regarded as an authority must specialize. Science, medicine, scholarship, law, commerce are coming more and more under the control of experts.

This is inevitable, and we in this House who seek efficiency in knowledge as in everything else accept it as one of the facts in modern business organization. But it is not inevitable that experts should be shut off from practical affairs and exercise their influence from a distant and secluded office.

We frequently hear the phrase "Gone to the experts" used as if it signified that for busy men the matter was at an end. People talk of a problem having gone to the experts as they would of a man going off to the South Seas, implying that it will be long before it again enters practical affairs.

In fact "Gone to the experts" sometimes seems to mean almost the same as "Referred back for further consideration," or "A committee has been appointed to consider the matter," or any other of the epitaphs upon energetic ideas.

This is all wrong. The experts' decision is by its very nature one of the most important factors in the policy of a council, a factory, or a store, and a great part of its value must depend upon its promptness.

In this Business of ours we have many experts. The management of a great modern Store is indeed a matter for experts, and those who try to do it on little knowledge inevitably come to grief. But our experts are in the Business—not remote from it. They are accessible at a moment's notice—for a week's delay often means a year's loss.

We have found that often something of virtue goes out of an expert when he loses contact with practical affairs and becomes a mere consultant. His advice may have as much knowledge as ever but it lacks wisdom. Knowledge often begins to shrivel when it is taken from the soil in which it cast its roots.

We believe that this Store has at its command as much expert knowledge as any Store, or perhaps any business in the world. But in the interests both of the Organization and of the experts themselves we keep our knowledge and our practice in closest contact. We seek to keep our whole Building penetrated with knowledge.

We like to think that our experts besides giving advice are helping to create throughout the Store a higher standard of technical knowledge—bridging the space between ordinary knowledge and special knowledge—making every member of the Organization feel that he, that she, may also come to enjoy the special reputation and render the special service of the expert.

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Entertainments

THE THEATRES

A BUSY OCTOBER

October is traditionally a busy period in the theatre, and this month will see many new productions. Of these perhaps the most interesting will be the new play by Mr. C. K. Munro, entitled *Mr. Eno: His Birth, Life, and Death.* This piece is of an experimental nature, covering a man's life from beginning to end. It will be produced at the Arts Theatre on Wednesday, October 22, by Mr. John Fernald, whose cast includes Mr. Roy Graham, Miss Buena Bent, Mr. Fewlass Llewellyn, Miss Clare Harris, and Mr. Percy Walsh. On the preceding Wednesday, October 15, Mr. J. T. Grein will revive at the Arts Theatre Ibsen's rarely performed play *Little Eyolf*, in which the principal parts will be played by Mr. Ernest Milton, Miss Jean Forbes-Robertson, Miss Dorothy Holmes-Gore, Mr. Robert Speaight, and Miss Marie Ault. This production is of especial interest, as it will be Miss Forbes-Robertson's first appearance in an Ibsen play. Mr. Baliol Holloway, whose staging of *Richard III.* has met with considerable success, also intends to revive this month *The Taming of the Shrew*, in which he will play the part of Petruchio. Other forthcoming attractions include Captain Reginald Berkeley's *Machines*; Mr. Hugh Walpole's play *The Young Huntress*; and *No Robbery*, an adaptation by Mr. J. Leslie Frith from the French of Claude Roger Marx.

Another Ibsen play to be seen in London this month is *The Wild Duck*, which will be performed at the Everyman Theatre to-night, with Miss Barbara Everest, Miss Sybil Arundale, Mr. George Skillan, Mr. Milton Rosmer, and Mr. Hugh E. Wright in the cast. The first performance of *The Wild Duck* took place on January 9, 1885, at the theatre in Bergen where Ibsen served his apprenticeship to dramatic craftsmanship.

Although October promises to be a busy month, there is a slight decrease in the number of plays to be produced next week. On Monday the Embassy Theatre Repertory Company at Swiss Cottage will present for the first time on any stage a new and original comedy in three acts, by Mr. Dion Titheradge, entitled *Rich Man, Poor Man*. The scenes are laid at Monte Carlo and Cap Ferrat, and the story concerns the adventures of a millionaire whose ambition is to acquire aristocratic friends. The part of the millionaire will be played by Mr. John L. Sullivan, supported by Mr. Neil Porter, Mr. Michael Hogan, Miss Joyce Bland, Miss Edith Sharpe, and Miss Josephine Middleton. The comedy will be performed for two weeks and will be followed on October 27 by another comedy, by Goldoni, entitled *The Liar*.

The run of *The Devil's Disciple*, the first of the plays given at the Savoy Theatre during Sir John Martin-Harvey's *répertoire* season there, will end on Wednesday, and will be succeeded two days later by a revival of *The Lyons Mail*. Sir John Martin-Harvey will fill the dual role of Lesurques and Dubosc. Miss de Silva (Lady Martin-Harvey) will be Jeannette; Miss Muriel Martin-Harvey, Julie; Mr. Charles Carson, Courriol; Mr. Edmund Gwenn Choppar; and Mr. Fisher White, Jerome Lesurques.

THE VENTURERS' SOCIETY

A notable programme for their autumn and winter season has been prepared by the Venturers' Society. First, on Sunday evening, November 2, at the Strand Theatre, there will be presented *Karl and Anna*, by Leonhardt Frank, and adapted by Mr. Herbert Duncombe. This play was produced in America last winter by the New York Theatre Guild, and it has had a long run in Berlin. Mr. Henry Oscar will produce it here, and the cast will be Miss Isobel Elsom, Miss Angela Baddeley, Mr. Henry Caine, and Mr. John Longden. Next will follow *The Last Mile*, which when presented recently in New York caused much controversy, since it deals very dramatically with the question of capital punishment. The third production will be *The Heart is Blind*, by Martinez Sierra, in which Miss Edna Best and Mr. Herbert Marshall are to appear. All these plays will be produced between now and Christmas.

The first production by the Incorporated Stage Society will be *Cheri*, by Colette, which will be given in a translation and adaptation by Una Lady Troubridge on October 26 and 27. Mme. Alice Gachet will produce, and Miss Mary Clare will play the part of Lea. The scenery is being specially designed by Mr. Hugh Gee. The Three Hundred Club's production of *Three Flats*, which was to have taken place on these dates, will take place later, when it is hoped that Mr. James Whale may be able to produce.

The directors of the Arts Theatre Club have arranged for seven additional performances of Mr. George Moore's new play, *The Passing of the Essenes*, to be given, beginning on Tuesday, October 28, and ending on Sunday, November 2, with a *matinée* performance on Friday, October 31. Mr. Ian Fleming and Mr. John Laurie will again appear in the principal parts.

FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS

TO-NIGHT.—*Marriage à la Mode*, Lyric, Hammersmith; *The Wild Duck*, Everyman.
TO-MORROW.—*Two to One*, Royalty; *No Flowers, by Request*, Players.
MONDAY.—*Rich Man, Poor Man*, Embassy; *The Deluge*, Rudolf Steiner Hall.
WEDNESDAY.—*Little Eyolf*, Arts.
OCTOBER 17.—*The Lyons Mail*, Savoy.
OCTOBER 22.—*Mr. Eno: His Birth, Life, and Death*, Arts.
OCTOBER 26.—*Cheri*, Stage Society.
OCTOBER 27.—*The Grain of Mustard Seed*, Ambassadors; *The Jealous Wife*, Old Vic.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS

AWARDS FOR LAST SESSION

The Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers have awarded the Indian Premium for session 1929-30 to Mr. B. B. Haskew, M.Inst.C.E. (Weston-super-Mare), and a Webb Prize to Mr. A. E. L. Chorlton, C.B.E., M.Inst.C.E. (London), for papers read and discussed at ordinary meetings of the institution.

They have also made the following awards for session 1929-30 in respect of "selected engineering papers," published without discussion:—

Telford Premiums to Messrs. A. H. Gibson, D.Sc., M.Inst.C.E. (Manchester), F. W. Carter, Sc.D., M.Inst.C.E. (Rugby), F. N. Fawcett, M.Inst.C.E. (Newchwang, Manchuria), Hubert Mawson, D.Sc., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E. (Liverpool), and H. F. Moloney, B.A., M.A.I., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E. (Concordia, Argentina).

In respect of papers read at students' meetings in London, or by students before meetings of local associations during the same session, they have made the following awards:—

The James Forrest Medal and a Miller Prize to Mr. J. H. A. Kenyon, Stud.Inst.C.E. (Manchester); the James Prescott Joule Medal and a Miller Prize to Mr. H. A. Shrewring, B.Sc., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E. (London); and Miller Prizes to Messrs. J. P. Marshall, B.Sc., Stud.Inst.C.E. (Glasgow); James Paris, B.Sc., Stud.Inst.C.E. (Glasgow); A. H. Kennard, Stud.Inst.C.E. (London); H. W. B.A., Stud.Inst.C.E. (London); H. H. Lee, B.Sc., Stud.Inst.C.E. (Lo[illegible]); H. [illegible] Stud.Inst.C.E. (Hong Kong); J. L. L. North, Stud.Inst.C.E. (London); H. A. P. Hetherington, Stud.Inst.C.E. (London); F. A. Scott, B.Sc., Stud.Inst.C.E. (London); J. F. Bamber, B.Sc., Stud.Inst.C.E. (Manchester); A. N. Crichton, Stud.Inst.C.E. (Glasgow).

RURAL CRAFTSMANSHIP

EXHIBITION OF WORK AT BIRMINGHAM

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BIRMINGHAM, OCT. 8

The exhibition of work by rural craftsmen, which was opened at Birmingham by the Lord Mayor (Alderman M. L. Lancaster) to-day, marks a period of considerable progress in the organization and development of rural industries.

Arranged by the Rural Industries Bureau, the exhibition displays a big advance on previous efforts, which have been mainly confined to agricultural shows and bazaars. Among the exhibits were numerous examples of hand-woven fabrics from Yorkshire, Norfolk, Oxfordshire, and Gloucestershire. The last-named county also sent some tasteful specimens of ornamental ironwork and furniture. Derbyshire supplied pottery and other goods, including leather and basketwork and hand-made toys. There is an increasing demand for the well-made British toy, and many pleasing examples of animal life and so forth were shown painted in natural colours and able to stand hard usage.

NEW THEATRE

"TOPAZE"

From the French of MARCEL PAGNOL. By BENN W. LEVY

Topaze	RAYMOND MASSEY
Bleriot	T. D. DILWORTH
Ernestine Muche	RITA PAGE
Muche	FREDERICK LLOYD
Tamise	SEBASTIAN SMITH
Le Ribouchon	GATENBY BELL
Suzy Courtois	ALICE DELYSIA
Baroness Pitart-Vergnolles	MARTITA HUNT
Castel-Benac	FRANK CELLIER
A Butler	WILLIAM HOME
Roger de Berville	DONALD WOLFIT
Typist	NANCY BARNET
Gendarme	WILLIAM HOME
A Venerable Old Man	MARCUS BARRON

Did Topaze believe in the pious proverbs displayed in his classroom? Did he in the depths of his heart despise riches and love honesty above all things? The answer that he would have made when a poor usher in Muche's school is, unquestionably, Yes; and he would have believed it to be true. Mr. Raymond Massey's performance relies upon its absolute truth. He represents Topaze as one of the divine fools of this world—a man who loses his place as a schoolmaster because he is too innocent of worldly intrigues to recognize their existence, and who becomes the dupe of a rascally municipal councillor because dishonesty, even when it is explained to him, runs off his gently credulous mind like water off a duck's back.

But was the truth upon which Mr. Massey's interpretation relies an absolute one? Is not Topaze a self-deceiver of whose self-deception, though it is hidden from him, we in the audience ought to be made aware? How else is his transformation into an unscrupulous money-making scoundrel to be made a transformation of nature and not merely of the stage? Men change their skins and their habits, but they do not forget themselves as they were. The old man dies, but his ghost haunts the new. Innocence persists; that is the punishment for the betrayal of it; and if Topaze was ever a divine fool, he could not without a twinge boast that his riches enabled him to buy the woman whom he vainly loved when he was poor. Mr. Massey gives us the two extremes—an absolute innocence in the poor schoolmaster, an absolute coarseness and greed in the prosperous blackmailer that he becomes. A suggestion of self-delusion in the first passage would have saved the second; a hint of realized futility in the second would have saved the first; but, brilliant though Mr. Massey's separated performances are, they have not the connecting link that might have made of them a representation of one continuously recognizable human being.

Partly for this reason the play as it now appears is one which just fails to hang together. It has an ingenious story; it has a central character which is interesting, unusual, and, with the reservation already made, persuasive; it is decorated with innumerable fragments of sly observation; and yet it has not the breath of life. To suggest that Mr. Massey's performance is a bad performance would be to do him the gravest injustice; it is, on the contrary, perceptive and amusing and very highly skilled; but upon his transition from one aspect of Topaze to the other so much depends that any flaw in it emphasizes itself. Mr. Cellier draws very neatly his sketch of the municipal councillor; Miss Martita Hunt, Mr. Frederick Lloyd, and Mr. Sebastian Smith distinguish themselves in lesser parts; and Miss Alice Delysia, as the lady who educates Topaze in worldliness and profits by his aptness to learn, has a pleasant gaiety which lightens, but never quite succeeds in quickening, the stage. Something is wrong—something that makes the success of this play in Paris seem a little surprising. We have striven to discover the fault by analysis. It would have been easier to say sadly that the sparkle has departed from what ought by all the tests to have been a good glass of wine.

ART EXHIBITION

WATER-COLOURS AT WINCHESTER

It would not be easy to say exactly why the annual Water-colour Exhibition of the Winchester Art Club at the Judges' Lodgings, Winchester, strikes one as being not only more closely related to the texture of life but more definitely intended in the artistic sense than such exhibitions generally are, but the effect is felt the moment the Judges' Lodgings are entered. Something, no doubt, is due to the peculiar graciousness of the building itself, with its white-panelled interiors, and something to its position in the cross-currents of old and new culture between the Cathedral and the college, but there is more in it than that. The most obvious reason in the exhibition itself is a comparative absence of what has been called "desultory sketching." Whether they are successful or unsuccessful in performance, nearly all the works look as if they had been done with some sort of intention bearing some sort of relation to the ordinary habits of intelligent and orderly people.

The object of the club is to awaken and maintain an interest in the fine arts locally, and so, besides works by local amateurs—belonging, apparently, to all classes of society—there are invited works by professional artists in London and elsewhere. It would be idle to pretend that these do not set the technical standard, but there is very much less difference between them and the local works in general attitude to art than one is accustomed to see in mixed exhibitions. One prevailing local characteristic, for instance, is an insistence upon good drawing. Quite early in the exhibition attention is arrested by the sympathetic way in which the contours of "Ray Bridge, Laycock," are followed out by Miss Sybil Blunt, and there is a similar care for drawing in "Reconstruction of Dedham Lock," by Miss Mabel F. Wickham, "Suffolk Draining Mill," by Miss Helen Robinson, "Boats at St. Helens," by Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Nairne, "St. Martin-in-the-Fields," by Mr. G. H. Kitchin, "Shawford Mill," by Miss Helena G. Thoyte, and "The Approach of Spring," by Mrs. Pothecary. The delicate pencil drawings of the figure by Professor R. M. Y. Gleadowe come into a class by themselves, and one of them, "Young Girl," which is hung beside "Nude Figure," by Mr. Eric Gill, affords an interesting comparison between the more descriptive and the more summary styles of drawing.

This is not to say that the appreciation of atmospheric qualities is lacking in the exhibition. "On Bramshaw Golf Course," impassioned in feeling, and other works by Brigadier E. M. Jack, and "Falaise, Rue des Cordeliers," by Dr. Harold Hodgson, are evidence to the contrary; and other works by local artists that were noted approvingly are "Antrim," by Miss Beatrice O. Corfe, "The Derelict Factory," by Mrs. H. M. McDowell, "Sands in Westmorland," by Miss Jessie M. Monk, "Evening on the Orwell," by Miss A. M. Elliott, "A Cotswold Road," by Miss M. F. Urmson, and "On the Grand Junction Canal," by Captain Algernon H. Drummond. Specially welcome in an amateur exhibition for its clear intention is the map-like "Chilcombe from Deacon Hill," by Mr. V. W. B. Hiscock. In the circumstances the invited contributions must be taken for granted, but it may be said that Mrs. Edna Clarke Hall, Mr. Albert Rotherston, Mr. Claud Flight, Miss Ethel Walker, Miss Clara Klinghoffer, "Orovida," Mr. Malcolm Osborne, and Mr. Stanley Anderson are among the professional artists who have sent characteristic things.

The special feature this year—and it helps to explain why the exhibition seems closely related to life—is a collection of embroideries, old and new, the *ensemble* making an enchanting effect of colour. Miss Pesel, working in a Persian decorative idiom, Mrs. Urwick, in a Portuguese, and Miss Sybil Blunt, are the chief contributors of new embroideries. In view of the general object of the club, to enlist and encourage modest talent, it is wise, no doubt, to put the emphasis upon workmanship rather than originality in design.

KENNEL CLUB SHOW

GOOD DISPLAY OF ALL BREEDS

(FROM OUR KENNEL CORRESPONDENT)

The sixty-ninth show of the Kennel Club, which opened at the Crystal Palace yesterday, has a great display of all breeds, in which sporting dogs and terriers excel. The entry of cocker spaniels under Mrs. Jamieson Higgens was noteworthy for the numbers and high quality of the exhibits. Of the few breeds that are not yet entitled to receive challenge certificates, schnauzers were particularly strong, and were judged by Herr Josef Best since exhibitors were anxious to have a German opinion upon German dogs. The winners in the two open classes were Mrs. D. McM. Kavanagh's Guido de Chavalard and Mrs. B. V. G. Hornyhold's Cranbourne Lupin.

The classes for Lakeland terriers were fairly well filled and made it evident that the breed may produce something worthy of the country whence they come. Their principal stronghold is in Westmorland and Cumberland. Mr. J. J. Crellin's Crab of Wastwater and Mr. D. Paisley's Hoic Hollos, first and second respectively in the open dog class, are an excellent stamp of terrier, as is Mrs. Graham Spence's Egton Lady of the Lake, the open bitch winner. There was little to divide her from the second, Mrs. D. Paisley's Cragside Trinket. Welsh corgis, which attract by their eccentric appearance, may well become popular, and the bearded collies, shown by Mrs. Cameron Miller, of Perthshire, are charming dogs, something of the Old English sheepdog type, but smaller. Smooth collies, another variety that does not receive the attention it deserves, were better than usual.

The show was thronged all day, and the attractions throughout to-day should bring an equally big attendance. The Junior Criterion is to be judged at 10 a.m., and the Puppy Criterion immediately after luncheon, to be followed by the awarding of the Lonsdale challenge cups for the best dog and best bitch.

CHALLENGE CERTIFICATE AWARDS

The challenge certificates are the most coveted distinctions that can be won, since the recipients are, in the opinion of the judges, the best of their sex in any particular breed. The following awards were made:—

Alsatians.—Mrs. Leslie Thornton's Ch. Southdown Danko and Ch. Southdown Dollie.
Afghan Hounds.—Messrs. T. G. Chamberlain and T. H. Watt's Ashna of Ghazni and Miss A. Simmons's Ch. Alfreda.
Basset Hounds.—Mrs. E. L. Grew's Walhampton Ambassador and Walhampton Patience.
Bloodhounds.—Mrs. Elms's Ch. Leo of Reynalton and Mrs. Oliphant's Chatley Truelass.
Borzois.—Miss E. M. Robinson's Ch. Mythe Maxim and Mrs. A. A. Vlasto's Sandra of Addlestone.
Deerhounds.—Miss M. Richmond's Bryan of Bridge Boilers and the Misses Loughrey's Ch. Aesthetic of Ross.
Elkhounds.—Mr. T. Boston's Wythall and Miss K. M. Nichols's Ch. Brenda of Panna.
Great Danes.—Mr. J. V. Rank's Record of Ouborough and Mr. Gordon Stewart's Ch. Mavis of Send.
Greyhounds.—Mr. H. Whitley's Primley Supreme and Mr. A. L. Benjamin's Brigid of Lovren.
Irish Wolfhounds.—Mr. I. W. Everett's Ch. Felixtowe Killary and Mr. J. V. Rank's Ch. Harbury Brinda.
Kerry Blues.—Mrs. Usher Saunders and Messrs. R. Humphrey-Thomas and C. R. Oliver's Ursula.
Bull Mastiffs.—Mr. S. E. Mossley's Ch. Farcroft Finality and Mr. G. E. Cordy's Bridewell Night Patrol.
Newfoundlands.—Miss E. M. Dent's Netherwood Donovan and Ch. Netherwood Queen.
Salukis.—Mrs. J. H. Young's Duststorm of Wilbury and Miss S. Kerricot's Ramla of Irsq.
St. Bernards.—Mrs. F. K. Staines's Abbots Pass Benedict and Abbots Pass Sheila.
Samoyeds.—Miss Kerte-Perry's Surf of the Arctic and Arctic Dawn.
Bulldogs.—Mrs. E. D. Virgo's Diomed and Mrs. R. G. Whitlock's June Day Ruby.
Chow Chows.—Mrs. V. A. M. Mannooch's Choonam Ta To and Mr. C. D. Kotch's Ch. Rochow Arbella.
Collies (rough).—Mr. F. Pyle's Glenack Kingfisher and Mr. R. H. Roberts's Ashtead Violetta.
Collies (smooth).—Mr. R. Anderson's Saltaire Serva and Mr. G. Watson's Herdwick Princess.
Dalmatians.—Mr. H. Walker-Smith's Bookham Swell and Mr. F. Wardell's Queen of Cards.
Poodles (Mrs. G. Lowry's Tom and Miss H. C. Thorogood's Ch. Goodelette.
Poodles (miniature).—Sir Harry Moorhouse's Chieveley Chump and Mrs. Vaughan's Angelica.

THE GUN DOGS

Pointers.—Mr. L. Turton Price's Mark of Crombie and Mrs. F. A. Rowe's Nancolleth Beryl.
Retrievers (curly-coated).—Mr. H. Stacey's Hoover and Coombehurst Ella.
Retrievers (flat-coated).—Mr. H. R. Cooke's Dipper of Riverside and Enmore Betty.
Golden Retrievers.—Major J. Ayton-Blake's Ch. Bruce of Dewstraw and Mr. A. M. Willoughby's Wherstead Gilteige.
Labradors.—Lorna Lady Howe's Ch. Inglestone Ben and Mr. T. H. Moorby's Ch. Tansey of Whitmore.
English Setters.—Mr. L. Turton Price's Marvel of Crombie and Mrs. M. Ogdens Ch. Norna.
Clumber Spaniels.—Mrs. R. Cape's Carnforth Traveller and Carnforth Beauty.
Field Spaniels.—Mr. G. Owen's Woodbell Brigand and Woodbell Perfection.
Irish Water Spaniels.—Colonel J. Birkbeck's Ch. Don of Lakeland and Mr. F. Trench O'Rorke's Ch. Breiny Okorla.
English Springers.—Mr. D. McDonald's Ch. Li'le Fisboon and Mrs. C. H. Jackson, Junior's, Lovebird of Solway.
Welsh Springers.—Mr. D. Evans's Lien of Tybie and Mrs. M. Mayall's Mair o'r Cwm.
Sussex Spaniels.—Mrs. C. Youell's Dash of Ianmohr and Mrs. M. Bower's Tehana of Fourelovers.

THE TERRIERS

Airedales.—Mrs. A. A. Parkes's Cotsford Topsail and Mrs. A. Nash's Clonmor Royal Fizz.
Bull Terriers.—Miss M. L. Grey's Ch. Howaden Ball-Fire and Mrs. G. M. Adlam's Ch. Brendon Becky.
Bedlingtons.—Miss M. M. and C. R. Carr's Deckham O'Precious and Miss M. K. M. Williamson's Penygraig Lucy.
Border Terriers.—Captain C. R. Person's and Mr. W. Irving's Kineton Koffey and Mr. Irving's Ch. Station Masher.
Cairns.—Miss E. M. B. Reoch's Valiant Pirate and Mrs. A. F. Mirrless's Shinael Joan.
Dandie Dinmonts.—Lady Picot Mitchell's Ch. Quendon Jix and Mrs. J. Gordon's Howcaple Mustard.
Fox Terriers (smooth).—Miss M. Pearson's Klyvard Taffy and Mr. J. Seale's Ringstone Ruffle.
Fox Terriers (wire).—Miss L. M. Dixon's Thet Tetrarch and Mr. George Howlett's Ch. Kemphurst Creole.
Irish Terriers.—Mr. J. C. Hirst's Ch. Hibernian Malone and Mr. W. S. Green's Ch. Goldface.
Kerry Blues.—Mrs. K. E. Dunlop's Breezehurst Ballybamboole and Mr. F. Calvert Butler's Ben Edar Brigid.
Manchester Terriers.—Mr. W. C. Ward's Livesey Nugget and Mr. A. Baxendale's Stone Pits Betty.
Scottish Terriers.—Mr. R. Chapman's Heather Fashion Blair and Mr. W. Davidson's Lauriston Larkspur.
Sealyhams.—Miss F. J. Chazot's Eastfield Coster Boy and Mrs. L. Pearson's Rannerdale Nancy.
Skye Terriers.—Miss R. Watson's Ch. Luckie Henry and Dr. J. W. Cannon's Nan of Meerpool.
Welsh Terriers.—Mr. W. D. Price's Ch. Vaynor Again and Mr. A. E. Harris's Gyp y Mynydd.
West Highland White Terriers.—Mrs. B. Hewson's Clint Cocktail and Mrs. A. J. Warren's Ch. Ophir Rowdy.
Dachshunds (smooth).—Mrs. J. F. Bradbury's Empress and Mrs. J. C. Simpson's Ruthella.
Keeshonds.—Baroness Burton's Ch. Dochfour Hendrik
Welsh Corgis.—Mrs. S. Bowler's Bowhit Pepper and Mrs. J. Brunskill's Jinks.

THE TOY BREEDS

Black-and-Tan Terriers (miniature).—Mrs. Blondin Robiolio's Waterean Aristides and Waterean Gladiola.
Brussels Griffons.—Mrs. M. Barwell's Glenwood Gaddy and Mr. J. Cockburn's Castlehaven Lady Disdain.
Italian Greyhounds.—Mrs. M. Beching's Carita. The dog certificate was withheld.
King Charles Spaniels.—Mrs. A. M. Raymond-Mallock's Ch. Ashton-Mere Harristone and Mr. A. Thompson's Ch. Farnley Gill.
Pekingese.—Mrs. D. M. Staina's Ch. Manstone Pan and Mrs. K. Allerton Cushman's Ch. San San of Kratown.
Pomeranians.—Mrs. E. D. Beadel's Ch. Mr. Punch and Mrs. F. Pearson's Fairham Orange Belle.
Yorkshire Terriers.—Mrs. R. Green's Ch. Ovenden Blue Beppo and Lady Edith Windham's Harringay Sally.

SCHOOL OF ENGLISH CHURCH MUSIC

"ART IN WORSHIP"

A series of 10 lectures on "Art in Worship" begins at St. Sepulchre's Church, Holborn, to-day at 6.45, preceded by a choral evensong sung by the choir of St. Nicolas College at 6.

These lectures will be delivered weekly, and the first three lecturers will be Mr. Harvey Grace, Dr. Percy Dearmer, and Mr. W. S. Vale. They are a continuation of the similar series on Church music which was given at St. Sepulchre's in the spring, but it is hoped that the earlier hour now adopted will prove more convenient for City people.

PICTURES AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON

The collection of etchings, drawings, and prints at University College, Gower-street, recently assembled and catalogued, will be open to the public daily from 10 till 5, Saturdays 10 till 1, until October 18. After that date it will be open daily from 1 till 4, Saturdays from 10 till 1. It contains, among other valuable things, some excellent examples of Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Turner, and Peter de Wint, and an interesting series of Lucas prints after Constable. It is housed in a room specially designed for it and provided by the generosity of Sir Joseph Duveen. The collection of Flaxman sculptures and drawings at the college is also open to the public.

POLAR EXHIBITION GRANTS

As a result of the British Polar Exhibition, which was held at the Central Hall, Westminster, from July 2 to 19 of this year, the exhibition committee has allocated £200 to the Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge, and £50 to the building fund of the Royal Geographical Society.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 19

MUSIC AND THE B.B.C.

SIR J. REITH ON COOPERATION IN THE NORTH

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, OCT. 8

SIR JOHN REITH, Director-General of the British Broadcasting Corporation, opening a wireless exhibition in the City Hall, Manchester, to-day, said there were some critics of the B.B.C. the ferocity of whose criticism proclaimed ulterior motive. Critics who brought a sympathetic, tolerant mind and an appreciation of the likes and dislikes of other people, who came with reasoned, constructive criticism, were heard. Such criticism was welcome and was sought.

In regard to the so-called centralization policy of the B.B.C., he said, the centralization of industrial and commercial affairs in London was causing great disquietude throughout the country and was a matter for great regret, but the B.B.C. did not apply the term centralization to its own activities. It was perfectly well aware of the different conditions which applied in many different directions in the industrial North. The new north regional station, rapidly approaching completion, would have the best available wavelengths in the country. Its increased power would bring hundreds of thousands within reception range on simple apparatus. One wavelength would transmit the programme from London, not necessarily composed of London items. The other programme would be regional, and the regional staff would be able to exercise creative ingenuity, put on features characteristic of the region, and have the cultural life of the community expressed to a very considerable extent.

The B.B.C. had periodically within the last year offered to discuss with responsible representative parties a scheme for fuller collaboration and cooperation in music, which would greatly enhance the musical amenities of the North. That such a meeting had not taken place was not the fault of the B.B.C., which was still willing to discuss with the municipal authorities of Manchester and one or two other towns in the North and existing musical organizations a scheme which the B.B.C. would support financially to a very considerable extent.

GARDENS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

OVER £7,000 RAISED FOR DISTRICT NURSING

The Executive Committee of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing met at 58, Victoria-street, S.W., yesterday afternoon. SIR WARREN CROOKE-LAWLESS presided.

Satisfactory progress was reported by the various sub-committees and the names of 166 nurses had been placed on the Roll of Queen's Nurses. The committee heard with great regret that Miss Glass was resigning her post as inspector under the institute and would give up her work at the end of October.

LADY GEORGIANA MURE reported that the amount raised through the gardens scheme had already reached the total of over £7,000 and the results from a number of gardens have not yet been received. The committee expressed great appreciation of the generosity of the owners of gardens who had allowed them to be opened in connexion with the scheme.

Others present included:—

Sir Harold Boulton, Mr. L. Currie, Mr. T. Ellis, Dr. A. Shadwell, Mr. H. M. Stavers, Mr. L. A. Tweling, Mr. H. C. Tillard, Lady Kenmare, Mrs. Austin Pilkington, Mrs. H. E. Holmes-à-Court, Lady Thomson, Dame Maud McCarthy, Mrs. Arkwright, Mrs. H. Slater, Miss Bright, Miss Irving, Miss MacManus, Miss Ratcliff, Miss H. Wynne-Edwards, Miss A. M. Peterkin (general superintendent), Miss A. C. Lowe (secretary), and Miss G. H. Vaughan (Nursing Superintendent for England).

ART EXHIBITIONS

BEAUX ARTS GALLERY, Bruton-place, W. Water-colours of MALLORCA by JANET M. AITKEN. PAINTINGS by Modern Masters. 10-6. Saturdays 10-1. FREE.

R.P.S. ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY EXHIBITION. Colour and Stereoscopic Photography. Over 1,000 exhibits. To-day, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. To-morrow, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Admission free. 35, Russell-square, W.C.1.

EXHIBITION OF BRANGWYN Designed Furniture, Pottery, &c., at Pollard Galleries, 299, Oxford-street. Open daily, 10-6.

C. R. W. NEVINSON
Exhibition of Paintings, Etchings, and Lithographs. Also Sculpture by ALAN DURST.
LEICESTER GALLERIES, Leicester-sq. 10-6.

P. and D. COLNAGHI & Co.
EARLY BRITISH PORTRAITS
(engraved in line) and
WATER-COLOURS by A. C. BOWN.
144-146, New Bond-street, W.1. 10-6. Sats. 10-1. Free

GOUPIL GALLERY, 5, Regent-street, S.W. JOHN NASH. Important Exhibition. 10-6. Saturdays, 10-1.

PAUL GUILLAUME, BRANDON DAVIS
CEZANNE, MODIGLIANI, DERAIN, UTRILLO, &c.
73 Grosvenor-street (off New Bond-street).

CHARLES OPPENHEIMER, A.R.S.A., R.S.W., SCOTTISH and ITALIAN LANDSCAPES. The ETCHINGS of FRANK BRANGWYN, R.A. The FINE ART SOCIETY, 148, New Bond-street.

WALLIS & SON.
Paintings by BOUDIN, COROT, MONET, MONTICELLI, PISSARRO, RENOIR, SISLEY, and XVIII Century ENGLISH SCHOOL.
THE FRENCH GALLERY, 158, New Bond-st.

CLARIDGE GALLERY, 52, Brook-st., W.1. Oil Paintings by ETHEL L. RAWLINS. Daily, 10-6. Admission Free.

OLD DUDLEY ART SOCIETY. 105TH EXHIBITION NOW OPEN. ALPINE CLUB GALLERY, Mill-street, Conduit-street, W. 11-5. Admission Free.

The Fens, Cotswolds and Flower Studies in Oils by M. MOLESWORTH GODFREY.
GIEVES GALLERY, 22, Old Bond-street, W.1.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (University of London), REGENT'S PARK, N.W.1. PUBLIC LECTURES at 5.15.
15th October, on "The Colonial Background of British Foreign Policy," by Professor LILLIAN PENSON, Ph.D.
23rd October, on "Changes in Occupations and Leisure of Women from 1830 to 1930," by Miss L. GRIER, M.A.
6th November, on "Economic Responsibility," by H. CLAY, Esq., M.A., D.Sc.
Admission free by ticket on application to the Secretary.

EXHIBITIONS

MADAME TUSSAUD'S, Baker-street Stn. Daily, 10-10. Sunday, 2-10. "CELEBRITIES IN WAX." Admission 1s. 2d. (including tax). Children under 12, 6d.

CRYSTAL PALACE. TO-DAY, 10 a.m.-6 p.m. KENNEL CLUB SHOW. Premier Dog Show of the World. 6,443 ENTRIES. Admission 2s. 6d. Child half-price.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, 9 a.m. till sunset. Mondays 6d. Other days: Adults 1s. Children 6d. Additional charge to Aquarium. Mondays 6d. Other days: Adults 1s. Children 6d. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

INVENTIONS EXHIBITION. CENTRAL HALL, WESTMINSTER. Daily until October 11. 10-10. 1s. (including tax). Latest Miniature Golf, &c.

DANCING

3 *lines* 9*s.* (*minimum*)

A. CASANI'S SCHOOL of DANCING, 90, Regent-street, guarantees to teach you steps of any dance in three private lessons, or £1 1s. Waltz, Foxtrot, Tango, &c. 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Gerrard 4438-9.

ADELE COLLIER, 124, NEW BOND-STREET (6017 May.). TEACHES FOXTROT or any other Dance in THREE LESSONS for £1 1s. Hours 10.30-7 daily. SEVEN STEP and MIDWAY. PRACTICE DANCES.

A LL DANCING TAUGHT, 10-10 daily, by Miss UNA FLORENCE (late Pavlova Co.), Hotel Quebec, Marble Arch. Welbeck 9141. Latest Dances. Midway Rhythm.

ALONE IN LONDON? Then dance TO-NIGHT at the "Bazno de Mesquita" Studios, 9b, New Bond-street. 8.30-11.30 p.m. 2s. 6d., including excellent band, floor; nice partners. Private lessons always obtainable.

AUDREY PHILLIPS, Kensington 4500. Lessons 10-7. Expert Tuition. Latest Steps. Practice Class

Imperial and Foreign News

TERRORISM IN INDIA

ATTACKS ON POLICE

Reference to the terrorist movement is made by the Government of India in its appreciation of the situation, which was issued yesterday. After giving an account of the recent clash between the police and Satyagrahis in the Colaba District of the Bombay Presidency [details of which have been given in *The Times*], the appreciation states:—

This incident illustrates the almost inevitable effects of appeals to the avarice and credulity of ignorant villagers, and both in the Bombay Presidency and in the Central Provinces it has been the deliberate policy of Congress associations to instil into the people of rural areas a spirit of lawlessness that can only result in violence. The Government of the Central Provinces have recently referred in a public statement to several instances of this kind that have occurred in various districts, all of which illustrate the pernicious effect of Congress doctrines on the aboriginal population. In appealing for the support and cooperation of the public, the Local Government observe that there can no longer be any doubt in regard to the effect of the civil disobedience movement in encouraging a state of general lawlessness. There has been no serious recrudescence of breaches of the Salt Law such as was threatened, and evidence is increasing that it is the intention of the Congress to devote their main efforts towards a campaign for the non-payment of land revenue.

The past two weeks have been marked by the failure rather than the absence of attempts to commit terrorist crime. Outrages have been attempted in Bengal, the United Provinces, the Frontier Province, in the Punjab, and in practically every case the intended victims have been members of the police. In several cases innocent members of the public have been killed or injured, and, although no fatalities have occurred among the police, several have suffered injuries. In the Punjab two outrages which might have had serious consequences have been attempted within the past week. The first occurred at Rawalpindi, when a bomb was thrown in the middle of a party of 50 police, but providentially did not explode. The second was a daring attempt at Lahore to kill the Indian Superintendent of Police who was engaged in the investigation of the Lahore conspiracy case. A number of revolver shots were fired at his car at short range and two of the occupants were injured. More than 30 outrages have occurred in the Punjab in less than a year, and, although a number of arrests have been made within the past month, it is clear that the terrorist movement is still active.

MINORITIES AND CONGRESS

Reference was made in last week's appreciation to an attempt by the Congress to boycott not only the Round-Table Conference but the delegates who have accepted invitations to attend. It was anticipated that their attitude would cause resentment among those communities and classes who are determined to represent their case before the Conference. This anticipation has been realized. Three meetings at Bombay have been broken up by supporters of the delegates whom the meetings were held to condemn, and the Moslems and the Depressed Classes have made it clear that they will not tolerate interference in this matter by the Congress. In consequence of their attitude, the "War Council" of Bombay abandoned a demonstration of protest which they had arranged to hold against a number of delegates to the Round-Table Conference who sailed from Bombay on October 4.

There has been little change in the economic situation. The monsoon has, on the whole, been good and harvests are above the average. Prices of agricultural produce are, however, very low, and there will be difficulties in marketing the jute and cotton crops, which in different parts of India are the crops on which the cultivator mainly depends. In the autumn harvest the effect of world factors has been aggravated by the disturbance of trade and the sense of insecurity caused by the civil disobedience movement, and the return to normal conditions is likely to be gradual. In the meantime there are signs of a revival in some directions, and the movement towards freedom of trade among dealers in cloth is steadily gaining ground, especially in Northern India, where local Congress organizations have had to admit breaches in the general policy of boycott.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER

NEGOTIATIONS WITH AFRIDI LEADERS

It is understood that the Chief Commissioner for the North-West Frontier met the heads of Afridi tribes in *jirga* on Tuesday with a view to effecting a settlement with the tribes, which will include the construction of protective roads near the border to prevent any repetition of the recent incursions into the Peshawar district.

It is not yet known whether the end in view will be reached by agreement with the tribes or otherwise.

THE LAHORE CONSPIRACY SENTENCES

STUDENTS' DEMONSTRATIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LAHORE, OCT. 8

Lahore students organized a demonstration of protest to-day against the judgment delivered yesterday in the conspiracy case. Large numbers of students assembled outside the colleges and raised revolutionary cries, including "Long live Bhagat Singh!" [Bhagat Singh is one of the three men sentenced to death for murder.] Excitement ran high, and the demonstrators began to throw stones, many windows being broken. The police dispersed a crowd outside Government College with sticks. Another disturbance occurred outside a hostel opposite the police headquarters, where students insulted police officers on their way to duty. In this case also the police found it necessary to disperse the crowd.

PROTEST IN BOMBAY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, OCT. 8

A partial *hartal* [cessation of work] was observed in Bombay to-day at the instance of the Congress Committee as a protest against the judgment in the Lahore conspiracy case. All the mills, except seven, all the cloth markets, and most of the Hindu shops and business associations were closed. Several schools were picketed, and many had to close.

This is the second *hartal* within a few days, the other one being last Saturday in protest against the departure of delegates to the Round-Table Conference. In the present depressed state of the textile industry these *hartals* seriously affect the mill operatives because they involve an aggregate loss of about a lakh and a half [£11,250] each day.

THE VICEROY'S FAREWELL GARDEN PARTY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, OCT. 8

The Viceroy and Lady Irwin gave a large farewell garden party at the Viceregal Lodge this afternoon in perfect weather. Several hundred guests were present, but the Commander-in-Chief, Field-Marshal Sir William Birdwood, was away, on account of the death of Lord Thomson, who was his wife's cousin, and the Governor of the Punjab had already gone down to the Plains. The Viceroy appeared with his chin strapped with plaster, as it had been injured this morning by a fall from his horse.

FRENCH POLITICAL PARTIES

THE SOCIALIST-RADICAL CONGRESS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, OCT. 8

The annual congress of the Socialist-Radical Party opens to-morrow at Grenoble. The last two congresses, held at Rheims and Angers, were productive of political events of first-class importance. Out of the Angers Congress came the dissolution of M. Poincaré's National Union, and out of the Rheims Congress the Government of M. Tardieu emerged after the Socialist-Radicals themselves had failed to form a coalition. It is not expected that on the present occasion the congress will exercise an immediate influence on the course of events. The Socialist-Radicals are still the largest element of the Opposition, and their aspirations still tend in the direction of unity with all the forces of the Left with the exception of the Communists. But as the Socialists persist in their refusal to cooperate with them in any coalition in which they themselves do not hold the leadership, and have steadily opposed Socialist-Radical candidates at by-elections, there seems little prospect of the Socialist-Radicals emerging from the sterile opposition that characterized their activities in the last Session of the Chamber.

Various resolutions have been put forward by the local party federations for discussion at Grenoble, and some of these advocate a fusion of the Socialist-Radicals with such other Republican groups as will enable them to form a majority. It is evident, however, that there is within the rank and file of the party a strong disinclination to be associated with any section of the Right or Right-Centre merely for the purpose of forming a "Republican" Government. The congress is expected to show that the Socialist-Radicals will decide to adhere to their principles and remain in Opposition rather than make concessions to the Right in the hopes of defeating M. Tardieu.

The other aspect of the Socialist-Radical Congress which is likely to absorb attention is the problem of disarmament. Since M. Tardieu decided to drop the members of the Opposition from the French delegation to the League Assembly there has been a reconsideration of the party's attitude towards the triple problem of arbitration, security, and disarmament. A resolution will be introduced by M. Pierre Cot, one of the delegates who was dropped, in which disarmament is placed first on the ground that no progress can be made towards security except through the reduction of armaments. This was the traditional attitude of the party in the past, but since the German elections there has been a sharp reaction against this, and there seems little likelihood that M. Tardieu's Government will have much to fear from a Socialist-Radical assault in this quarter.

COMING POLISH ELECTIONS

THE CONTENDING PARTIES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WARSAW, OCT. 7

The Radical and Central parties, who are opposed to the Government of Marshal Pilsudski and who represent a great proportion of the peasants and workers, have formed a *bloc* for the General Election and put at the head of their list the name of M. Daszynski, the Socialist leader and Speaker of the last Diet. The other names on this list are mainly those of Opposition ex-Deputies now arrested and in the fortress of Brest-Litovsk.

M. Daszynski, who has become the spiritual father of the Radical Opposition, takes advantage of his post as Speaker—which he holds until the next election—to carry on a most energetic propaganda against the Government of the Marshal. He has just published his memorandum to the President of the Republic, in which he attacks the Government and expresses fear that the coming election will not be fought squarely. The Christian Democrats, who sided with the Central Radical Opposition last summer, are not a party to the *bloc* because of religious differences, and will contest the election as a separate party. The National Democrats have also a separate list of candidates, with M. Trompczynski at their head. The Communists, too, will present a list.

The number of Polish political parties which will take part will thus be much smaller than in 1928, when there were at least a dozen. In the meantime the racial minorities—that is, Jews, Ukrainians, White Russians, and Germans, who formed one election *bloc* in 1922 and 1928—will have a separate list.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

THE COAL AND LIGNITE QUESTIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, OCT. 8.

The Administrative Council of the International Labour Office sat throughout to-day, and this afternoon's Session was presided over by Mr. Poulton (British Workers' delegate). By 16 votes to five the Council passed the following resolution, proposed by M. Piquenard (French Government delegate) and Mr. Lawson (British Government delegate):—

The Governing Body, considering that it is for the Conference to decide whether it will treat the question of hours of work in coal mines by a first or second discussion, and that in any case it is right to give the Conference the opportunity to adopt either solution, and that it seems the less possible to rule out the alternative of a single discussion since the problem has already been examined by the 1930 session of the Conference, approves the circulation of a draft *questionnaire* drawn up by the Office, and instructs the Office to draw up for submission to the Conference (in the event of its deciding to proceed to a single discussion) a report containing one or more draft conventions based on the replies of the Governments.

Five employers' delegates opposed this resolution. On the proposal of Herr Weigert (German Government delegate), the Council carried, by 16 votes to five, the following motion:—

Considering that the report on hours of work in lignite mines, which was distributed to the 14th session of the Conference, does not give all the replies of the Governments, the Governing Body, without prejudice to the question whether there is to be a single discussion or double discussion on the question of lignite, request the Director to complete in due course the information given in the report on lignite.

The Council decided to postpone until 1932 the questions of health and old-age insurance. It was decided by nine votes to five that the International Labour Office should make a report on the question of unemployment insurance, and against five British votes it was decided to postpone until 1932 the discussion of holidays with pay. During the discussion as to whether maritime questions should be put forward to 1932, M. Oersted (Sweden) declared that shipowners demanded a special maritime conference. Herr Vogel (Germany) read telegrams from German shipowners stating that they were in favour of a special conference in preference to the ordinary session. Mr. Lawson declared that the British Government wished the Conference to concern itself with the hours of work in ships.

The Council decided to call a special preparatory maritime conference for shipowners and delegates. The discussions were then suspended until Friday.

RUMANIAN CABINET CRISIS

THE KING'S POLICY

(FROM OUR BALKANS CORRESPONDENT)

BUCHAREST, OCT. 8

The King this afternoon entrusted M. Mironescu, Minister for Foreign Affairs in the outgoing Cabinet, with the duty of forming a new Administration from the National Peasant Party. M. Mironescu has doubtless been selected in preference to M. Michalache, the Minister for Agriculture, because he is *persona grata* with both wings of the party and is regarded as more or less neutral.

It is now tacitly admitted that Dr. Maniu resigned because the King wished it; and his withdrawal from the political arena has increased the tension between the Transylvanians and the Tsaranists, and renders the balancing of the forces in a new Cabinet a particularly delicate task, all the more so because it is believed that the King considers that Dr. Vaida-Voevod, Minister of the Interior, whose health has of late been uncertain, should also be left out.

Without either Dr. Maniu or Dr. Vaida-Voevod the Transylvanian candidates for office form a weak contingent, and the Tsaranists are almost bound to have a preponderance in the Cabinet. The Transylvanian and Tsaranist sections of the National Peasant Party have been meeting separately to consider the position: it is thought that if the omission of Dr. Vaida-Voevod proves to be a condition for the formation of the new Cabinet, there may be a split in the party.

The breaking of the National Peasant Party in two would incidentally facilitate the formation of a "Cabinet of all the Talents," which is understood to be the end which the King has in view for the spring. The realization of this ideal has hitherto been prevented by the existence of the overwhelmingly strong National Peasant *bloc*, which under Dr. Maniu's leadership declined to admit there was a case for the formation of a Coalition Government.

M. Titulescu, the Minister to the Court of St. James's, is expected to arrive here within the next few days.

AIMS OF THE HEIMWEHR

PABST EXPULSION ORDER REVOKED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VIENNA, OCT. 8

The order of expulsion made by Herr Schober, the former Chancellor, against Major Pabst, the former chief of staff of the Heimwehr, has been revoked. Major Pabst, who is remembered for his part in the Kapp *Putsch*, is expected back in Austria this week. Another sign of the times is the quashing by the Director of Public Prosecutions of the legal proceedings begun against the Prince of Starhemberg on the charge of having smuggled a large consignment of arms and munitions into Austria a year ago.

Although there are only four weeks before the election the Heimwehr leaders are still undecided whether they will contest the election independently or with the Clericals, the former principal Government party. The situation in the Clerical Party is described as chaotic, the members being now split up into six groups, of whom the most influential have declared against a joint list.

Counsel in the ranks of the non-Heimwehr bourgeois parties is equally divided, and some anxiety is felt lest Herr Schober may have been appointed to lead the parties before the ranks have closed behind him.

THE SITUATION IN AUSTRALIA

FINANCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT DIFFICULTIES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, OCT. 8

Mr. Latham, Leader of the Opposition in the Commonwealth Parliament, has issued an earnest appeal to the Australian State Governments to confront the economic problems before they become worse. He said that Federal finances were falling behind by £30,000 daily, and he stated that he was prepared to assist the Government provided it embarked on a sane policy of reconstruction. The time for party considerations, he said, was past.

The Chamber of Automotive Industries has issued figures showing that for the first eight months of this year imported motor-vehicles had decreased by 41,000, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The percentage of reductions was:—Great Britain, 35 per cent.; Canada, 66; United States, 61; Continental Europe, 20.

It is estimated that there are 12,000 adults unemployed. The leaders blame the tariff which shut out assembled motor-cars and encouraged the establishment of an assembling industry, after which the Ministry further increased the duties on raw materials.

TWO NEW ZEALAND BY-ELECTIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON, OCT. 8

In the by-elections to fill the vacancies caused by the deaths of Sir Maui Pomare and Sir George Hunter the Reform Party retained the Maori seat but lost the European seat to the Government. The result has little political significance, as the Government candidate, Mr. Jull, was more experienced than his opponent.

OUTBREAKS OF FIRE IN CORSICA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MARSEILLES, OCT. 8

The damage caused by a storm of unusual force in the neighbourhood of Bastia, Corsica, has been increased by several outbreaks of fire. From the north promenade and the quays of Bastia flames have been seen on the neighbouring heights, in the midst of which are the village of Cardo and the villas bordering the St. Florent road. The region of Ciguguia has also been ravaged by fire, and trains have had to pass with all windows closed and at full speed through the flames.

EARTHQUAKE IN CENTRAL EUROPE

Our Correspondents in Central Europe report that earth tremors and minor shocks were felt yesterday morning throughout Upper Austria, Southern Germany, and parts of Switzerland. Buildings were damaged in the Inn Valley and windows were cracked at Fraulenbach, in Bavaria, but, so far as was known at the time of telegraphing, no serious harm was done and no one was hurt. It is reported that there has been a subsidence about 60 miles south of Munich.

BOXER INDEMNITY AGREEMENT

DISPOSITION OF THE FUNDS

The following communication was issued by the Foreign Office yesterday:—

By exchanges of Notes effected on September 19 and September 22 between Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister in China, and Mr. C. T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs, it has been agreed that all payments of the British share of the indemnity of 1901 (the Boxer Indemnity) will, subject to necessary legislation being passed in Parliament, be remitted by his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom as from December 1, 1922, to the control of the Chinese Government.

The latter will apply the funds thus remitted to the creation of an endowment to be subsequently devoted to educational purposes, by investing the said funds in rehabilitating and building railways, and in other productive enterprises in China, such investments to be regarded as loans bearing interest and providing for eventual amortization. For the control, apportionment, and administration of the endowment the Chinese Government will appoint a Board of Trustees in China, which will include a certain number of British members.

Subject to the terms of existing contracts the Chinese Government will place in the United Kingdom all orders for materials to be purchased out of the remitted funds or from any loan secured on such funds. There will be established a purchasing commission in London for the purpose of making contracts for the supply and delivery in China of any machinery or material to be ordered by the Chinese Government, discharging all obligations incurred under such contracts, and establishing a reserve fund out of any moneys not for its immediate use to meet future requirements of the Chinese Government. The commission will consist of a chairman, who will be the diplomatic representative of China in London, a representative of the Ministry of Railways, and four other members appointed by the Chinese Government after consultation with the Board of Trustees from a panel of persons commended to those trustees by his Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs as being persons of standing with wide experience in business matters.

All the accumulated funds now on deposit, less the two sums mentioned below, as well as one-half of all future instalments, will be transferred to the purchasing commission to be used in the above-mentioned manner. The other half of each such instalment will be transferred to the account of the Board of Trustees in China.

A sum of £265,000 and a further sum of £200,000 will be set aside from accumulated funds now on deposit, to be granted respectively to Hong-kong University for the education of Chinese students and to the Universities China Committee in London for inviting eminent Chinese to give lectures in the United Kingdom and otherwise promoting cultural relations between China and the United Kingdom.

THE AGREEMENT EXPLAINED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, OCT. 8

The tenor of the agreement between Mr. C. T. Wang, the Nanking Foreign Minister, and Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister, in respect of the distribution of the funds of the British share of the Boxer indemnity is published here. In effect, by this transaction the £4,000,000 accumulated and half of the £7,000,000 outstanding will be spent in Great Britain, while the other half, say £3,500,000, will be at the disposal of China for constructive purposes. All the money will be disbursed as loans, so in theory the whole indemnity should eventually be recovered through the process of amortization and be available for education in China, if China in the dim future chooses to spend it in that manner.

This settlement ensures the expenditure of £7,500,000 in Great Britain for manufactured goods for China, and is some solatium for the sacrifice of a large sum of public money. Considering the promises made in better days, probably more favourable conditions could not be made, but the whole transaction, from the point of view of the innumerable British creditors of China, whose prospects of obtaining satisfaction of their legitimate claims are small, can only be regarded as unfortunate.

RESTORING PEACE IN CHINA

AN AMERICAN PLAN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, OCT. 8

In an address at Salt Lake City to-day Senator Pittman, of Nevada, announced that the Senate sub-committee on foreign affairs, of which he is chairman, had tentatively agreed to recommend, as a means of restoring peace in China, the organization of an international silver pool, which would make available to the Chinese National Government several hundred million ounces of silver, to be advanced when and as needed for peaceful purposes. The advances so made would be measured in ounces, not values, and would be repaid, principal and interest, in ounces of silver.

The plan anticipated joint action by China, Great Britain, France, Japan, the United States, and other interested Governments. The agreement would probably have to contain provisions that would bring the "War Lords" of China into the National Government to take part in its administration. Some constructive action was necessary, Senator Pittman said, because United States exports to China, including wheat, lumber, motor-cars, and other manufactures, had fallen by over 50 per cent. in the last seven or eight months. It had been brought out at the hearings held by the committee in Pacific Coast cities that the plan would be agreeable to the Chinese National Government and people.

HEALTH COMMITTEE OF THE LEAGUE

LEPROSY RESEARCH

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, OCT. 7

The Health Committee of the League to-day heard a report from Dr. Melville D. Mackenzie (British member of the Health Section) on his recent health survey in Bolivia, undertaken as the first instalment of the technical advice and assistance of the League Health Organization, for which the Government of that country had asked.

The main problems affecting public health, said Dr. Mackenzie, were mountain sickness caused by the high altitude of part of the country (La Paz, the capital, is at 12,000ft.), aggravated by nearness to the equator, and the lack of communications in a country three times the size of France. Dr. Mackenzie and Dr. Pascua travelled over the country by aeroplane, motor-car, railway, mule, and on foot, including flights over the Andes at a height of 18,000ft. Their visit coincided with the revolutionary disturbances in Bolivia, and they spent some days in attending to the wounded.

Dr. Burnet, the Secretary of the League Health Committee's Leprosy Commission, then reported on his survey of leprosy in Europe, America, and the Far East.

The report points to the great gaps in the knowledge of leprosy, its epidemiology and treatment, and the possibilities of prophylaxis, and comments on the great variety of ways in which the problem is approached in different countries. "Every shade of opinion is found in Governments and the public alike as regards the actual disease, from the brutal medieval policy of banishing a social menace, to modern ideals of social hygiene."

The report lays stress on the need for promoting contacts between institutes and research workers studying or combating leprosy in different countries, so as to pool existing information, generalize the best existing practice, and discover lines along which further study may improve practice.

POLITICAL STRUGGLE IN SPAIN

THE COMING ELECTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, OCT. 8

Reports from several towns of Spain show that the Republican, Socialist, and Monarchist Union minorities are still the only parties in the political field. The Republicans have not yet decided to take part in the elections, so it is assumed that their numerous meetings are being held for the purpose of stirring up opinion in preparation for direct action.

The Socialists are preparing to go to the polls, but, conscious of their numerical inferiority, they are trying to induce the Republicans to join them in forming an anti-dynastic *bloc*. The Republicans advise the Socialists not to be so foolish as to waste time and money on preparations for an election which, they assert, will be manipulated by the authorities in the interest of the Monarchists. But both parties are doing all they can to discredit the Cabinet and the Monarchy, and it is supposed that they are trying to keep agitation and local strikes alive until they can work up a general strike to provide the opportunity for a revolution.

General Berenguer, the Prime Minister, has repeatedly lamented the lack of energy displayed by the dynastic parties, which remain divided and inactive.

Another disturbing element that has appeared recently on the scene are the Communists. There has been open strife between them and the Socialists at Vigo, Corunna, and Bilbao.

The peseta declined to-day to the lowest quotation of recent years, the £ being quoted at 48.68 and the dollar at 10. This morning the rate in London was several points lower than in Madrid, but this afternoon the two rates became fairly even. The labour agitation from which Spain is now suffering is considered to have influenced the exchange.

There was a general strike this morning at Logrono, the capital of La Rioja, for no known reason. The situation at Malaga has become more serious, and the Civil Governor has ordered the arrest of the strike committee. A group of workmen fired on a lorry, killing a non-union workman.

NEW SECRETARY OF FASCIST PARTY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, OCT. 8

Signor Mussolini presided this afternoon in the Palazzo Venezia over the "change of guard" when Signor Giuriati, the new Secretary of the Fascist Party, formally took over office from Signor Turati.

In surrendering his office Signor Turati mentioned the principal achievements which he had been privileged to carry through, such as the institution of the "After-Work" Association, with its 2,000,000 members, the various social welfare institutions for adults and children, and his encouragement of sport, which had borne fruit in Italian successes in recent international contests.

Signor Mussolini, in thanking Signor Turati, declared that he was resigning "because I consider that his cycle was closed." At the same time the retiring Secretary had done well to mention all these initiatives, which would continue to bear fruit. But his greatest merit had consisted in "fitting the Fascist Party into the State so as to make it capable of performing these new tasks, and of assuming in every field of action the new and more delicate responsibilities of a revolution which is still in full swing." Signor Mussolini concluded by expressing his conviction that Signor Giuriati, an old Fascist, imbued with the continuity of Fascist ideas and achievements, would prove himself equal to the new phase upon which Fascism was entering.

LEIPZIG SENTENCES

REICHSWEHR MINISTER'S REPLY TO CRITICS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, OCT. 8

The Leipzig trial, at which three artillery lieutenants were found guilty of treason in the Nazi interest, has led to much criticism of the Reichswehr Ministry from quarters not unsympathetic to the Nazis. Among retired officers who have attacked the Ministry is Major-General Count von der Goltz, whose name recalls the Finnish and Baltic campaigns. The Reichswehr Minister, General Groener, has published a reply to his criticisms.

General von der Goltz suggested that the matter could have been settled through disciplinary channels and the officers' corps spared the taint of treason. General Groener says a disciplinary inquiry was begun when Lieutenant Scheringer's discussions in Eisenach (after a visit to the Nazi headquarters) first became known. Lieutenant Scheringer made the matter appear harmless, and as he was borne out by Lieutenant Ludin (another of the accused) a mild punishment was contemplated. Later, however, Lieutenant Ludin's exculpatory evidence was invalidated by the discovery that he was in Berlin while Lieutenant Scheringer was in Eisenach, and that he urged the same cause even more vigorously, and spoke of "a central organization in Munich." As neither officer could be believed, and the Ministry could not clear up a matter having ramifications outside the army, a judicial inquiry was opened.

"You say," continues General Groener, "that the feeling in the Reichswehr is dangerous, that a change in the system must give the Reichswehr back its great mission as defender of the Fatherland. You know, as an old soldier, that the basis of the army is unconditional discipline. Without that an army is valueless. You know me well enough to know that I share your conception of the Reichswehr's mission. This very conception presupposes that the manner of the army's service to the Fatherland shall not be decided by party programmes, but only by the President and the leaders appointed by him. They alone are able clearly to perceive the necessities of State. Who undermines their authority wrongs the army and the Fatherland!"

The determinaton of the Reichswehr Ministry to suppress political activities, whether Nazi or Communist, in the army is shown by the recent dismissal from the service of an artillery bombardier after acquittal by a civil court on charges of spreading Nazi propaganda. The Minister said, in explanation of this action:—"The National-Socialist Party aims at altering existing conditions by unconstitutional means. Bombardier Ritter distributed National-Socialist literature, was generally active in the National-Socialist interest, and spoke of the President and the Reichswehr Minister in a tone inconsistent with discipline. . . . His dismissal is indispensable."

THE GRECO-TURKISH NEGOTIATIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ATHENS, OCT. 8

The Greek Government last night sent final instructions to the Greek delegation in Angora which is negotiating a Convention dealing with commerce, navigation, consular representation, and settlement with the Turkish Government. These negotiations are now in their final stage and the completion and initialling of the Convention is expected within a few days.

When this is announced, M. Venizelos, the Prime Minister, and M. Michalakopoulos, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, will fix the day of their departure for Angora, where they will sign the Treaty of Friendship and Arbitration with Turkey, the text of which has already been drafted. Notes will likewise be exchanged confirming the Agreement, already reached in principle, for equality in naval armaments. The details of this Agreement will be the subject of later negotiations between experts from both countries.

Telegrams in Brief

Over 70 persons are believed to have lost their lives in floods at Pachuca, Mexico.—*Reuter.*

The Exhibition of Old Flemish Art at the ANTWERP Exhibition has closed. The total receipts were £12,000.

Frau Curtius, the mother of the German Foreign Minister, Dr. Curtius, has died at DUSSELDORF.—*Reuter.*

Floods have done much damage to houses and land in the SAAR Basin. The level of the Rhine and its tributaries has risen.

Major Pickthorne and Flying-Officer Chabot, and Flight-Lieutenant Hill, who are all flying from England to Australia, left CONSTANTINOPLE for Aleppo last night.—*Reuter.*

A special office is to be established in BELGRADE by the United States Government to report on the agricultural situation in the States bordering the Danube.—*Reuter.*

M. Doumergue, President of the French Republic, left PARIS yesterday for Brittany, where he is to launch a cruiser and open a bridge across the Elon estuary at Plougastel.

Captain Matthews, who made a forced landing in SIAM on September 26 while flying from England to Australia, left Ban Me yesterday for Singora, the repairs to his machine having been completed. He expects to reach Singapore to-day.

In announcing the death of 341524 Corporal Leslie Arthur Knight in the seaplane accident on Tuesday at Abukir Bay, reported in *The Times* yesterday, the Air Ministry states that Flight Lieutenant Harold Hunter Down, the pilot of the machine, was not injured.

SOVIET NOTES TO FINLAND

RUSSIAN "NOT A DIPLOMATIC LANGUAGE"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HELSINGFORS, OCT. 8

The Press to-day states that the Soviet Government during the past three weeks has sent to the Finnish Foreign Ministry four Notes—two more than those made known yesterday unofficially. One of these Notes, which refers to the crossing of the frontier by Finnish Communists, says that Finland's reply to the first Soviet Note was entirely unsatisfactory, while a second Note complains of the comments of the Finnish Press on the revelations in connexion with the Erzinkian case.

Although the Soviet Press has published the contents of the Notes sent to Finland, the Finnish Government abstained from doing so. An explanation of this abstention was given to-day by a high official, who said that the Soviet Notes were written in Russian, which Finland did not accept as a diplomatic language. The question of the language was now the subject of negotiations with the Soviet Government, and until agreement was reached the Finnish Foreign Ministry could not take official cognizance of the Soviet Notes.

As to the Soviet complaints of the attitude of the Finnish Press, the Press protests that the Soviet has no ground for them, and suggests that the Russians want to pick a quarrel.

DEATH OF GENERAL RADZINS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, OCT. 8

General Radzins, formerly Commander-in-Chief of the Latvian Army, died at Riga this morning at the age of 50. During the War General Radzins was an officer in the Russian Army, and later fought against the Bolshevists in South Russia. Afterwards he fought for Latvian independence, and had since taken a prominent part in the organization of the Latvian Army, of which he was Commander-in-Chief for many years.

Other Foreign News on following page

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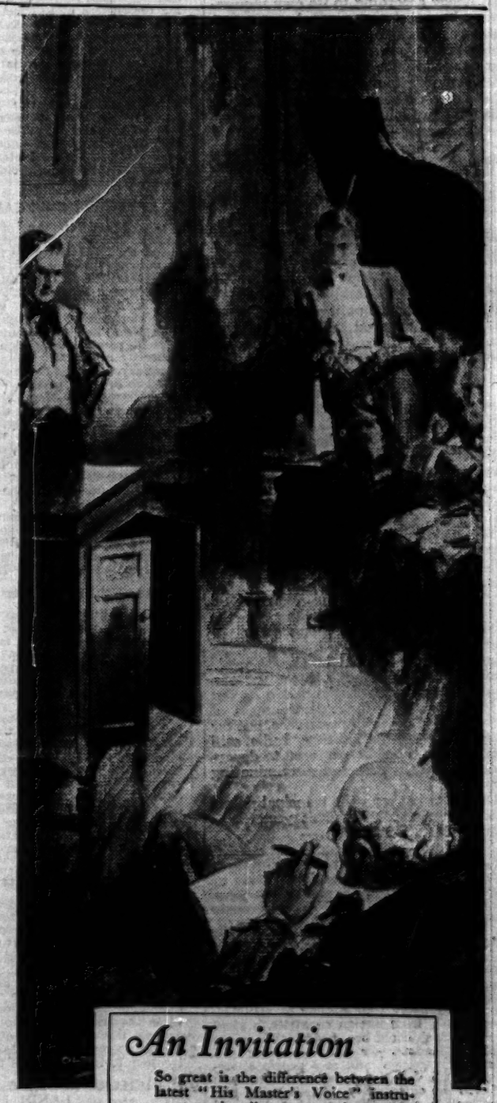

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THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

EMPIRE TRADE DEBATE

A CANADIAN PLAN

MR. BENNETT'S PLEA

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

The second plenary session of the Imperial Conference was held at the Foreign Office yesterday. The day was fully occupied with a general discussion on the Economic Aspects of Inter-Imperial Relations, which was specially notable for the fact that Mr. Bennett, the Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister of Australia, and other representatives of the Dominions put forward definite requests for an extension of the system of Imperial preference, and that Mr. Bennett and Mr. Havenga (South Africa) both declared specifically that the project of Empire free trade was unworkable and unacceptable. The speeches are reported fully on pages 7 and 8.

It had been assumed that Mr. Thomas, the Secretary of State for the Dominions, who opened the discussion, would give some indication of the proposals which the British Government intend to submit to the Conference. He contented himself, however, with a general review of the state of trade and employment in the Empire, but hinted that at some future stage the Government in the United Kingdom would have proposals to bring forward. It is understood that towards the end of the afternoon sitting Mr. Bennett pressed strongly for an indication of the Government's policy in view of the fact that the Dominions had already placed their cards on the Conference table. Mr. MacDonald declined, however, to make any statement at this juncture on the ground that questions of high policy were involved by the proposals already brought forward and by other proposals which would come before the Conference, such as bulk purchase, stabilization of prices, and import boards, which ought to be considered in the first place by the Heads of the Delegations as the representatives of their respective Governments.

It was accordingly agreed that the Heads of the Delegations should meet at 10.30 this morning for an exchange of views on the various proposals which had been made, and that thereafter a special committee on Imperial economic cooperation should be set up which will have analogous powers to those of the Heads of Delegations in dealing with the constitutional aspect. It was stated in Government circles that the British Government did not wish to prejudice the general discussion and for that reason preferred to bring forward its own proposals at a later stage, but there is no indication of when another plenary meeting will be held for this purpose.

A DEFINITE OFFER

In yesterday's discussion most of the Dominion representatives laid stress on the fact that each nation within the British Commonwealth must settle its own fiscal policy according to its own requirements, but there was equal agreement that a considerable extension of Imperial Preference is desirable in the general interest. It fell to Mr. Bennett to bring forward a definite proposal. After having asked for a definite answer to a definite question on which there could be no room for compromise—whether the welfare of the Empire lies in closer economic union—he made the offer to the Mother Country and to all the other parts of the Empire of a preference in the Canadian market in exchange for a like preference in theirs, based on the addition of a 10 per cent. increase in prevailing general tariffs or upon tariffs yet to be created. He admitted that the rate must be regarded as elastic and could not be uniformly applied, but urged that if the Conference approved the principle it should set up Committees and that an Economic Conference should be held in Ottawa early next year to consider the matter further. At the same time Mr. Bennett made perfectly clear his opposition to Empire free trade, which would defeat the very object he is striving to achieve.

It is clear that the question will have to come before the British Cabinet at the earliest possible moment, and there was naturally a good deal of speculation as to the attitude which it will adopt. The general view in Ministerial circles last night was that the Cabinet will raise no objection to Mr. Bennett's proposal that the scheme shall be further explored by committees in all the nations of the British Commonwealth, though it is unlikely that the Cabinet will commit itself beforehand to approval of the principle involved in the plan. Most of the speakers in yesterday's discussion agreed as to the necessity for a development of the system of Imperial preference, but Sir Geoffrey Corbett, on behalf of India, said that she would not be prepared to depart from her present policy of discriminating protection.

The following were the principal points in the speeches delivered at yesterday's sittings of the Conference:—

MR. J. H. THOMAS (UNITED KINGDOM)

We must have practical remedies because we are faced with circumstances in which quack remedies and mere phrases or perorations will not lead to real practical results.
The United Kingdom imports annually £467,000,000 of food products and raw materials from foreign countries, a great part of which could be produced in and imported from the rest of the Empire.
On the other hand, the rest of the Empire imports annually £235,000,000 of manufactured goods from foreign countries, a great part of which could be manufactured in the United Kingdom.
We as a Government and as a people appreciate to the full the preferences that you offer to the old country. It is a frank gesture and a recognition of your Imperial interests and your anxiety to help.
On the other hand, you are not unmindful of the value of the Imperial connexion.
Surely it is not impossible to devise ways and means whereby these great potentialities can be used for the benefit of the people as a whole. The world outside is looking to this Conference for guidance, for help, for a lead. We must not let them down.

MR. BENNETT (CANADA)

The Conservative Party in Canada believes in the protection of the home producer of agricultural and fabricated products from harmful interference by world competitors, but not in the exclusion of foreign goods if they do not threaten a reduction in the standard of living.
It is our declared policy to provide for the consumer a cheap market by stimulating the growth of competing domestic industries.
Our policy is the policy of "Canada first," and I stand four-square behind that policy. If this Conference is to meet these problems my attitude towards my own country will be the attitude of you all towards yours.
We ought to direct the flow of trade into more permanent Empire channels by preferring Empire goods to those of other countries. This can only be done in one way, by creating a preference in favour of Empire goods.
We of the Empire States have within our own control the means to advance the interests of each one of us by developing a plan of economic cooperation based on the principle of Empire preference.
The primary concern of Canada to-day is profitably to sell its wheat. We want a better market in Great Britain, and we are willing to pay for it by giving a preference for British goods in the Canadian market.
We must approve or reject the principle. I put the question definitely to you, and definitely it should be answered. There is no room for compromise, and there is no possibility of avoiding the issue.
The Empire must decide once and for all whether our welfare lies in closer economic union or not. Delay is hazardous and the time for action has come.
I offer to the Mother Country and to all the other parts of the Empire a preference in the Canadian market in exchange for a like preference in theirs, based on the addition of a 10 per cent. increase in prevailing general tariffs or upon tariffs yet to be created.
The rate I have mentioned cannot be uniformly applied. The basis of the proposal is the adequate protection to industries now existent or yet to be established. We must ensure a certain flexibility in the preferential tariff.
This proposed preference should not be considered as a step towards Empire free trade. In our opinion Empire free trade is neither desirable nor possible, for it would defeat the very purpose we are striving to achieve.
All that is helpful in Empire free trade may be secured by Empire preferences. All that is harmful may in this way be avoided.
It is conceivable that this preferential rate should be lower in the case of raw products or where the Empire supply does not meet the Empire demand. On the other hand, the preference may be increased beyond 10 per cent. where that rate in relation to the main tariff is inadequate to afford Empire goods an appreciable advantage over those of foreign countries.
With proper safeguards to the consumer such a preference makes possible, in the only way, full employment of the resources of the Empire to the advantage of all its parts.
A preference which cannot be regarded as enduring is worse than no preference at all, and to be enduring it must be based upon mutual benefit.
Committees should be set up in each of the countries concerned, and an Economic Conference to consider their reports should meet at Ottawa early next year as the guests of the Canadian people.
We dare not fail. The doctrine of closer Empire economic association must be embraced if it is not to slip for ever beyond our powers of recall.
I appeal to the national representatives here assembled to forget those prejudices which forbid the realisation of that Empire building plan by which we may all advance to greater prosperity.
Other projects have been placed before you, but none of them can be accepted by Canada as alternatives at all likely to achieve the purpose we have in mind.

MR. SCULLIN (AUSTRALIA)

If we separate before we have taken some practical steps we will have let the people down.
The policy of Australia is, first, to encourage and support the Australian manufacturer and, secondly, to secure to British industry the lion's share of the import trade of the Commonwealth.
Even in its recent emergency measures the Commonwealth Government has done everything in its power to maintain the principle of preference and to secure that where they may have caused hardship they should bear less hardly upon Great Britain.
It is more difficult for Australia to find further methods of help compared with another country that has done less, but she is willing as a part of a definite policy of Imperial economic cooperation to examine every method of assistance.
We will willingly consult with the representatives of your manufacturers to see if it is possible, without sacrificing any important Australian interests, to afford a greater degree of preference to certain goods.
We will consider sympathetically any representations in regard to the administration of our preferential system.
Tariff preference is much the most satisfactory form of help for the marketing of Australian goods in the United Kingdom. But I am not attempting any form of dictation. It is for the Government and Parliament to decide what methods, if any, shall be adopted.
We are grateful for the preferences which Great Britain already gives to certain Australian products and hope that the British Government will be prepared to discuss certain proposals to render the existing preferences more effective.
To-day Great Britain is giving preference to 12 per cent. of our exports, while we give preference to 90 per cent. of her goods entering Australia. It is natural that we should like you to reciprocate upon a somewhat wider scale.
Voluntary preference can give little help against foreign competition based on very low wages, and is particularly ineffective against the dumping of commodities at prices far below costs of production, an occurrence which we are experiencing to a marked degree at present.

MR. FORBES (NEW ZEALAND)

The most effective method of increasing inter-Imperial trade is by means of tariff preferences, though I recognize that the question of granting preference is a matter for the particular unit of the Empire concerned.
The preference accorded in New Zealand has had a great influence in retaining the Dominion market for Empire goods.
We in New Zealand would advocate the utmost possible extension of preferences either by a general arrangement or, where necessary, by individual agreements between any two or more portions of the Empire.
As to bulk purchase New Zealand is generally averse from the extension of State trading or to the interference of the Government in commercial matters any further than is necessary for the welfare of the people.
The representatives of the United Kingdom should seriously consider tariff protection against the dumping of the surplus products of foreign countries.
A tariff preference in this country in favour of Empire products accompanied by increased preferences in favour of British goods in the oversea Empire would be the greatest single factor in increasing inter-Imperial trade.

MR. HAVENGA (SOUTH AFRICA)

Empire free trade has been preached as the panacea of our economic ills, but South Africa cannot afford and is not prepared to subscribe to such a policy.
Manufacturing industries have been established in the Union which could not exist even against Empire competition without a protective tariff.
Our policy is to build up and maintain such industries as are natural to the country, or which we consider essential to its development, and we cannot subscribe to any agreement which would endanger their existence.
The remedy must be looked for in directions outside free trade, and we are anxious to explore every avenue to that end.
South Africa would welcome the extension of trade relations in the Commonwealth by agreements providing for reciprocal tariff benefits.

MR. McGILLIGAN (IRISH FREE STATE)

Great Britain will long continue to be the chief external supplier of the Irish market, and it is not unreasonable to hope that the Irish Free State will be enabled to become an even more important supplier of the British market than at present.
If negotiations for trade arrangements are initiated, certain of the members of the Commonwealth will no doubt realise that, while the Irish Free State accords to their exports the full benefit of its preferential duties, no privileges whatever are accorded by them to the produce of the Free State.

SIR RICHARD SQUIRES (NEWFOUNDLAND)

The policy of Imperial preference indicated by Mr. Bennett will certainly have the enthusiastic support of Newfoundland.
Newfoundland's position, however, is unique as a country which in the main exports to the foreign as distinct from the British market.
Any consideration which we give to economic problems must be fairly and frankly treated in the light of our international as distinct from our Empire trade.

SIR GEOFFREY CORBETT (INDIA)

India is ready to consider favourably all schemes designed to encourage the development of trade with the other countries of the British Commonwealth.
But she is not prepared to depart from her present policy of discriminating protection which fulfils the conditions of "rationalized production."
We are unable to commit ourselves to any general scheme of tariff preference within the Empire, and we must reserve complete freedom to deal with each case as it arises.

POLITICAL NOTES

THE DOMINIONS AND PREFERENCE

EFFECT ON BRITISH POLICY

Members of all parties are agreed in accepting the second session of the Imperial Conference as an outstanding political event, and probably a turning-point of Imperial development. While the British Government has still to state its policy, the policies of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa have been declared in unequivocal and very nearly identical terms. One and all demand an application, based upon scientific inquiry, of the policy of reciprocal preference. Not before has the voice of the Empire been heard with this definition and unanimity upon the subject of its fiscal relations. The course of action which has now been urged so authoritatively and impressively upon Downing-street offers no sort of difficulty to the Unionist Party, which has consistently upheld the preferential system. Labour has strong and declared leanings towards the principle of complementary trade, but whether and how they will influence the Cabinet is still unknown. Not to embarrass the Dominion Prime Ministers the British Government has so far refrained from tabling proposals of its own. The Dominion Prime Ministers have taken their opportunity with decision, and, by common consent, the answer which is made to them must involve far-reaching consequences, not only in Imperial but in domestic affairs.

Sir Herbert Lidiard called at the Conservative Central Office yesterday afternoon, and saw Mr. Chamberlain, the Chairman of the Party Organization, and Mr. Topping, the Principal Agent, both of whom were made acquainted with the text of the speech delivered by Sir Herbert Lidiard at the meeting of the executive committee of the South Paddington Conservative Association on Monday night. It will be remembered that the last paragraph of the resolution carried by that meeting stated that:—"Having heard Sir Herbert Lidiard, this meeting confirms its heartiest support of his candidature." The party leaders, however, were anxious to know exactly what Sir Herbert Lidiard said before deciding whether they could give him official support. No official statement was issued after the conversations at the Central Office yesterday, but it may be assumed that, for the present, the position remains unchanged, and that no decision has been taken as to supporting Sir Herbert Lidiard's candidature. In the meantime, it is interesting to note that efforts are being made by some "Empire Crusaders" in South Paddington to get the text of Sir Herbert Lidiard's speech published.

One effect of yesterday's pronouncements by the Dominion Prime Ministers has already been felt in South Paddington. The Prime Ministers—Mr. Bennett in express terms—have swept "Empire free trade" as a practical policy out of the political field. To all but its partisans it was always obvious that this would happen. If Empire free trade was "so soon to be done for," the wonder more than ever is "what it was begun for," and why, in particular, a local association and its candidate should have wasted so much nervous ingenuity in accommodating themselves to a phantom programme. It is generally felt, however, that yesterday's speeches, while they detract nothing from the absurdity of the recent proceedings in South Paddington, have either simplified Sir Herbert Lidiard's task by an automatic removal of the last contingency of difference between his own and his party's programme in fiscal matters or else have rendered his position as a semi-Crusader untenable.

Some resentment has been caused among supporters of Mr. Lloyd George at what they consider was an attack upon their leader by the Prime Minister in his speech at Llandudno on Tuesday. The paragraph which was called in question was as follows:—

When I negotiate with a person or am in process of exchanging views with that person I don't run to the newspapers at the end of every meeting and inform them, knowing that the other person is observing gentlemanly conduct, that I have given him an awful thrashing and given him a tremendous challenge to his very existence.

Mr. MacDonald was dealing at the moment with the subject of unemployment, and it was assumed that his statement referred to the conversations which have been going on with Mr. Lloyd George and other Liberal leaders. Yesterday, however, Mr. MacDonald denied that his remarks were an attack on Mr. Lloyd George. They were, he said, merely an answer to statements that had been made in a London Liberal newspaper.

LORD MAYOR'S OFFICIAL HOME

SIR W. PHENE NEAL AT HOTEL METROPOLE

Sir William Phené Neal, the Lord Mayor-elect of London, stated yesterday that he and the Lady Mayoress-elect will make the Hotel Metropole, Northumberland-avenue, their official residence while the Mansion House is being modernized.

The renovation plans, the estimated cost of which is about £50,000, have already been described in *The Times*. The work will be begun as soon as Sir William Waterlow has retired from the Lord Mayoralty a month from now, and it is expected to occupy the greater part of his successor's year of office. The official business of the Lord Mayor will continue to be done at the Mansion House during the rebuilding.

"THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT"

The leading article in *The Times Literary Supplement*, published to-day, commemorates the publication a hundred years ago of Cobbett's "Rural Rides," for the centenary of which Mr. and Mrs. G. D. H. Cole have prepared a new three-volume edition.

Among books reviewed are the late Lord Balfour's "Chapters of Autobiography," edited by Mrs. Edgar Dugdale; Mr. A. Wyatt Tilby's study of Lord John Russell; Mr. J. Middleton Murry's edition of Keats's poems; Mr. P. G. Konody's study of Constantin Guys, "The Painter of Victorian Life"; Mr. G. K. Chesterton's "The Resurrection of Rome"; and new novels by Mr. Galsworthy and Mr. Arnold Bennett. Mr. Leonard Whibley contributes a paper on Gray's satirical poems.

THE R 101

PLANS FOR LAST TRIBUTES

ORDER OF MEMORIAL SERVICE

To-night the bodies of the victims of the wreck of the airship R 101 will be removed from the Westminster mortuary, where they lay yesterday, to Westminster Hall for the lying in state. To-morrow between the hours of 8 a.m. and 10 p.m. the public will be admitted by the St. Stephen's Porch without tickets. Wreaths may be sent to Westminster Hall, and should be addressed to the Superintendent of Works, Houses of Parliament. The coffins will probably be arranged in a long line behind barriers, and the public will be allowed to pass before them along the whole length of the hall.

A very large number of applications for the memorial service in St. Paul's Cathedral at noon to-morrow, at which the Prince of Wales will represent the King, has been received by the Air Ministry, but the space available admits of only a limited number of these being met. A first issue of tickets was made yesterday afternoon, and it is hoped to complete the distribution by post (or where possible by hand) this morning. Tickets for addresses outside London are so far as possible being dispatched first. It has been impracticable to consider any applications received after yesterday afternoon, and it has also proved impracticable to notify applicants in cases where their applications cannot be met. Extra seats will be provided by the Cathedral authorities in order that as many as possible may be accommodated.

Preparations are being made for the control of a big crowd of people outside the Cathedral, and to this end the barriers usually erected when great national services are held in St. Paul's will be placed at the entrances to the Churchyard. Before the service the Royal Air Force Band will play for half an hour in the Jesus Chapel, at the extreme east end of the Cathedral. At the end of the service four trumpeters of the Royal Air Force, placed in one of the quarter-domes, will sound the Last Post. Otherwise all the music will be provided by the choir and organ.

ORDER OF SERVICE

The following order of service—which is similar to that used at the memorial service for those lost in the Titanic, though the lesson is different—has been chosen:—

First verse of National Anthem.
Sentences: "I am the resurrection and the life," sung to Croft's music.
Hymn: "Rock of Ages."
The Lord's Prayer.
Psalms 23 and 90.
Lesson: Revelation vii., 9-17.
Russian (Kieff) Chant: "Give rest, O Christ, to Thy servants" (unaccompanied).
Prayers, including the following prayer for the mourners:—

"Almighty God, Father of all mercies and Giver of all comfort, deal graciously, we pray Thee, with those who mourn, that, casting every care on Thee, they may know the consolation of Thy love, through Jesus Christ our Lord."

Benediction.
Dead March.
Last Post.

The officiating clergy will be the Bishop of London, the Dean of St. Paul's, Canon Alexander, and the Chaplain-in-Chief of the Royal Air Force (the Rev. R. E. V. Hanson).

Official representatives from France, Italy, Belgium, and other countries will be present. The Air Ministry has been informed that M. Laurent Eynac, the French Minister for Air, General Balbo, the Italian Minister for Air, and M. Lippens, the Belgian Minister of Communications, will attend. M. Eynac will be accompanied by General Barès, Inspector-General of the French Air Force, M. Chaumier, Director of Civil Aviation in France, Commandant Bos, and Lieutenant de Vaisseau Pecqueur. The King of Spain will be represented by the Spanish Ambassador. The Dominion Prime Ministers and delegations attending the Imperial Conference expect to be present.

The B.B.C. announces that the service in St. Paul's will be broadcast from all transmitters of the B.B.C., as well as from the short-wave experimental station, G5SW, at Chelmsford. As a tribute to the memory of the dead all the transmitters will remain silent during the funeral procession through London on Saturday and at the time of the burial service at Cardington later in the day.

FUNERAL PROCESSION

The passage of the funeral procession through the streets of London on Saturday morning on its way to Euston Station, whence the bodies will be taken by train to Bedford, will be marked by due ceremonial. The procession will leave New Palace-yard, Westminster, at 10 a.m., marshalled in approximately the following order:—

Mounted police.
R.A.F. detachment.
R.A.F. band.
Army wagons bearing coffins.
Army detachment.
Army band.
Army wagons bearing coffins.
Relatives and official representatives, walking.
Air Council.
Army Council.
Board of Admiralty.
Third watch of R 101.
Crew of R 100.
Royal Marine band.
Navy detachment.
Representative wreaths (carried).
Wreaths.
Cars conveying relatives and official representatives.
Mounted police.

The procession will pass along Whitehall, Strand, Aldwych, Kingsway, and Southampton-row to Euston Station. Flags will be flown at half-mast on all Government buildings on the line of route.

The ceremonies at Bedford and Cardington will be of a more local and personal character. On arrival at Bedford, the coffins will be detrained at St. John's Station, where a new procession will be formed which will go by road to St. Mary's Churchyard, Cardington, which is within sight of the airship sheds. Representatives of various denominations will take part in the funeral service, and the last honours will be rendered by detachments of the Royal Air Force and of The Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment.

The Duke of York has written to the Air Council expressing his great regret at the disaster and his deep sympathy with the relatives and friends of those who lost their lives. He also expressed his earnest hope for the recovery of those who survived.

Led by the Mayor, the Bedford Chamber of Trade has declared Saturday to be a day of mourning in the town. All the shops will close and the cattle market will not be held. The mourning will begin at 7.30 a.m. with sung requiem in St. Paul's, the mother church of Bedford.

ANOTHER VICTIM

RIGGER'S DEATH IN HOSPITAL

M. TARDIEU'S ADDRESS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, OCT. 8

The Commission of Inquiry is continuing its researches into the causes of the R 101 disaster. All access to the wreck by the public has been prohibited. No announcement will be made until the Commission has reported to the authorities.

S. Church, rigger, of Cardington Village, one of the eight men rescued alive from R 101, died of his injuries at 4.15 this afternoon at Beauvais. This increases the death-roll to 48. The other injured men are reported to be progressing favourably. Church, after having made some progress, suffered a relapse during the night. A telegram was dispatched advising his friends to come immediately by air, but the storm in the Channel rendered this impossible, and they came by train.

A memorial service was held this morning at the St. George's English Church, and was attended by a large congregation fully representative of the British colony in Paris. The British Ambassador, M. Briand, and Marshal Pétain were represented, and those present included Mr. Philippe Roy, the Canadian Minister, the British Consul-General, and the Chaplain of the American Church. The choir was draped with the Union Jack and with wreaths of laurels and palms.

The homecoming of the victims of the disaster has afforded a further occasion for manifestations of sympathy on the part of official France and the French people. To-day M. Tardieu, the Prime Minister, attended the weekly luncheon of the Anglo-American Press Association personally to express to its British members anew the heartfelt condolences of his country and its appreciation of the quick response these expressions had found in the hearts of the bereaved nation.

The traditional friendship between the two peoples, he declared, had been revealed anew by their common grief in the disaster at Beauvais. It would continue to prevail in their future dealings, which were destined to solve outstanding political and economic problems between the two countries. When at Beauvais he had walked behind the coffins of the ill-fated victims he had been particularly affected by the sight of the humble garlands of wild flowers, the simple tributes formed from the last autumn yield of the cottage gardens, with which the local peasantry had decked each bier. The spontaneous reaction the disaster had produced in the hearts of all Frenchmen had, perhaps, seemed just a little surprising to their British friends; but he was sure that, had a similar disaster happened to France on British soil, there would have been the same manifestation of popular feeling. Might not this be accepted as evidence that behind political and economic differences there persisted as between the two countries a profound feeling of real friendship? Whenever in either country the occasion should arise for giving fresh proof of this traditional friendship and devotion to a common ideal of human brotherhood, the whole world would be the gainer.

Throughout the entire French Press to-day sentiments such as these find the most generous expression. The *Temps*, in its leading article this evening, does but express the note common to them all when it observes that "no political controversies and no momentary conflict of interests can imperil Franco-British friendship. The situation may change, but hearts on the two shores of the Channel remain the same, and in great moments it is the heart which determines the attitude of men and nations."

ITALIAN AIR MINISTER'S TRIBUTE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, OCT. 8

The generous sympathy manifested by the Italian people with the victims of the disaster to R 101 has found further expression both in the departure by aeroplane of General Balbo, Air Minister, for London and in the resolution which he himself put to last night's meeting of the Fascist Grand Council to associate itself with the mourning of the British Air Force and nation.

General Balbo left Rome in company with General Pellegrini and Colonel Liotta, President of the Aero Club of Italy. The weather, however, was so bad over the Alps that General Balbo was compelled to land at Turin and proceed by train.

"FLYING PIONEERS"

Messages of sympathy in the disaster to R 101 continue to reach No. 10, Downing-street. Among the latest was one from M. Ekman, Prime Minister of Sweden, who telegraphed:—

The news reached this country at the same moment as the remains of the Swedish Polar explorers, after more than 30 years' rest in the Polar ice, were brought back to their Fatherland. The memory of the ill-fate which brought death to these pioneers of Swedish aviation deepens the sentiments of sympathy and grief to which I give expression on behalf of the Swedish Government.

Mr. MacDonald replied:—

I deeply value those expressions of sympathy which I have received from a Government whose country now has reason to mourn the tribute demanded of its flying pioneers.

GRATITUDE TO FRANCE

The Prime Minister has sent the following reply to M. Tardieu's telegram sent after the ceremony at Beauvais on Tuesday:—

"You and the French people have indeed shown us that our sorrow is yours. The generous honours which you paid yesterday have been appreciated deeply by the families of those who are gone, and have filled the whole nation with profound gratitude. On behalf of the Government I thank you with all my heart."

Relatives of the dead attended at the Westminster Mortuary yesterday morning and so far as possible established the identity of the victims from the personal relics which were found near the bodies. Many of them took flowers to lay on the coffins. The inquest required to comply with the Coroners Act was opened yesterday by Mr. Ingleby Oddie, the Westminster Coroner, who, after taking formal evidence, adjourned the proceedings until November 18, at 11 a.m., intimating that if the Air Ministry's inquiry should not then be complete he would order a further adjournment.

At a meeting of the Council of India yesterday the following resolution was passed:—

"The Council of India, at its first meeting after the loss of the airship R 101, desires to place on record its profound sorrow and its deep sympathy with the relatives of all who have lost their lives."

The demonstration at Aldershot arranged by the War Office for the Dominion Prime Ministers and other Imperial Conference delegates, which was to have taken place on Saturday, has been postponed on account of the funeral.

Naval memorial services will be held at noon to-morrow in Portsmouth, Devonport, and Chatham Dockyard chapels. There will be a memorial service for City workers at noon in St. Botolph's Church, Bishopsgate.

NORTH CHINA WAR

FENG'S RETREAT CONFIRMED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PEKING, OCT. 8

The Kuominchun agencies here admit Feng Yu-hsiang has ordered a general retirement to the Northern bank of the Yellow River, explaining he had been forced to this extreme by Yen Hsi-shan's

failure to hold Chengchow while he concentrated his forces for a drive down the Peking-Hankow railway.

Feng Yu-hsiang is now taking up defensive positions south of Shansi and in North Honan, where he will await further developments. Impressed by the able generalship he displayed in the Honan campaign, both the Nanking and Mukden Governments are reported to be angling for his support.

THE PRINCE'S ARMS

A HANDSOME ACHIEVEMENT

Owing to the fact that the Prince of Wales's Warrant-holders for the most part use his Royal Highness's Plumes to indicate their appointment, the Prince's Arms are not well known to the public. Last night, however, the Prince's Court Circular appeared with a beautifully designed and engraved achievement of his Arms in lieu of the Plumes which had hitherto generally ornamented it.

It will be remembered that the Prince's shield differs from the King's not only in being insigned, like the supporters, with the silver label of three points proper to an eldest son in his father's lifetime, but also because it has in pretence an inescutcheon of the Arms of the Principality of Wales quarterly or and gules, four lions passant guardant counter-changed surmounted by the Prince's own coronet enhanced with a single arch, which distinguishes it alike from his Father's Crown, which has two arches, and his brothers' coronets, which have none. The same characteristic coronet surmounts the helmet and appears above the whole achievement surmounted by the labelled lion statant guardant of the Prince's crest.

The Plumes, which are enfiled by a coronet, without an arch, and a scroll bearing the motto Ich Dien, appears in the dexter chief of the achievement balanced in the sinister by the Red Dragon on a green mount, the Badge of Wales, which, in conformity with a curious regulation, dating from the last reign, is differenced with a label, although ordinarily heraldic Badges are not subject to such treatment. The motto Ich Dien is repeated more prominently below the shield, which is surrounded by the Garter, on which part of the motto of that Order appears.

It may be recalled, in view of the legends which surround the "Prince of Wales's Feathers," that two at least of the brothers of the first Prince of Wales to bear that celebrated Badge, the famous Black Prince, also bore slightly different Feather Badges of their own.

WIDESPREAD GALES

BETTER PROSPECTS FOR TO-DAY

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

A depression that on Tuesday evening was centred to the west of Ireland deepened during the night and passed eastwards across Northern Ireland and Northern England yesterday, causing widespread gales over England and Ireland, after heavy falls of rain in the night.

Although rain appears to have been experienced everywhere, it was very unevenly distributed. Most of the inland districts of England, especially in the south-east, had small or moderate amounts, but in the Isle of Wight and eastwards along the South Coast totals up to nearly an inch were measured during the night alone.

A gradual decrease and veer of the wind is expected to-day, and the more northerly winds will probably be accompanied by scattered showers and bright intervals, with a rather lower temperature.

£500,000 FOR ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

SOUTHERN RAILWAY ORDERS

The Southern Railway Company has placed orders amounting to nearly £500,000 with two British firms for the electrical equipment required for the trains to be employed in connexion with the extension to Reigate, Brighton, and Worthing of the company's electrified system, and also for certain additional trains to be provided to meet the circumstances of the increasing passenger traffic in the London suburban areas.

The firms to secure these orders are the Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company, Limited, and the British Thomson-Houston Company. The orders include the equipment for:—

(1) Twenty-three six-car and three five-car motor units for the trains for the fast services to Brighton, &c.;
(2) Forty four-car motor units for the trains for the semi-fast services to Reigate, Brighton, and Worthing; and
(3) Twelve three-car motor units and six two-car trailer units for the additional rolling stock for suburban services.

These orders apply only to the electrical equipment; the coaches will be built in the Southern Railway's own workshops.

INVALIDS

It was stated yesterday that the Lord Chief Justice is suffering from insomnia which, in the opinion of his medical advisers, renders it inadvisable that he should return to work at present.

Lord Brotherton passed a good night on Tuesday and was reported last evening to be "holding his own."

Sir Guy Stephenson was stated yesterday to have had a good night and to be better.

Dr. J. Hunter, M.P., who has been lying seriously ill near Knutsford, Cheshire, since Sunday, is now considered to be out of danger.

THE REVOLT IN BRAZIL

SUCCESSES CLAIMED

CAPTURE OF TWO STATES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, OCT. 8

The Brazilian revolutionaries announced to-day the capture of Recife, capital of Pernambuco, after a battle of 24 hours. The attack on the city was made by General Tavora, at the head of 8,000 men, including the State police, who were brought in motor-cars and lorries from Parahyba. Natal, in Rio Grande do Norte, fell into their hands without resistance. The Presidents of the two States made their escape in a steamship, which, according to one account, is being pursued by a gunboat—the first suggestion of any revolutionary support from the Navy.

The victors seized 20,000 contos (about £400,000) in Recife, and the inhabitants there burned the offices of two Federalist newspapers and lynched João Dantas, who assassinated Senhor João Pessoa, the Liberal candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the Republic in the March elections. Dr. Carlos Lima Cavalcanti has been put in charge of Pernambuco, and Colonel Abelardo Barrios has taken over the Government of Rio Grande do Norte. According to a revolutionary *communiqué*, expeditionary forces have been sent into the States of Ceara, Alagoas, and Bahia. Federal forces at Bahia, under the leadership of Commandant Colonel Ataliva Osorio, are reported to have gone over to the revolutionaries.

The Federal Government continues to announce that it has the revolutionary movement well in hand. Contradicting the revolutionaries' claims of victory in Pará and Paraná, it asserts that the uprising has been quelled in both States without bloodshed. It reports a steady advance of its troops towards Bello Horizonte in Minas Geraes, and a bombing of that city for the second time by its airmen. According to the revolutionaries, 10 of the 20 Federal airmen have joined their forces.

A division of the Federal Navy under Admiral Belfort has established a base near Florianopolis, in Santa Catharina, and will act in concert with General da Costa, who arrived there yesterday by aeroplane from Rio de Janeiro, to take charge of whatever Federal forces have remained loyal in that State.

A Bill authorizing a 30-day moratorium for all civil obligations was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. The Bill provides that 20 per cent. of a bank balance may be withdrawn in any month. The situation in Rio de Janeiro is said to be normal. Anxiety over the possibility of a scarcity of food has been lessened by the arrival of meat and milk from Minas Geraes.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

The following official information has been received by the Brazilian Embassy in London from Rio de Janeiro:—

The Federal Forces continue to penetrate into the territory of Minas Geraes. General Santa Cruz has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the operations of the Federal Government forces in the north of Brazil, and General Nepomuceno da Costa, Commander-in-Chief in the south. The Senator for Rio Grande do Sul, Firmino Paim, who is a military and political chief of high repute in South Brazil, leaves to-day (Wednesday) for Rio Grande do Sul to collaborate with the Federal forces in the State.

Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and all the 17 States loyal to the Government are quiet. The Brazilian Government has issued a note in which is fully explained the real situation, and assuring that the country can have entire confidence in the prompt and sure measures taken by the Government, along with the absolute discipline and loyalty of the Federal forces, to dominate the movement.

NATIONAL RADIUM

The National Radium Trust and the Radium Commission issued their first reports yesterday. A summary will be found on page 11.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	KNAVE AND QUEAN	8.30
Apollo	THE OUTSIDER	2.30 & 8.30
Arts Theatre	NYOTA INYOKA	9
Cambridge	CHARLOT'S MASQUERADE	2.30 & 8.15
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	8.30
Criterion	THE FAR-OFF HILLS	8.30
Daly's	ELDORADO	8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8.15
Duke of York's	ALL THAT GLITTERS	8.30
Everyman	THE WILD DUCK	8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Globe	STREET SCENE	8.40
Grafton	UNUSUAL VARIETY	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	HER FIRST AFFAIRS	8.30
Little	JEALOUSY	9
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	2.30 & 8.15
Lyceum	TRAFFIC	2.30 & 8.15
Lyric	LET US BE GAY	8.40
Lyric, Hammersmith	MARRIAGE A LA MODE	8
New	TOPAZE	8.15
Palace	FREDERICA	8.15
Phœnix	PRIVATE LIVES	2.30 & 8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	2.30 & 8.30
Prince Edward	SEXTON BLAKE	8.15
Prince of Wales	RICHARD III.	2.15 & 8
Queen's	THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET	8.15
St. James's	THE SWAN	8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Savoy	THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE	8.30
Shaftesbury	LEAVE IT TO PSMITH	2.30 & 8.30
Strand	IT'S A BOY	2.30 & 8.30
The Old Vic	THE TEMPEST	2.30
	MADAME BUTTERFLY	7.45
Vaudeville	THE BREADWINNER	8.45
Victoria Palace	VICTORIA VANITIES	8.15
Whitehall	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	2.30 & 8.30
Winter Garden	FOLLOW A STAR	2.30 & 8.10
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's	3 & 8
Palladium	2.30, 6.30, & 9

CONCERT

Albert Hall	ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY 8

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	KING OF JAZZ	1 to 11
Astoria	ONCE A GEN

THE TIMES

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Strong north-westerly or northerly winds, slowly moderating; bright intervals, squally showers, perhaps local thunder; cool.

Further Outlook.—None issued. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The bodies of those who lost their lives in the wreck of the airship R 101 will be removed to-night to Westminster Hall, where they will lie in state practically throughout to-morrow. The order of the memorial service to be held in St. Paul's Cathedral at noon to-morrow has been issued, together with particulars of the funeral procession through the streets of London to Euston Station on Saturday morning. (p. 14)

B. Church, rigger in R 101, died in hospital at Beauvais yesterday. The death-roll is increased to 48. M. Tardieu, the French Prime Minister, addressing the Anglo-American Press Association in Paris yesterday, said the traditional friendship between Great Britain and France had been revealed anew by their common grief in the R 101 disaster. (p. 14)

A plenary session of the Imperial Conference was held at the Foreign Office yesterday, when inter-Imperial economic relations were discussed. Speeches were made by Mr. J. H. Thomas and by representatives of all the Dominions and India. Mr. Bennett, the Prime Minister of Canada, made a definite proposal of Imperial preference. (pp. 7, 8, and 14)

At the Labour Party Conference at Llandudno yesterday Dr. Addison spoke on the agricultural policy of the Government, and there was a debate on India. (p. 9)

In their first annual report the Radium Commission repeat their warning that radium is not yet established as a "cure" for cancer, and state that at least five years' further experience and co-ordinated research will probably be required before any final verdict can be given. The report outlines a proposal for a national post-graduate school of radio-therapy in London. (p. 11)

The Church Congress discussed at Newport yesterday hypnotism, spiritual healing, the training of children, and the place of women in the Church, the home, and the nation. (p. 11)

The sixty-ninth show of the Kennel Club opened at the Crystal Palace yesterday. A list of challenge certificate awards is published. (p. 1)

Lady Georgiana Mure, at a meeting of the executive committee of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing held in London yesterday, reported that over £7,000 had been raised by the Gardens Scheme. (p. 12)

The Autumn Assembly of the Congregational Union of England and Wales was opened yesterday at Southend. There have been discussions as to the most fitting ways in which the centenary of the Union, which falls next year, should be celebrated. (p. 10)

POLITICS

Sir Herbert Samuel, speaking at Darwen last night, said it was true that tariffs in Europe were an injury to our trade, but to erect new tariffs here would not cancel—it would double—the injury. (p. 16)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The Kuominchun agencies in Peking admit that Feng Yu-hsiang has ordered a general retirement. He is reported to be taking up positions in South Shansi and North Honan, where he will await further developments. (p. 14)

The Government of India, in its weekly review of the situation, says that although a number of arrests have been made in the last month, the terrorist movement is still active in the Punjab. (p. 13)

The tenor of the agreement effected by an exchange of Notes between the Chinese Foreign Minister and Sir Miles Lampson in respect of the British share of the Boxer indemnity was communicated to the Press by the Foreign Office yesterday. (p. 13)

The Brazilian revolutionaries claim to have captured Recife, the capital of Pernambuco, and Natal, in Rio Grande do Norte, and to have taken over the government of those States. (p. 14)

SPORT

Race meetings were begun yesterday at Chepstow and Pontefract. (p. 5)

Arsenal beat Sheffield Wednesday in the match for the Football Association Charity Shield at Stamford Bridge yesterday by two goals to one. (p. 6)

Warwickshire beat East Midlands in the first match of this season's Rugby Football County Championship at Rugby yesterday by eight points to none. (p. 6)

The billiard match between W. Lindrum and T. Newman was continued at Thurston's Hall, Leicester-square, yesterday. (p. 16)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—To-day's Treasury Bond Tenders; the Monetary Outlook; Over-subscription of Underground Issues; Buenos Ayres Great Southern Debenture Issue; Gramophone Dividend; Further Fall in the Australian Pound; Australian Merchants' Results; Marconi Marine Dividend; and the Meeting of Manchester Liners, Limited. (p. 20)

In Lombard-street money was fairly plentiful. Discount rates were slightly easier in tendency, largely owing to the persistent demand for December bills at 2 per cent. Among the Foreign Exchanges the Spanish peseta again fell to a new low record. The Swiss rate continued to move against sterling and the Paris rate was also lower, but the New York and Brussels exchanges were higher. A further fall occurred in the Buenos Aires rate. Silver declined 1-16d. to 16¼d. per oz. (p. 21)

In the Stock Markets yesterday fresh weakness developed, in Brazilian bonds, and prices of German and Austrian loans also gave way. British Government securities were dull. The tendency for Industrial shares was slightly easier. Tin shares were flat on a further fall in the metal. (p. 20)

PRACTICAL IMPERIALISM

At its general meeting yesterday, the first since the inaugural sitting last Thursday, the Imperial Conference got right down to business. After the speeches made by the Dominion Premiers—notably by MR. BENNETT and by MR. SCULLIN—there is no more room for easy generalities. Definite proposals have now been made and call for definite decisions. MR. THOMAS opened the proceedings in a speech which must have been a great disappointment to any who may have hoped that the British Government would enter the Conference with a policy of their own, and would give a lead to their partners in the Empire. He gave an admirable summary of the problems before the Conference, but made no contribution whatever to their solution. His speech left the impression that, while the British Cabinet are fully alive—as, indeed, is every one in the country—to the necessity of promoting trade and economic cooperation within the Empire, they are totally unable to agree upon any definite plan for achieving those ends. But, if the British Government have no policy and are unable to make up their mind, MR. BENNETT, who followed MR. THOMAS, made it clear that the Canadian Government had come to the Conference with a concrete proposition with which they at least expected the Conference to come to grips. He proposed to the Conference that "we of the "British Empire, in our joint and several interests, do subscribe to the principle of an "Empire preference, and that we take, without "delay, the steps necessary to put it into "effective operation." None of the other projects put forward, all of which had been carefully considered by the Canadian Delegation, could be accepted by Canada as alternatives at all likely to achieve the same purpose. He outlined the way in which the Canadian Government thought that the policy proposed should be carried into effect, though that, as he pointed out, was a matter which could be discussed usefully only after a searching analysis by the economists of all the countries concerned. But first of all the Conference must accept or reject the principle. "This," he said, "is a time for plain "speaking, and I speak plainly when I say that "the day is now at hand when the peoples of "the Empire must decide, once for all, "whether our welfare lies in closer economic "union or whether it does not." If the Conference approved the principle he further proposed that committees should be set to work immediately to examine the scheme suggested by the Canadian Government, and to report upon it to an adjourned meeting of the Conference to be held early next year.

MR. SCULLIN, who was the next speaker, was equally emphatic about the necessity for reciprocal tariff preferences if the objects of the Conference were to be achieved. The principle he regarded as already accepted, but "it is," he declared, "our duty at this Conference, first "of all, to affirm the maintenance of that "principle and the extension of its operation." He admitted that the existing depression was world-wide, but he could not agree with those who maintained that remedies could only be sought on an international basis. "We shall, "indeed, all agree," he said, "with the need for "international cooperation; but surely economic cooperation, like charity, can begin at "home; and within the limits of the British "Commonwealth of Nations we have a field vast "enough for our immediate efforts." He produced a convincing array of facts and figures to demonstrate the value to British trade of the tariff preferences in the Australian market, and he declared the readiness of the Australian Government to examine every method by which it could give more effective assistance to British trade—subject, of course, to the fundamental condition that the first object of Australian policy was to encourage and support the Australian manufacturer. When he came to discuss the methods by which Great Britain could help Australian trade he was just as frank and precise as MR. BENNETT had been before him. "I must definitely declare," he said, "that "tariff preference is, in our opinion, much the "most satisfactory form of help." The existing preferences on dried fruits, wines, and some other Australian products were a most welcome assistance, and were indeed essential, for the Australian producer had to face competition from countries paying very low wages and with labour conditions far inferior to those obtaining in Australia. Those preferences applied to twelve per cent. of the Australian trade to Great Britain, while Australia gave preference to ninety per cent. of the British goods entering the Australian market. "It is "but natural," he added, "that we should "like you to reciprocate upon a somewhat wider "scale." And he went on to give reasons for his belief that help given to Australian agriculture in this way would prove of great benefit to Great Britain as well as to Australia. MR. FORBES, Prime Minister of New Zealand, MR. HAVENGA, on behalf of South Africa, and others spoke in the same strain. No doubt was left, in fact, that every Dominion is ready and anxious for a wide extension of economic cooperation within the Empire, and is convinced that the most effective, if not the only practicable, method of securing this cooperation is to be found in a system of reciprocal tariff preferences.

Yesterday's speeches have cleared the air, and MR. BENNETT'S proposals have put before the British Government, and indeed before the British people, an issue which, as he says, can no longer be evaded or postponed. A concrete proposal has been made and a definite scheme for economic cooperation put forward to be examined by expert committees, and to be accepted, modified, or rejected when all its possible effects on every interest affected have been explored by those committees. It puts to the test the sincerity of the Government spokesmen, including the PRIME MINISTER, who have proclaimed the Government's readiness to consider on its merits and without preconceived bias any proposal put before the Conference to promote the cooperative development of Empire prosperity. If the many-sided and impartial investigation which MR. BENNETT demands for his scheme shows that it is impracticable or would injure more than it would help, and that it is incapable of being modified to be of mutual benefit, then of course it can be rejected on its merits and with a clear conscience. To reject out of hand any extension of the principle of reciprocal tariff preference—an extension warmly advocated by the whole body of Dominion Prime Ministers—and to refuse to give the Canadian proposals the detailed and unbiased examination requested for them, would clearly be to do what Ministers have repeatedly promised they would not do—that is, to close the door in advance on proposals for the development of inter-Empire trade which did not conform to the outworn fiscal theories of some influential members of the Government. If the Cabinet were really to decide to make this confession of hypocrisy, it would be a suicidal decision. The country will insist that the proposals now made by Canada shall be thoroughly examined. It is tired of empty rhetoric about mutual help and understanding, and is determined to give sympathetic consideration to a concrete plan for practical cooperation now that such a plan has been definitely put before it.

Feng in Retreat

Victory has at last rewarded CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S long and stubborn offensive. FENG YU-HSIANG'S army is in full retreat, and even the Northern news agencies at Peking admit that his army is retiring to the northern bank of the Yellow River. They add, characteristically enough, that YEN HSI-SHAN is to blame for the reverse that has clearly befallen the CHRISTIAN GENERAL; the MODEL TUCHUN, they more than hint, was not a model commander; he should have held the city of Chengchow, an important strategical point, while FENG concentrated his forces for a counter-offensive, and his failure caused the retreat of his ally. The defeated GENERAL will "await further developments" in his defensive positions in Shansi and Northern Honan. Lest his supporters begin to wonder whether they have backed the right military horse the hint is thrown out that China has not seen the last of him. His enemies, we are gravely assured, have been so impressed by his military talents that Mukden and Nanking are making discreet and presumably competitive overtures for his support. So far Peking. Nanking has been telling us another tale. Messages from Shanghai describe the retreat of the Kuominchun across the Yellow River and the surrender of several of FENG'S generals to the Government, and suggest that the war is practically over. It is a very different story from the version of events circulated by FENG'S supporters in the North, and a more probable one. A retreat across a river of the breadth and volume of the Hoang Ho is a difficult operation, and may well have proved a costly one. YEN had the same experience in mid-August, and his losses were admittedly heavy.

The defeat of FENG will certainly improve the position and the prestige of the Nanking Government. It may not be decisive; the rebel general may raise fresh armies in the North or may obtain fresh subventions and munitions from his former friends in Moscow. But his ejection and that of YEN from the country to the south of the Yellow River adds the greater part of Shantung and Honan to the territories under the control of Nanking, and will probably justify the Central Government in detaching troops to deal with the Communist rebels in Central China. The restoration of peace to a region which has been the theatre of constant fighting since May is likely to have a good effect on internal trade and eventually on the public finances of China. Peasants and traders in other provinces have shown remarkable powers of recovery in the intervals between the civil wars, and there is no reason to suppose that the Honanese are inferior to their neighbours. But the most interesting—and baffling—factor in the general situation is still MARSHAL CHANG HSUEH-LIANG. His attitude towards Nanking seems to be correct; he has restored the Customs which had been seized by YEN'S Provisional Government; he has taken over the railways which YEN had captured, and the memory of his father's betrayal is unlikely to encourage him to give the defeated FENG any support. On the other hand his stipulation that the Kuomintang party organization shall not be introduced into Northern China suggests possibilities of friction with the successful Southerners, who will be well advised to be content with their success and consolidate their military gains by prudent administration.

Radium—The First Year

The first account of their stewardship which the National Radium Trust and the Radium Commission have just issued, and which is summarized this morning in another column, affords solid ground for belief that the gifts made by the public are being used in the best possible way. The Trust has been able to buy radium at a figure which, all things considered, must be regarded as cheap. It has obtained, as part of the price paid, a guarantee that the element when delivered shall be free of impurities, and that it shall be filled into containers according to the specifications of the Trust. The Commissioners on their part have set to work to lay solid foundations for future activity. They have rightly decided against indiscriminate loans of radium, and have exerted great pains to secure that the centres in different parts of the country, approved by them as suitable for the administration of treatment, shall be adequately equipped and staffed. It is now universally recognized that the success of a radium centre depends in large measure on its staff. Special training is essential if good results are to be obtained and dangers, which may be very great, are to be avoided. The Commission has already recognized the need of giving teaching at a central post-graduate institution and has made arrangements accordingly. The National Post-Graduate School of Radio-Therapy in London is designed to provide a comprehensive course of instruction and further to help in the collection and study of records and statistics.

On the last page of its report the Commission warns the public against both undue optimism and undue pessimism about the value of radium in the treatment of cancer. This warning is fully justified. Treatment by radium is at present in its earliest stages, and, though ample evidence exists to warrant its active prosecution, that evidence is still insufficient for the drawing of conclusions. The best that can be said, it is stated in the report, is "that some results under "certain conditions are very satisfactory; that "others, for no clearly established reasons, are "less so; and that in a considerable proportion "of cases the results are either inconclusive or "definitely disappointing." But it is properly added that, if this does not justify optimism, it certainly does not warrant loss of confidence in radium. A satisfactory feature of treatment by that element is that it has afforded better results in later than in earlier years. Experience clearly plays an important part in treatment, and experience, thanks to the existence of the National Radium Fund, is now being enlarged every day. It is a reasonable hope therefore that the results obtained in the past will be greater still in the future. That these results are already by no means inconsiderable is everywhere admitted, but the tendency in many quarters to use the word "cure," and to measure all progress in terms of this word, is much to be deprecated. To establish any cure requires a prolonged lapse of time and most careful and austere methods of scientific observation. Neither time nor methods are so far available in the case of treatment by radium. A verdict cannot be given yet. It is enough that those who are engaged in making use of radium are inspired by an enthusiasm which undoubtedly has its sources in hope and faith.

The Pinkertons

Not only because he was a detective, and because detectives are the most popular heroes of the day, does the death of MR. ALLAN PINKERTON, reported yesterday from New York, call for sympathetic notice. When his country came into the War MR. PINKERTON gave up his great career to join the Army; and, although during most of his service he was in charge of the Criminal Investigation section of the Provost Marshal General's department, with headquarters in Paris, it is from the effects of being "gassed" that he has died at the early age of fifty-four. We are not informed whether there is a PINKERTON to succeed him; but it would be sad if so queer a thing as a hereditary detective business (which would be impossible without hereditary detective talent) should fail for lack of heirs. MR. PINKERTON was in the second generation from the founder of the firm. The original ALLAN PINKERTON fled from Glasgow to Canada to escape the consequences of his Chartist activities; left Canada for the United States; helped escaping slaves to freedom; tracked and caught counterfeit coiners and horse-thieves and railway-thieves; discovered a plot against the life of ABRAHAM LINCOLN; commanded his secret service through the Civil War; and ended by being almost as much consulted by the bankers, lawyers, companies, and wealthy men of Great Britain and France as he was by those of his own country. When he died, in 1884, he had founded the Pinkerton detective agency (sign, a wide-open eye: motto, "We never sleep") and had trained two sons to take charge of it.

The Bishops, professors, headmasters, and other moderate persons whose light reading is confined to three or four detective stories a week—the confirmed or "chain" readers must be left to themselves as incapable of reflection—may find occasion in unoccupied moments to ponder on this Pinkerton business, this Pinkerton's Academy for young detectives. Is it possible that the foundation of detective work (as of most other sorts of work) is, in the end, only pertinacity, patience, alertness, and other such commonplace qualities? Is it possible that in his latest novel, "The Dean's Elbow," MR. A. E. W. MASON has drawn a detective on the lines of general truth: a clever man in his way, full of tricks and dodges, but in other ways a dull dog with no spark of imagination? The fellow is as commonplace as could be; but he goes ahead like a tank, and by pure pertinacity within the recognized lines of his profession he discovers the culprit. It is no disparagement to the genius of the first ALLAN PINKERTON or to the sterling ability of his successors to find such a detective as that rather a comfort for a change. Sherlock Holmes is sacred. His dressing-gown, his violin, his tobacco, his face, his treatment of Dr. Watson are imperishable attributes, entitling this airy being, this Puck of Baker-street, to make a laughing-stock of the flat-footed, large-footed, heavy-footed methods of "the Yard." But to Sherlock Holmes is due a supremacy which not every whipper-snapper of a private detective may assume for his own. If the truth were told, it would probably reveal that in the methods of PINKERTON'S there is a good deal more of "the Yard" than of the flashing inspiration of genius which is common in the story-books. Payment at so much a day, and never by results; fixed salaries for all employees—such rules as these of PINKERTON'S show a reassuring sagacity. They suggest the good sense, the strict attention to business, and—most important of all—the rigid probity for which PINKERTON'S is known all the world over. Let the story-writers spin their yarns, and welcome: it will be a satisfaction to those who have detective work to be done that the real thing goes on in its steady, patient way, based on a respectable tradition and sensational only in the marvellous results which its regular methods achieve.

SLIPPERY ROADS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The number of accidents attributed to skidding tends to increase at this time of year where roads are wet and fallen leaves make a specially treacherous surface. There is a further danger which road authorities can and should remedy. Sometimes when driving one passes from a perfectly safe surface on to a short section which to outward appearance looks much the same, but actually is highly slippery. This is a trap for the unwary. It is not impossible, nor is it unduly expensive, to remedy this state of affairs, and it would obviate much damage to person and property.

Yours faithfully,
J. A. A. PICKARD, General Secretary,
The National "Safety First" Association (Incorporated).
119, Victoria-street, S.W.1, Oct. 6.

ONE AMUSEMENT AFTER ANOTHER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The answer to the letter in *The Times* of September 22 signed "Alarmed" seems to be that if parents spend money on amusements for themselves, the boys and girls will naturally expect to do likewise, and they could not with any justice be refused. But if parents are denying themselves amusements for the sake of paying for education, it will be wise to tell the children so. The writer only last week met with the same difficulty as your correspondent. After a second application in a day for money for the lawn tennis courts, followed by one for the swimming baths, the answer, "I have spent nothing myself on amusement this week, and I cannot afford more for you," was met in the spirit one would hope for from any well-brought-up boy or girl. The trouble is admittedly greater in a town, where boys have fewer opportunities for exercise, so that each case must be treated individually with common sense.

Yours truly, MODERN PARENT.

THE CONSERVATIVE LEADERSHIP

MEN AND PRINCIPLES

APPROACHES TO PARTY UNITY

Letters on the Leadership of the Conservative Party continue to reach "The Times" in large numbers. A further representative selection is given below.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Every one is aware that discussions about the leadership have been going on inside the Conservative Party for some time past. Many of us are torn between conflicting loyalties. In my view, Sir Martin Conway has done a service to the party by bringing these discussions before the public. He believes that a majority of Conservatives desire a change of leadership. Captain Eden and others disagree. It is vitally important to find out who is right. How can this be done? The ordinary party meeting is useless for the purpose. Possible alternative leaders are all ex-colleagues of Mr. Baldwin. Loyalty and other considerations make it impossible for them to stand in open rivalry against him. In such conditions a vote of confidence in the existing leader at a party meeting where no other candidate is put forward is a foregone conclusion, but is meaningless.

To me it seems there is only one way of getting at the truth. The views of every constituency must be sought in confidence. The member or adopted candidate, the chairman of the Conservative Association, and the party agent must be asked to give their views as to the prevailing opinion in the constituency. Where necessary, a meeting of the local association should be summoned. The question put before them should be a simple one, such as "Do you think the rank and file are in favour of a change of leadership?" or "Do you wish Mr. Baldwin to remain the leader of the party?" The result of such an inquiry collected at the Central Office would enable Mr. Baldwin to decide on the course that would best preserve the unity and strength of the party. If he remained leader, his position would be immensely strengthened. If it resulted in his resignation, the new leader could be chosen, as in the past, by a party meeting.

I should like to say in conclusion that my own view is that Mr. Baldwin has done more to raise the standard and tone of public life than any other man since I first entered politics, 20 years ago; but if one sincerely believes, as I do, that only by a Conservative victory in the near future can the country be saved from economic disaster, personal loyalty must, if necessary, take second place.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK C. MEYER.
20, Portman-court, W.1, Oct. 7.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—There has been much correspondence in your columns since the publication of Sir Martin Conway's letter, but it would appear that it is not really the question of leadership which calls for discussion but rather the problem of procedure.

It is possible that it is not the leadership of Mr. Baldwin which is giving dissatisfaction to his followers but rather the policy which he proposes to pursue. Is it not the province of the party to define the policy and to appoint an executive in pursuit of it, and the policy of such executive to appoint its leader?

There would appear to be insufficient reason for Mr. Baldwin to construe every sign of unrest among his followers on a political or economic issue as an expression of want of confidence in himself as leader, instead of a sign of virility and intelligence. The leader of a party does not wilfully pursue a policy which is distasteful to the majority of his own supporters, and this for obvious reasons.

Yours truly,
V. A. MALCOLMSON.
Brooks's Club, Oct. 6.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. S. Morton Rawlinson, in his letter supporting Mr. Baldwin in *The Times* of to-day, seems to give away the position Sir Martin Conway is attacking, when he writes, "Mr. Baldwin declines to commit himself . . . until he is convinced that the country is behind him."

Surely what Sir Martin Conway and his friends want is not a leader who has his ear to the ground and is ready to follow his flock, but one who will stand erect and induce the flock to follow him.

Yours very truly,
JAMES F. MUIRHEAD.
12, Campden Hill-square, London, W.8, Oct. 8.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have taken an active part in several elections, and I cordially endorse the views expressed by Major Mappin in your issue of October 7.

From the point of view of winning a General Election it is quite useless for conservative Conservatives to preach unity of party and blind obedience to the dictates issued by headquarters. Elections are lost or won not by the votes of orthodox Conservatives but by the fluctuating votes of tens of thousands of borderline voters who are not ardent Unionists, and whose votes are given to one party or the other largely for personal and not party reasons. The chief factor which governs the choice of this nomadic vote is a belief in the firmness and ability of their prospective political leader. It is this vote which we gained in 1924 when belief in Mr. Baldwin ran high and which we lost at the last election after the proved apathy of the Conservative Cabinet. It is this vote we must recapture and retain. So long as a man who has twice proved himself to be a failure remains as the shadow Prime Minister of the Conservative Party, these borderline voters will remain without enthusiasm for the Unionist cause, and will either vote adversely or not at all.

If a new leader is chosen, even if he should be, comparatively speaking, untried, he will stand a fair chance of obtaining general support and will not have behind him the record of failure that under present conditions is bound to act as a bar to the chances of the Unionist Party at the next General Election.

I am your obedient servant,
R. H. BACON.
Braishfield Lodge, near Romsey, Hants, Oct. 7.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Lewis Carroll foretold in "The Hunting of the Snark" the position in the Conservative Party in regard to an old leader and a new policy. There are those who follow Captain Anthony Eden:—

The Bellman himself they all praised to the skies—
Such a carriage, such ease, and such grace!
Such solemnity, too! One could see he was wise
The moment one looked in his face!

And there are those who hold with Sir Martin Conway that:—

He was thoughtful and grave—but the orders he gave
Were enough to bewilder a crew.
When he cried, "Steer to starboard, but keep her head larboard!"
What on earth was the helmsman to do?

They feel that in the last Government "the bowsprit got mixed with the rudder sometimes" and that in the matter of policy

. . . we've got our brave Captain to thank"
(So the crew would protest) "that he's brought us the best—
A perfect and absolute blank!"

But let them take heart and remember that actively engaged in the pursuit
There was also a Beaver, that paced on the deck,
Or would sit making lace in the bow:
And had often (the Bellman said) saved them from wreck,
Though none of the sailors knew how.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES MOORE.
45, Wigmore-street, Oct. 7.

VICTOR HUGO'S VISION OF THE AIRSHIP

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—At a moment when France, with her quick, emotional response, is displaying a chivalrous sympathy with our national grief, it seems fitting to remind your readers that in the culminating section of his greatest poem, the "Legend of the Ages" of 1859, Victor Hugo gave to the world a prophetic vision of man's approaching conquest of the air.

Dissatisfied with the wickedness of earth and the desolation of ocean, man, in the poet's dream, is about to achieve his true destiny in the exploration and revelation of the heavens through the art of flight. Hugo's dream had to wait half a century for even partial realization, but one does not know where to look in modern literature for a parallel to the magnificence of his conception or the perfection of the language and versification in which it was expressed. I venture to translate one strophe in the description of the airship's progress:—

It sails: through some mist-window as they go
Its pilots bend to look, in case, below
The clouds, their anchors touch,
Where air and earth commingle in the shade,
Mont Blanc, or some such pinnacle low-laid,
Ready their keel to clutch.

It is sad to reflect that the first use made of the invention in which Hugo saw the instrument of universal peace was to intensify the art of destruction. "Sunt lacrimae rerum."

Yours faithfully,
J. M. DODDS.
11, Nevern-square, S.W.5, Oct. 7.

LORD BALFOUR'S MEMOIRS

THE FIRST FORTY YEARS

"UNCLE ROBERT"

Lord Balfour's autobiography, if he had completed it, must have fascinated every reader fitted by temperament to enter into the working of so unusual a mind. The "Chapters of Autobiography," published to-day (Cassell, 10s. 6d. net), though only a tantalizing fragment, are wholly characteristic of one who at 80 years of age could still regard himself with the philosopher's eye. He is detached; he is rather amused. His attitude is not unlike that of a biologist studying through the microscope some slice of life. Mrs. Edgar Dugdale, who has edited the book, records that in January, 1928, when he was planning it, he said to her,

You know—when I look back at myself, I'm appalled by how little I have changed in 80 years. If I have to write about myself I shall have to show people what I am—a very lazy man who has always had a job on hand. That's what I have been always. I'm not erudite—but I've got a smattering of a lot of things.

The things in which he was not erudite, and the qualities he lacked, are given more prominence than the others in this glance over his earlier years. They were doubtless of equal importance in the making of the man. "Through no fault of my teachers, I failed to master either Greek or Latin; through no fault of my own, no other languages were ever taught me." But his mother, a lover of French literature, introduced him to that "new language" by means of "Monte Cristo," though he is not alluding to this only when he says later that all his debts to those who influenced him "are as nothing compared to what I owe to her love, her teaching, and her example."

To two apparently trifling incidents of his boyhood he attributes important psychological effects. One was unexpected commendation from Johnson-Cory at Eton. The other was a chance conversation with his uncle Robert (Lord Salisbury, then 36 and Lord Cranborne), which "sprang from nothing in particular, which led to nothing in particular, of which I remember no details."

In what, then [he asks], lay its magic? not solely in the fact that he said interesting things in a very interesting way, though this was part of the charm, but in the fact that he spoke as a man speaks to a man, and not as a man speaks to a boy.

BISMARCK'S QUESTION

After he had entered Parliament as member for Hertford, it was the knowledge that Lord and Lady Salisbury expected him to give "overt signs of Parliamentary activity" which persuaded him to make his maiden speech. In his diffidence, he took the precaution of choosing Indian silver currency for a theme, and an hour when he "enjoyed to the fullest extent the advantages of speaking in a silent and friendly solitude." The verbal memory which he wanted then he continued to want.

Randolph Churchill could repeat a column of *The Times* after a single perusal. . . Bonar Law, smoking comfortably in his arm-chair, could compose a speech involving the most complicated arguments and figures without putting pen to paper. . . . I never could discover, merely by listening, whether Lord Oxford (Asquith) was speaking impromptu, was repeating from memory, or was reading from a manuscript. Always the right word came, and always without an effort. This, unfortunately, has never been my case.

The Indian currency speech marked the real beginning, he says, of his Parliamentary career. But "no one will ever know what I said on this (to me) all-important occasion; for I have forgotten all the details myself, and there is little in Hansard to remind me of them." Two years later, in 1878, on Lord Salisbury's going to the Foreign Office, Arthur Balfour became his Parliamentary private secretary, and accompanied him to the Congress of Berlin. In Berlin he had one brief talk with Bismarck, "*not* about the Eastern Question."

We were introduced at Lady Odo Russell's; and he must have been in some difficulty as to the kind of thing he should say to a foreign private secretary of whom he had probably never heard before, and about whom, as yet, he knew nothing but the name. It was the name which saved us. "Are you a descendant," he said, "of the Balfour of Burleigh who plays his part in Sir Walter Scott's 'Old Mortality'?" It would have amused me to answer in the affirmative. . . . As it was, I had to disclaim the honour; but in doing so I ventured to express my gratification, as a Scotsman, at the intimate acquaintance with our Scottish novelist shown by the great German. "Ah," said the Prince, "when we were young we all had to read Sir Walter. *He was considered so very proper.*"

THE FOURTH PARTY

Another literary allusion brings in Lord Randolph Churchill, with whom Arthur Balfour was so closely associated in the Fourth Party. He recalls "Randolph coming into the House of Commons at Question time on a Monday afternoon in the year 1883, and telling me that he had just returned from Eton, where he found the whole scholastic world, old and young, masters and boys, entirely absorbed in the enjoyment of a novel of adventure called 'Treasure Island,' and written by one Stevenson." Lord Balfour closes a summary of Lord Randolph's political achievement by saying that he could never have accomplished all he did, at the rate he did it, without the aid of one most powerful ally. "There would surely never have been a Churchill had there not also been a Northcote," who was "a scholar and a gentleman, a man of wide experience and urbane manners, but when it came to a fight no more a match for Mr. Gladstone than a wooden three-decker would be for a Dreadnought." The members of the Fourth Party, as everybody knows, did not always agree.

This estrangement among the four friends, though not displayed in overt Parliamentary action, was sufficiently notorious to occasion Harcourt's gibe about the infinite divisibility of even the smallest and most insignificant fraction of matter. It continued, but did not prevent us from sitting together; though I was requested to be careful to place myself between Gorst and Randolph, who were both prepared to speak to me, though unwilling for many weeks to speak to each other.

Lord Randolph, "our very wilful colleague," overshot the mark in the "Elijah's Mantle" episode, when he offered himself as Lord Beaconsfield's successor in the leadership of the Conservative Party. This was "a display of self-confidence so sublime, so ingenuous, and so skilful that none of the familiar canons of criticism seemed to cover the case." Arthur Balfour's loyalty was naturally vowed to Lord Salisbury, and, moreover, he "mildly resented all this talk about 'Tory democracy'—as if Tory democracy was an invention of the Fourth Party, and in some mysterious way mixed up with the proposed changes in Conservative organization." The pages that follow, on Lord Randolph's scheme for remodelling the party machinery, have more than a historical, perhaps a topical, interest. Commenting on the unfitness of the National Union by its essential constitution to play the part assigned it by Lord Randolph, Lord Balfour remarks:—

As I read the story, he recognised the fact and in time; and, so far as I am aware, took no further interest in its affairs. He was being called to higher things.

There are agreeable reminiscences of Mr. Gladstone in these pages. The account of how he was helped to catch an important train in the Highlands by splashing through shallow pools must be read in its fullness

before one can arrive at a proper understanding of the intense thankfulness with which, as the train ran slowly out of the station, Arthur Balfour saw a pair of wet socks hanging out of the carriage window to dry. A defence of Mr. Gladstone's humour is as energetic as a criticism of his calculated reticence on Home Rule in 1885. The name of John Morley occurs early in the chapter on philosophy. When he was editor of the *Fortnightly Review* he printed an instalment of "A Defence of Philosophic Doubt."

John Morley, though extending his patronage to my poor production, privately confided to me that he could not understand a word of it. . . . Morley and I were made to get on together, if only we had not fundamentally differed on every question of political or religious interest.

THE HALF-SHEET

A later composition which Morley (with less reason, the author suggests) declared his inability to understand was the statement of Arthur Balfour's fiscal principles, written, in reply to his challenge, on half a sheet of notepaper. "I thought it a model of lucidity, but it did not please my friend."

Short as the book is, it offers an embarrassing temptation to further quotation. There is Lord Salisbury's character of Dizzy—"As a politician he was exceedingly short-sighted, though very clear-sighted. . . . As the head of a Cabinet his fault was want of firmness. The chiefs of Departments got their own way too much. The Cabinet as a whole got it too little." And Charles Darwin's "precious gift" of feeling sick when he was bored. And the praise of games, especially golf and court tennis. And the admiration for an address by Mr. J. H. Thomas in America during the War. And the exquisitely ambiguous compliment, in connexion with Lord Randolph, to the "most distinguished of our younger contemporaries." And the zest in philosophy—"Really *before* Eton, I believe I began muddling about with those ideas."

The autobiography, partially revised by Lord Balfour, ends with the year 1886, when he was 38 and stood only on the threshold of Cabinet office. Two more chapters, as Mrs. Dugdale says, are hardly more than notes from his dictation. They are sufficient to increase regret that so young a pen should have prematurely dropped from an octogenarian hand.

INDIAN CONFERENCE

LORD BURNHAM'S CRITICISM

Lord Burnham, who was a member of the Indian Statutory Commission, addressing the members of the London Commercial Club yesterday, referred to the composition of the Round-Table Conference.

"The list of representatives on the Indian and British sides contains most distinguished names," he said. "Still, the names you would most have expected to find there are conspicuous by their absence. If there was one name above all you would have expected, it is that of Sir John Simon. But he was proscribed, and the Prime Minister said it would be monstrous to summon him to the Conference. Why it should be monstrous to summon a man who has the most recent knowledge of India, as well as one of the best brains to apply it to India's problem, I do not know."

Lord Burnham regretted also the absence of Congress Party representatives. The Congress Party was not only the strongest, but the only political party in India organized in the way in which we knew political parties. "One of the worst effects of there being no representatives of the Congress Party—and I admit I do not know how they could be got there—will be to make the others anxious to steal their clothes.

"Then, as to the representatives of the party to which I belong, I am astounded not to see the name of Lord Lloyd. That is a personal matter, and I will not pursue it, but I do think that this Conference, to which so much importance is attached and on which so many hopes are fixed, suffers very much from the absence of those who could best have contributed to its enlightenment."

LORD BURNHAM expressed the hope that the Conference would not be held in secret. His experience of that in India was most unfortunate. It would be far better to admit the newspaper Press for all purposes and at all times. Otherwise, there would be a scramble of reporters of foreign newspapers from many countries to obtain information from the back-doors and on the backstairs. If there were any sittings *in camera* they would be followed by a long tale of denial and rebuttal that would defeat any purpose in them. He hoped the Conference would not be led away by catch-words, which had been, and still were, the curse of India.

SIR HERBERT SAMUEL ON UNEMPLOYMENT

WORLD TRADE REVIVAL THE ONLY CURE

SIR HERBERT SAMUEL, speaking last night at Darwen, dealt with unemployment. The problem, he said, pressed heavily on the nation, but with very uneven weight in different places. In London 7 per cent. of the workers were unemployed. In Darwen the percentage was 54, and many of the other cotton towns were in as grave a plight. Markets in countries that included half the population of the world had been disorganized for years. One half of the human race, 900,000,000 of people, lived in three countries—India, China, and Russia—and until conditions there returned to the normal the commerce of the world in general, and of Britain in particular, could not be fully restored. It was very probable also that monetary causes had contributed to the universal depression. Gold was too dear, and silver was too cheap.

The facts published by the League of Nations showed that production in this country compared with last year was down by 8 per cent., which meant, perhaps, 1,000,000 additional workers had been thrown out of work. But in the United States the figure was 14, and in Germany 16 per cent. These were protectionist countries, but protection had not saved them from disaster. Only in France was unemployment at a low level, but France had a small population in proportion to her area, and had had to import workers from Italy and Belgium. Her standard of living was far lower than that of Great Britain. Her industries had been greatly stimulated by German reparation payments.

It was continually stated that we must change our fiscal system because conditions had changed. In spite of all tariffs we sold over £400,000,000 worth of goods to foreign countries last year. It was constantly stated that the figure of our sales to foreign countries was decreasing. The protectionist bankers in their resolution suggested this, although they did not actually assert it, and until the recent general collapse in trade this was not true. The contrary was true. In the three years before 1930 our sales to foreign countries increased by £23,000,000. In those three years our purchases from Europe went up by £7,000,000. The purchases of Europe from this country went up by £13,000,000. It was true that their tariffs were an injury to our trade, but to erect new tariffs here would not cancel—it would double the injury.

So far as the cotton industry was concerned, and it was the heaviest sufferer of all from the present conditions, nothing could be a substitute for a world-revival of trade, and nothing could be a substitute for the reopening of the Indian market, but the measures proposed by the Government Committee were of great value, and it was good news that most of them were in course of adoption. The Trade Mission to the Far East might bring back many useful suggestions. All parties would unite in hoping that the Imperial Conference might make practical proposals for stimulating our trade with the Empire markets which were of such immense importance to this country, but it was a profound error to think that there could be no policy of Empire development except one based on new protective duties. To meet this temporary emergency the Liberal leaders had propounded a large and comprehensive series of proposals which had been communicated to the Government, and were now under their consideration.

THE WHEAT QUOTA SYSTEM

The article on "The Wheat Quota System," by Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Ruggles-Brise, which appeared in *The Times* recently, has, by permission of *The Times*, been reprinted in pamphlet form by the Conservative Central Office (Palace-chambers, Westminster, S.W.1), from whom copies may be obtained.

Obituary

SIR LONSDALE WEBSTER

CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

The House of Commons has suffered a heavy loss in the sudden and premature death of its Clerk, Sir Lonsdale Webster, which occurred on Tuesday in a nursing home at Oxford at the age of 62. His death was due to sleeping sickness. He was taken seriously ill a fortnight ago.

He had been an official of the House since 1890, when he joined as junior clerk, and had served in every department before being appointed to the Table in 1902. He was promoted to Clerk Assistant in 1918, and on the retirement of Sir Courtenay Ilbert in 1921 became Clerk of the House. During this period he was responsible for three editions of Erskine May's "Parliamentary Practice," the last of which, the thirteenth, was published in 1924. His intimate and profound knowledge of all the details of Parliamentary procedure, his unrivalled memory for precedents, and his power of applying his knowledge at a moment's notice to the most unexpected situations were constantly of the greatest assistance to all the Speakers under whom he served. His great gifts were placed with unfailing courtesy at the service of all members in every quarter of the House. To his colleagues the loss of his generous help and sure guidance is irreparable.

The Clerk of the House of Commons is appointed by the Crown on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, and holds his office for life. The Clerk Assistant and the second Clerk Assistant are also appointed by the Crown, but on the recommendation of the Speaker. It is the Clerk's duty, among much else, to prepare the Journals of the House, the permanent official record. In old days vacancies at the Table were filled by the appointment from outside of friends of Ministers, but this was brought to an end when Mr. Speaker Shaw Lefevre promoted to the Table a subordinate clerk named Erskine May, who became the great authority on Parliamentary procedure.

Thomas Lonsdale Webster was born on July 1, 1868, the son of the Rev. Thomas Webster, Rector of Rettendon, Essex, and a nephew of the late Lord Alverstone, Lord Chief Justice of England. He went to Merchant Taylors' School in 1882, in the headmastership of Dr. William Baker, and after the removal from Suffolk-lane to Charterhouse-square, and left in 1886. He was made C.B. in 1912 and promoted to K.C.B. in 1922. In 1903 he married Esther, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Brady Dalton, of Fillingham, Lincolnshire; she survives him. He also leaves a son, Mr. T. B. L. Webster, who went up to Christ Church, Oxford, was Ireland and Craven scholar and Derby scholar, and was elected a Student of the House last year.

The funeral will be at Wolvercote Cemetery to-day at 2 o'clock, and will be attended by relations only.

MR. ALLAN PINKERTON

HEAD OF THE DETECTIVE AGENCY

Mr. Allan Pinkerton, whose death at the age of 54 is reported from New York, was the head of Pinkerton's detective agency and grandson of its founder. His death is attributed to lung trouble, the effect of his being gassed in the War.

When the United States entered the War Mr. Pinkerton offered his services to the Government, withdrawing from all his business occupations. He was soon sent overseas and served on the staff of General Pershing at Chaumont. Later he was placed in charge of the criminal investigation section of the Provost-Marshal General's department, with the rank of major, his headquarters being in Paris.

The agency was founded by Allan Pinkerton, a Scotsman, who migrated to Canada in 1842 on account of his share in the Chartist movement. Later he settled in Chicago, and helped many a slave to escape by the "underground railroad." His first detective work was done in rounding up gangs of counterfeiters and horse-thieves, and afterwards he specialized in railway thieves. The agency made a great reputation by discovering a plot to assassinate President Lincoln, who on the outbreak of the Civil War created the secret service bureau and placed Pinkerton at its head. He rendered remarkable service throughout the war, and the business was afterwards extended to New York and Philadelphia, and was often consulted in difficult cases in Great Britain and France. Pinkerton's secured the arrest of McDonald and the Bidwells for the Bank of England forgeries in 1873.

Allan Pinkerton's son, William Allan, the father of the subject of this notice, was taken by his father into the Government Secret Service when he was only 15, and remained with him throughout the war, serving chiefly with the army of the Potomac. After the war he was put into the Chicago detective force with his brother Robert, and they were carefully trained by their father in every detail of the business. When the father died, in 1884, the sons succeeded as heads of the agency, William Allan taking the Western and Robert the Eastern Division. William Allan, who became known as "Big Bill," increased the reputation of the agency, creating a chain of detective service all over the world. Three strict rules were laid down:—(1) To take cases only at a fixed charge per day, never for payment by results; (2) employees to be paid fixed salaries, with no rewards or gratuities; (3) no divorce or other marital cases to be taken. Its chief clients have been railway and other companies, bankers, and lawyers. Its trade mark is a wide-open eye, with the motto, "We never sleep." Much of its success is due to the licence allowed to private inquiry agents by the police in America. Although not an official organization, it is allied to the authorities, and has assisted them in making many of their most spectacular captures. One of the greatest triumphs of "Big Bill" Pinkerton, who died in 1923, leaving a fortune of £400,000, was his recovery of the Gainsborough portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire, which was stolen from the gallery of Messrs. Agnew in Bond-street.

REAR-ADMIRAL HEWETT

Rear-Admiral George Hayley Hewett, C.I.E., late Director of the Royal Indian Marine, died on Tuesday at his residence at Beech Grove, Alverstoke, Hants, in his 75th year. His naval career was notable for the long commissions which he served in small ships in many parts of the world.

Born on November 12, 1855, the son of the Rev. J. Hewett, of Babbacombe, he was educated at Lancing and at Eastman's Naval Academy. He joined the Britannia in 1869, and as sub-lieutenant of the Shah served in the Zulu War of 1879. After serving in various ships on foreign stations, he commanded the gunboat Pigmy on the China Station from 1889 until 1892. Afterwards he commanded the gunboat Magpie on the West Coast of Africa and Cape Station, until his promotion to commander in June, 1893. He served in the dockyard reserve at Sheerness, and then commanded the cruiser Racoon on the East Indies Station from 1897 until 1899, when he was promoted to captain. In that rank he commanded H.M.S. Magdala, coast defence ship at Bombay. This post brought him into touch with the Royal Indian Marine, of which he was Director from 1904 till 1909. In 1908 he was promoted to Rear-Admiral on the retired list and made C.I.E. He married, in 1895, Evanthea Leonora, daughter of Colonel Charles Coote Grant. She died in 1914, leaving a daughter.

MISS ETHEL ARNOLD

A friend writes:—

By the death of Ethel Arnold, granddaughter of Dr. Arnold of Rugby, and youngest sister of the late Mrs. Humphry Ward, one of the few remaining members of that distinguished family of the older generation passes away. She came to London as a young woman and started in journalism, wrote a history of the British Constitution for schools, which was widely read, and a short novel of considerable promise, "Platonics." She did also constant reviewing for the *Manchester Guardian*, and published many short poems of distinction and charm. For many years, while living in London, she enjoyed the friendship of many of the foremost political and literary people of the day. Sir Edward Grey and his first wife, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Haldane, Henry James, Margot Tennant, Lady Horner, and many others of that brilliant company, knew her well, enjoyed her clear mind and great gifts of conversation, and delighted in the lovable humour and sympathy which she possessed in a marked degree. In 1908, and again later, she undertook lecturing tours in the United States, and the remarkable insight of her literary lectures and the charm of her delivery are still remembered and spoken of. Of late years owing to increasing ill-health she had lived in the country, and many of her early friends have passed away; but by her remaining friends she is most truly mourned and will remain irreplaceable.

LORD THOMSON OF CARDINGTON

AN APPRECIATION

"R. H. B." writes:—

May one who has known Christopher Birdwood Thomson intimately since the days spent with him on the Staff of the Supreme War Council at Versailles be permitted to add some few words to the memoir which has appeared in your columns?

There is no doubt but that Thomson's military career suffered from the fact that he had exceptional powers of conversation and argument—powers which are too often suspect in the Army, as indicating a lack of the more solid qualities of tenacity and fixity of purpose which are, above all others, esteemed by soldiers. But in his case at least external brilliance was no mere façade. It was the ebullition of a lively, active, and well-stored intelligence, intent on achievement and impatient of delay. Although a quick worker, Thomson was a very painstaking one, and when the time came to pack up and schedule the archives of the Supreme War Council, it was noticeable how large a volume had been his contribution.

That work was indeed the last he undertook in the Army, where his independent and outspoken views were not always appreciated. He showed his faith and enterprise by launching out in a new career at the age of 44. Nor was he in any way discouraged by his illsuccess as a Parliamentary candidate at Bristol and St. Albans in the elections of 1921 and 1923 respectively. During this period he augmented his pension by journalistic and lecturing activities, the latter in America. He devoted also much time to preparing himself for the responsibilities which he believed would ultimately fall to him.

It was characteristic that on being raised to the peerage and appointed Secretary of State for Air in 1924 he should have taken his title from one of the principal aerodromes—Cardington—the point of departure, as it happened, six years later of the R 101 on her fatal voyage. All too early the grave closes over him. For one who had already shown so considerable a measure of achievement and the promise of yet greater to come, it might well be wished that further opportunities would have been vouchsafed. Yet he himself would have desired no better end than to die in the harness of the Service he loved so well, and in such a gallant company. He had always been one to "live dangerously" and launch out boldly on new and untried paths. Careful calculation was alien from his adventurous spirit. To his friends he gave loyalty, confidence, and affection abundantly; to his opponents tolerance. And, above all, scornful of cheap and flamboyant forms of patriotism, he had a passionate love of England and her people.

The death has occurred at Southend of Mr. Walter John Burroughs-Fowler, one of the founders and a former president of the London Sketch Club, at the age of 69. He was a landscape painter, whose work has been seen at many exhibitions in London and abroad. He was formerly honorary treasurer of the Royal Society of British Artists and honorary secretary of the Royal British Colonial Society of Artists. He was art commissioner to the Japan-British Exhibition in 1910 and the Coronation Exhibition a year later.

BILLIARDS

LINDRUM'S MATCH WITH NEWMAN

The match in the international tournament, in which Lindrum is conceding Newman 7,000 start, was continued at Thurston's Hall in Leicester-square yesterday, when Newman's lead had been reduced to 579. The play in the afternoon went in favour of Newman, who scored 1,273 for an average of 182, while Lindrum made 425 for an average of 61.

Lindrum began the day with a definite advantage, but by the end of the session in the afternoon Newman had regained a lead of 1,427.

Lindrum failed to score at his opening visit, and Newman missed a short jenny after scoring 21. Lindrum missed a run-through cannon when he had made 49, and, after his opponent had added a run of 38, Lindrum missed a cushion cannon, a kiss spoiling the attempt. This failure on the part of the Australian player left a position which Newman made excellent use of. On these handicap terms it becomes a question largely of the extent to which it is possible to prevent Lindrum from scoring. Newman succeeded in this endeavour by scoring in an hour and a quarter 1,157 points while Lindrum was making 49. Newman's play was instructive. He followed the suit of his opponent and made runs of 101, 54, 61, and 25 cannons, but there were other features of determinate interest. In any big break he makes Newman always provides that variation of scoring values which adds to the true meaning of the development of the different phases of the game. When the break had realized 720, with every prospect of a thousand being completed, Newman lost the white, and one of the best strokes he made was when he left a double balk from an extremely difficult position.

Lindrum was unlucky to the extent that he lost the white twice, with the option of leaving a double balk, and before he added a run of 98, Newman dominated the play to the extent of adding a break of 377, which he followed, when he had the opportunity, with a run of 114. Lindrum's part had been, comparatively, a passive one, but then he played out time with a break of 263 (unfinished), which included a run of 41 cannons.

The scores at the interval were:—Newman (receives 7,000), 19,129; Lindrum (in play), 17,702.

Lindrum won the snooker game by 62 to 32, the scores at the interval being:—Newman (receives 200), 1,205; Lindrum, 960.

In the evening Lindrum recovered well from a rather slow start when, by scoring 1,002 for an average of 200, he reduced his opponent's lead to 1,076, Newman making 651 for an average of 163.

Continuing his unfinished break of 263, Lindrum made an indifferent start. After increasing the break to 294 Lindrum missed a rather awkward cushion cannon and from the position left on Newman, chiefly by accurate play at the top of the table, scored a clever run of 245. Like his opponent, Newman failed at a top cushion cannon, which left the red ball in an easy position for Lindrum to pot. The Australian, however, unexpectedly failed at this simple stroke and his mistake was turned to good account by Newman, who, with the assistance of a sequence of 39 close cannons, made a break of 143 when, with the balls covered, he just failed to make a kiss winner. Neither player did much at his third visit, Lindrum again being at fault over a straight winner, while Newman was robbed of a possible chance when the object white ball dropped with 13 scored. Newman set up a double balk position, but Lindrum fluked down the red ball and reached the useful figure of 270, a run of 63 close cannons forming the feature of the play.

The closing scores were:—Newman (receives 7,000) (in play), 19,780; Lindrum, 18,704.

Lindrum won the snooker game at 76—55, and the closing scores were:—Newman (receives 200), 1,260; Lindrum, 1,036.

DAVIS v. MCCONACHY

Davis drew farther away from McConachy in their match at Cardiff when, in the first of yesterday's sessions, he scored 720 against 694. There were breaks of 555 by Davis and 511 by McConachy. The other best breaks were 124 by Davis and 58 (full) by McConachy. The scores at the interval were:—Davis (receives 7,000), 19,641; McConachy (receives 7,000) (in play), 17,820.

The closing scores were:—Davis (receives 7,000), 20,552; McConachy (receives 7,000) (in play), 18,176.

CHARGE AGAINST BANK CASHIER

ARTHUR WILLIAM CROWTHER, a bank cashier, of Spennymoor, was charged on remand at the Durham Police Court yesterday with the theft of a document of a title relating to a dwelling-house. Crowther was arrested at Doncaster, and when charged he made no reply. He was again remanded in custody. It is expected that the case will be proceeded with at Bishop Auckland to-morrow.

EMPIRE MARKETS

PRINCE OF WALES ON SALESMANSHIP

MUTUAL CONFIDENCE

The Prince of Wales attended a dinner of the Empire Marketing Board held at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, last night, given in honour of the Prime Ministers of the Dominions and other delegates to the Imperial Conference. Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Dominions and Chairman of the Board, was in the chair.

Proposing the toast of "Our Guests," the Prince of Wales said:—

These meetings have refreshed the memory of the very happy visits I paid to the countries you represent. I extend to you the warmest welcome to Great Britain because I know the very great value travel has been to me and I sincerely hope that you will feel the same, especially those of your number who have not been in the Old Country before. May I hope that, in spite of your heavy work and responsibilities, your visit over here will be as delightful and as pleasant as mine have been overseas?

I know that you have had a heavy day of speeches on very important problems, and therefore I am not going to inflict on you a long speech, but I do desire to say a word about the Empire Marketing Board. The last time the Imperial Conference met the Board was only in its infancy. The Board's injunction is:—"Buy first the produce of your own country. Buy next the produce of the Empire overseas." That surely is a very sound doctrine, and one that can be readily appreciated both in the remote corners of the Empire as well as in Great Britain. I believe that you will find that the Board has impressed this idea upon Great Britain and that you will find yourselves here among Empire-conscious people. The Empire Marketing Board has the modesty that befits its youth, and it would be the last to claim for itself any outstanding share in the great change that has taken place in public opinion. But I believe myself that the Empire Marketing Board, by helping to bring home to us in this country what the British Empire really means, has had not a little to do with that change.

DOMINION RESOURCES

We meet to-night in difficult times. We especially, perhaps more than some countries, are under the cloud of world-wide depression and unemployment. But we are reminded of the very rapid growth and development of the great resources of our Dominions, and that encourages us here at home enormously. This is not the moment for a recital of the growth and the resources of the peoples you represent. It is too big a task, but we in the old country have the greatest possible admiration for what you have done and we have confidence in you. We hope you have confidence in us. There are pessimists in this country, but I am confident that the nation at large is going to conquer the difficulties and get over the bad times we are passing through. (Cheers.) There are two most important points that the Empire Marketing Board is working on at the moment. The first is how science can help in the development of agriculture; the other is salesmanship. We in this country have been very backward in salesmanship, but I believe that every day our people are now realizing that efficient salesmanship is absolutely vital and that we are setting our house in order in this respect. I hope that very soon our skill in this most important department of trade and commerce will reach the very high standard that some of our rivals have set us.

I will not keep you any longer, but I will say how very happy I am to offer you a welcome to the Old Country. The Empire Marketing Board, which is entertaining us this evening, has greeted you with a display of a special set of posters commemorating the Empire builders—alike the "famous men" and the men "who have no memorial," reminding us all that "the Empire is still building." To-day you are its architects, and I feel that the works of our forefathers can very safely be entrusted to your craftsmanship and that any fresh stones you may lay will be well and truly laid. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. H. THOMAS, supporting the toast, said that, while it was true they were passing through bad times, they should remember there had also been bad periods in the past. The great danger, he said, at the moment was the number of people who looked to the Government to solve their difficulties. With all the criticisms of this country, what country in the world to-day offered more security than this old country, what nation in the world could speak as freely and feel so contented?

Mr. BENNETT, Prime Minister of Canada, in reply, said that sometimes he thought that if the Empire Marketing Board had a little more steam they might be able to achieve a little more.

Mr. SCULLIN, Prime Minister of Australia, who also responded, said that the Prince had spoken about the pessimists in this country, but he could assure them that they had not a monopoly here. He was not a pessimist, but he did believe that it was time for taking serious thought of the position the world was in, and because of the general world depression he believed now more than ever that they of the British Commonwealth ought to come together and help one another to get out of their difficulties. He would leave this country more firmly convinced than ever that the great value to each and every one of them was to keep their unity intact. He would go farther, and say that not only was it of value to them as members of the Commonwealth, but it would be of service to the civilized world.

A reception followed. The names of those present appear on page 17.

GOVERNMENT'S RECORD

MINISTERS AND THEIR DIFFICULTIES

Mr. ARTHUR HENDERSON, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, addressing a Labour demonstration at Llandudno last night, said it was stated that a General Election was in sight. With all his experience as one responsible for the Labour Party organization, he had not the second sight that would entitle him to say that that statement was correct.

The Government could be justly proud of its record during the 16 months it had been in office as a minority Government. "Labour and the Nation" was never intended as a programme for one session or for one Parliament. Every reform mentioned in the programme which the Labour Party placed before the electors had been introduced in the House of Commons or prepared in the Departments. The achievements of the Government had not been easy. They had been made in storms of opposition. The work of the Government was so creditable that every member of the Labour Party should take courage and be confident that at the next election they would be given a majority in the House of Commons.

Mr. J. R. CLYNES, the Home Secretary, said that one difficulty encountered by the Government was abuse of the Parliamentary machine to prevent the carrying of legislation for which the constituencies had called. "We are no more completely satisfied with our record of legislation than the youngest and the most impatient among us," he added, "but we know we could not do more, and I am certain that all the criticism levelled against us by the younger spirits of our party arises from a lack of knowledge of our inability to do more. They little know how few are the days in a Parliamentary year over which this minority Government has control."

THREE MEN KILLED AT LEVEL-CROSSING

Three men were killed on the L.M.S. Railway at a crossing near Beeston, a few miles from Nottingham, last night. The men were Ronald Rendall, of Beeston; Leonard T. Smith, of Lenton Abbey estate, Nottingham; and Robert Teal, lodging at Beeston, whose home was near Keighley. All three were labourers working at a factory near the crossing. The men waited for a goods train to pass, and then stepped into the track of an express passenger train travelling from Nottingham to Chesterfield. Smith and Teal were killed outright, and Rendall died a few minutes later.

FARM WORKERS' WAGES

The Agricultural Wages Committee for Northamptonshire and the Soke of Peterborough yesterday adopted an order continuing the present wages of farm workers of 30s. a week until October 24 next year. The employers' representatives had proposed a reduction to 27s. and the County Farmers' Union had lodged an objection to the continuance of the present rate.

Lord Wakefield, as Alderman of Bread-street Ward, in the City of London, has appointed Mr. Joseph Henry White to be the Deputy Alderman in succession to the late Mr. S. David Coates.

ROUND THE SHOPS

DISPLAY OF EMPIRE GOODS

The fashion parades continue this week, and houses which have not had any formal parades are continuing informal showings morning and afternoon. A useful method of displaying clothes is now used by some firms: it consists of sending mannequins in new models through the different departments and into the restaurant at luncheon and tea time. Customers in the house on other business are often interested in clothes shown in this way, and inquire the price, and many sales are made as a result.

The ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Victoria-street, are holding a series of dress parades in the Circular Room which will be continued this morning and afternoon. These parades are exceptionally good in value and in practical styles. As is the custom with this house, there is a well-arranged catalogue giving helpful details of price and material. Among the tailored suits seen at the parade yesterday afternoon were a bordered tweed for country wear and a well-cut brown cloth suit. Both were very smart. Broadtail cloth was used to trim a redingote made with a basque in bottle-green crêpe. A collar and cuffs of pale pink bugles gave brightness to a copy of a Lucien Lelong afternoon dress in black flamanga, which had a novel mitred hem to the skirt. Copies of frocks by well-known French designers were shown side by side with the original, and in every case were indistinguishable save for colour and material. They were priced at less than a third of the original. There were many handsome two and three pieces in cloth and jersey cloth, and one in wine cloth trimmed with black Persian lamb with a toning check jumper was much admired. Black ring velvet was used for afternoon and evening gowns, and there were many unusual dresses, copies of Worth, Patou, Maggy Rouff, Agnes, and Germaine Lecomte in velvet, faille, brocade, and lace, which were of great distinction and moderately priced. Two brides, one in ivory velvet and chiffon and the other in gold lace, brought the parade to a conclusion. The whole of the windows of the house are this week filled with Empire goods from the ordinary stocks of the departments, and range from fashions to foods. It is one of the finest Empire displays the society has yet held and is attracting a great deal of attention in Victoria-street.

PETER ROBINSON, Oxford-street, have a very fine collection of autumn coats in such a wide range of materials and sizes that it is possible to suit almost every taste and every figure. In broadtail cloth, as bright as a fur, there are handsome coats in large sizes on slimming lines, some trimmed with skunk and some with mink dyed squirrel and made with smart details such as cape sleeves and important collars. An afternoon coat in rich black velvet has a trimming in sable squirrel; a very smart coat in black broadtail has an ermine trimming on the collar and scarf, and ermine is also used to trim a handsome coat in black sibeline made with a Medici collar. Moderately priced coats in face cloth in black and autumn colours, some trimmed with the clear grey squirrel and others in sable-dyed squirrel or skunk, are in four sizes from S. W. to large O. S. at 10 guineas. There is a big collection of tweed motoring coats, and a practical style in a diagonal tweed trimmed with lustred musquash collar and cuffs costs 8 guineas. There is a very smart selection of short and long evening coats in velvet and brocade trimmed with evening fur.

MARSHALL AND SNELGROVE, Oxford-street, have just issued a novel catalogue which gives a brief history of dress from 4000 B.C. down to the present day, thus allowing the historically minded to enjoy a view of ladies of other days hampered by voluminous drapery. Side by side with this survey are examples of fashions from their model gown department. Their model coats and other fashion sections are so becoming that they should make the reader satisfied with the clothes of her own day. This original and interesting book will be sent on request. It notes the fact that the predecessor of the mannequin was a doll, and that French dressmakers sent their dolls dressed in the latest fashions to the Courts of Europe to secure orders.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

EFFECT ON IRISH EMIGRATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, OCT. 8

There is a marked decline in emigration from the Irish Free State consequent upon widespread unemployment in the United States and the tightening up of the American law relating to immigration. No more than two visas a day are now being given to intending emigrants as compared with 50 or more a year ago.

In a statement which he made to me to-day, Mr. Cornelius Ferris, United States Consul-General at Dublin, said:—"Conditions of unemployment are so serious in the United States that it is inadvisable for anyone to apply for a visa to go to that country who is dependent upon his own exertions or upon friends or relatives there who are themselves wage-earners. Emigration from Ireland is particularly affected in that most of the people who wish to emigrate are young folk who have never earned their living, who have no money saved up, and who will be dependent upon relatives of the wage-earning class in the United States. Before the present conditions of unemployment in the United States were taken into consideration applications for visas to the American Consulate-General at Dublin and Queenstown had begun to fall off very rapidly. This undoubtedly is due to the fact that the relatives of would-be emigrants in the United States are not now encouraging young people in Ireland to emigrate. The low ebb of application for visas is usually reached in December, and there is little emigration until the spring. This year, however, there were not so many applications for visas in August as there were in the preceding December."

Shipping companies have been badly hit by the decline in emigration, and boarding-house keepers and tradespeople at Queenstown have suffered and are anxious about the future.

PADDINGTON AND SIR H. LIDIARD

APPEAL TO PUBLISH HIS SPEECH

An appeal to Sir Herbert Lidiard to publish the speech which he made to the executive committee of the South Paddington Conservative Association on Monday night was made in a statement issued to the Press last night by three members of the committee who were present at the meeting. The statement was signed:—Colley Dwight Barton, Beatrice H. Dent, and Alfred E. Evans (councillor).

"Sir Herbert," they say, "repeated his views on Empire Free Trade, and emphasized his intention in the same courageous terms that he used at his adoption meeting of supporting and furthering this policy. May we, therefore, now appeal to Sir Herbert Lidiard to clear up the confusion that now exists, and to satisfy all sides by publishing in the Press the written speech which he read at the executive committee meeting on Monday night, and, once for all, make it clear beyond any shadow of doubt where he stands? By so doing, he will enable Empire Crusaders to continue to support his candidature and, in conjunction with Conservatives, to present a united front to fight for Empire Free Trade against unemployment and Socialism."

DOCTOR CHARGED WITH DRUNKENNESS

FRANCIS PATRICK KENNEDY, 48, medical practitioner, of Cambridge-road, Bethnal Green, was charged at the London Sessions yesterday with being drunk in charge of a motor-car in Villiers-street, Strand. Mr. Peregrine, prosecuting, alleged that the doctor drove his car backwards on to the pavement, knocked down two or three people, and was prevented from driving away by the crowd which assembled. Dr. Kennedy, on oath, said that at the time of the accident he was in a state of great mental anxiety about his wife, who was seriously ill. He had had only two drinks all day, and when his car mounted the pavement he was reversing to get into a garage. The jury found Kennedy *Guilty*, and a previous conviction for being drunk in charge of a motor-car in 1925 was proved. Dr. Kennedy was fined £25 and ordered to pay £25 costs, and his driving licence was suspended for three years.

THE NEW ONTARIO BUILDING

Mr. R. B. Bennett, the Prime Minister of Canada, is to speak at the opening of the Ontario Government's new building in the Strand on October 21. The Prime Minister of Ontario, Mr. G. Howard Ferguson, will perform the opening ceremony, and both speeches will be broadcast and relayed to Canada.

THE WEATHER

SQUALLY SHOWERS

Meteorological Office, Oct. 8

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—An intense depression centred near Denmark will move eastward. Weather over the British Isles will be marked by bright intervals and squally showers with rather cold winds mainly from a north-westerly point. A new depression seems likely, however, soon to become centred over Iceland.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., N.E., MIDLANDS, E., SCOTLAND, S.E.—Strong north-westerly or northerly winds, slowly moderating; bright intervals, squally showers, perhaps local thunder; cool.

ENGLAND, S.W., N.W., MIDLANDS, W., N., WALES, SCOTLAND, S.W., ISLE OF MAN, IRELAND.—Fresh or strong north-westerly or northerly winds, slowly moderating; bright intervals, occasional squally showers, perhaps local thunder; cool.

SCOTLAND, W., N.W., MID, N.E., ORKNEYS AND SHETLANDS.—Fresh or strong northerly winds, moderating and backing; bright intervals, squally showers, perhaps local thunder, at first, cloudy, some rain.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—None issued.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL (crossings from Southampton, Newhaven, and Weymouth).—Strong north-westerly winds, stronger at times at first, slowly moderating; bright intervals, squally showers; sea rough. STRAITS OF DOVER, SOUTHERN NORTH SEA (crossings from Harwich and Thames Estuary).—Strong to gale westerly to north-westerly winds, very slowly moderating; bright intervals, squally showers; sea rough. IRISH SEA.—Strong north-westerly or northerly winds, slowly moderating; bright intervals, squally showers; sea rough.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—North-westerly winds, 25-35 m.p.h. at surface; 40-50 m.p.h. at 2,000ft.; squally. Variable cloud amount; showers, heavy at times locally, and of thundery character. Visibility, 10-15 miles.

Sun rises, 6.14 a.m.; sets, 5.20 p.m.
Moon sets, 8 a.m.; rises, 5.52 p.m.
Last quarter, October 15.
Lighting-up time, 5.50 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 2.42 a.m. and 2.46 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, OCT. 8, 6 P.M.—Bar., 992.4mb. (29.31in.), falling, then rising; temp., 55.6deg.; humidity, 78 per cent.; wind, W., moderate; weather, dull.

Tuesday, 6 p.m., to Wednesday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp. 52deg.; rainfall, 1.2mm. (0.05in.).

Wednesday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 61deg.; rainfall, trace.

Sunshine at Kew, 1.6hr.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the Sunlight League, were:—

Clacton, 1; Lowestoft, 0; Torquay, ½; Ventnor, 1.

COAL OUTPUT

The coal output and the number of wage-earners at the mines in Great Britain for the week ended September 27 were as follows:—

Districts	Output	Wage-earners
	Tons	
Northumberland ..	239,500	43,500
Durham	679,000	123,400
Yorkshire	895,100	165,000
Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales ..	338,200	86,800
Derby, Nottingham and Leicester ..	625,700	116,200
Stafford, Worcester, Salop and Warwick	334,000	72,500
South Wales and Monmouthshire ..	879,800	162,600
Other English Districts*	112,700	23,900
Scotland	620,200	92,200
Total	4,724,200	886,100

* Including Cumberland, Westmorland, Gloucester, Somerset, and Kent.

In the preceding week the output was 4,665,500 tons and the number of wage-earners 884,500.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (Day)
EAST	Hrs.	Mm.	Deg.	Deg.	
Berwick-o-T.	—	16	46	49	Rainy.
Scarborough	4·8	5	47	58	Fine, then rain.
Bridlington	5·2	6	45	59	Fine, then rain.
Cleethorpes	6·0	6	45	60	Fine, then rain.
Mablethorpe	5·5	8	46	59	Fine, then show'y
Skegness ..	5·3	8	46	58	Fair.
Hunstanton	4·3	4	49	59	Fair.
Yarmouth	1·7	0·5	49	60	Showers, squally.
Lowestoft ..	2·2	0·3	48	60	Dr

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR
TOURS to SOUTH AFRICA
by Mail Vessels from Southampton December 5 and 19, 1930. January 2 and 30, 1931.
REDUCED RETURN FARES to CAPETOWN £90 1st class, £60 2nd class, £30 3rd class. Fares to other South African Ports on application.
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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SCHOOL CENTENARY, 1930.
The Council will hold a RECEPTION at the School on WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5th, at 9 p.m. Any Old Boys who within the next three weeks, do not receive details of this and of other celebrations are requested to send their names and addresses to T. R. POTBURY, Esq., U.C.S., FROGNAL, N.W.3. They will then be entered in the register of Old Boys, which is in course of revision.

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ST. JAMES'S PALACE, OCT. 8

The Prince of Wales, attended by Major J. R. Aird, was present at the Dinner of the Empire Marketing Board at the Imperial Institute this evening.

Princess Marie Louise, who has been staying with Princess Beatrice at Carisbrooke Castle, left Cowes yesterday for London. Princess Beatrice will return to Kensington Palace to-morrow.

Princess Orsini has arrived at the Ritz Hotel from America.

The Duchess of Grafton is expected to arrive at 18, Princes-gate from Scotland on Saturday next.

Wishing to share in the national mourning for the R 101 and out of respect for those who lost their lives in the disaster, the Egyptian Minister, by command of the King of Egypt, has postponed the reception which was to have been held at the Royal Egyptian Legation to-day at 10 p.m. in celebration of the anniversary of the Accession of His Majesty King Fuad. Fresh invitations will be issued for the postponed reception.

Dr. Octavio Méndez Pereira, Minister for Panama, who was recently appointed Minister for Education, will sail on October 18.

The Marquess of Zetland will arrive in London to-day from Ross-shire. The Marchioness of Zetland will return from Yorkshire next week.

The Earl and Countess of Carnarvon have arrived at the Ritz Hotel from the country.

The Earl and Countess of Crawford and Balcarres arrived at 7, Audley-square last week after a visit to Scotland.

Cora Countess of Strafford will return to 30, Grosvenor-square on Tuesday from Cobham Hall, Kent.

Countess Howe arrived at 35, Curzon-street on Tuesday after staying at Penn House, Bucks.

Lady Alice Reyntiens, who has spent the summer at Dyneley, Burnley, is returning next week to London.

The Master of the Rolls will return to Lygon-place, Ebury-street, to-morrow from Scotland.

Lord and Lady Wodehouse have returned to 23, Park-street from Scotland.

Lord and Lady Denman returned on Monday to 43, Upper Grosvenor-street from Balcombe Place, Sussex.

Lord and Lady Balfour of Burleigh have arrived at 31, Bedford-gardens after a brief visit to Scotland.

The Dowager Lady Inchiquin has arrived in London from Ireland, and is staying at the Alexandra Hotel, Hyde Park Corner, until the beginning of November.

Sir Rennell and Lady Rodd will return to-morrow to 39, Bryanston-square from Naples.

The Hon. Francis and Mrs. Curzon expect to return to London on October 14 from the Isle of Arran.

Captain the Hon. Donald and Mrs. Erskine have taken the Bridge House, Eythrope, Aylesbury (Stone 32), which will be their permanent address.

The Hon. Mrs. Hanbury-Tracy and Miss Hanbury-Tracy have returned to 66, Upper Berkeley-street from the Continent.

Sir Joseph and Lady Burn leave London to-day by P. and O. express for an extended tour in the Straits Settlements and India.

Sir Egerton and Lady Hamond-Graeme returned to London yesterday from Scotland.

Mrs. Arthur James returned to London last night from Paris.

Mrs. W. H. L. O'Neill wishes to express her deep gratitude for all letters of sympathy in her great loss, and hopes to answer them in due course.

The Mayfair Union annual sale will take place on October 30 and 31 at 58, Grosvenor-street, lent by Sir Herbert and Lady Samuelson. The sale will be opened at noon on the first day by the Duchess of Atholl and on the second day by Marjorie Lady Nunburnholme.

A meeting of the Guy Fawkes ball committee was held at Viscountess Erleigh's house yesterday. The ball will take place on November 5, at the Park Lane Hotel, and is under the patronage of Princess Helena Victoria.

The Countess of Pembroke and Montgomery held a committee meeting yesterday at 31, Belgrave-square (by permission of Viscountess Hambleden) in aid of the Bal Masqué that she is organising on December 2 at the Savoy Hotel in aid of King's College Hospital. Among those present were:—

Viscountess Hambleden, the Marchioness of Hamilton, the Dowager Viscountess Hambleden, Mrs. Adair Campbell, Mrs. Warren Pearl, Mrs. Michael Hornby, Lady Baron, Lady Rothband, Mrs. Carl Holmes, the Hon. Mrs. Henley, Lady St. John of Bletso, Lady Davina Lytton, Miss Diana Cavendish, and Miss Villiers.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

DR. W. A. SPOONER

A memorial service for the Rev. W. A. Spooner, D.D., sometime Warden of New College, Oxford, will be held in New College Chapel, Oxford, to-day at 3.30.

At the request of the Don Cossack Choir, under M. Jarov, a Memorial Service to the late Mrs. Oliver Locker-Lampson, lasting half an hour, will be held according to the orthodox custom in the Russian Church, 188, Buckingham Palace-road, on Sunday, at 6 o'clock, at which the choir will sing.

BOMBAY SCHOOL OF ART

STUDENTS' WORK AT INDIA HOUSE

There was a private view yesterday at India House, Aldwych, of the work of students at the Bombay School of Art, comprising decorative designs, paintings, architectural drawings, modelling, and art crafts. The exhibition will be open to the public free from to-day to the end of next week, between the hours of 10 and 5, but on the two Saturdays it will close at 1 o'clock. The school has been in existence for 70 years, and the earlier principals included Mr. Lockwood Kipling, whose famous son was born on the school premises.

The exhibition has been organized by the director of the school, Mr. Gladstone Solomon, who has been at the head of the school since 1919. A marked advance in the standards of drawing and painting was made during the Governorship of Lord Lloyd, who directed that a class of mural painting should be founded on the basis of scholarships. The exhibition includes both early and recent examples of mural painting sent by Lord Lloyd, and copies of mural paintings executed for the Imperial Secretariat at New Delhi, lent by the ex-Governor, Sir Leslie Wilson. The architectural section of the school has sent some typical works, from which a general idea of its high standard may be formed. The art workshops show several examples of metal work, cabinet-making and carving, house decoration, &c., all of which have been executed by students who are themselves sons of craftsmen.

Among those who attended the private view were:—

Lord and Lady Lloyd, Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Rudyard Kipling, Sir John and Lady Marshall, Sir Francis Younghusband, Mr. A. G. Walker, A.R.A., Sir Akbar Hydari, Sir Rider and Lady Benham Carter, Lord Lamington, Sir Thomas and Lady Holderness, Mr. Villiers Stuart, the Dowager Lady Swaythling, and Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

LIEUT.-COMMANDER A. B. COMBE, R.N. (RETD.), AND MISS S. B. FARQUHAR

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place on Tuesday, November 4, between Lieut.-Commander Anthony Boyce Combe (late R.N.), eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Boyce Combe, of Great Holt, Dockenfield, Farnham, and Sybil Barbara Farquhar, second daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Francis Farquhar, D.S.O., and Lady Evelyn Malcolm, 20, Sussex-square, W.2.

MR. W. A. HIMELY AND MISS KEANE

The engagement is announced between William Alexander Himely, The East Surrey Regiment, eldest son of the late Dr. William C. Himely, L.M.S.S.A., of Torquay, and of Mrs. Himely, of Paignton, and Helen Louise, only daughter of the late Marcus Keane, D.L., J.P., and Mrs. Keane, of Beach Park, Co. Clare, and niece of Major-General Sir John Longley, K.C.M.G., C.B., and Lady Longley, of The Old Hall, Cheswardine, Shropshire.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER T. S. L. FOX PITT, R.N. (RETD.), AND MISS BARTON

The marriage arranged between Lieut.-Commander Thomas S. L. Fox Pitt, R.N. (retired), and Miss Marjory Barton will take place quietly on October 21 at All Saints', Ennismore-gardens, at 2.15. All friends will be welcome at the church.

CAPTAIN G. W. HALLIFAX, R.N., AND MRS. THEED

The engagement is announced between Captain Guy W. Hallifax, R.N., eldest son of the late Rear-Admiral John S. Hallifax and of Mrs. John Hallifax, of Shawford, Hants, and Madeleine Theed, widow of Charles Theed, and daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Simms, of Sumner Grange, Sunningdale.

MAJOR G. C. W. WILLIS AND MISS L. J. LOGAN

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place quietly in October at Datchet, between Major Gerald Charles Wale Willis, D.S.O., I.A. (retd.), of Sargodha, Punjab, and Miss Lucy Jean Logan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Logan, of Restalrig, Kodaikanal, S. India.

MAJOR C. D. JAY AND MISS NUTTALL

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Major Charles Douglas Jay, D.S.O., son of the Rev. W. P. Jay, vicar of St. Anne's, Eastbourne, and Ada (Peggy), only child of Dr. W. W. Nuttall, J.P., of Latch Gate, Sandgate, Kent.

CAPTAIN G. H. BIRCHALL WOOD AND MISS LOW

An engagement is announced between Captain George Herbert Birchall Wood, 9th Royal Deccan Horse, only son of Brigadier-General T. Birchall Wood, C.M.G. (late Royal Artillery), and Mrs. Birchall Wood, of Camberley, and Ailison (Ailsa) Campbell, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Low, Dowrich House, near Crediton, Devon.

CAPTAIN J. K. COFFEY AND MISS SPENCER

The engagement is announced between Captain John Kerr Coffey, Australian Staff Corps, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Coffey, of Murrumbeena, Victoria, and May, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Spencer, of Benridge, Broadstone, Dorset.

MR. W. C. AULD AND MISS B. KEELAN

The marriage arranged between William Connel Auld, R.A., son of William Auld, The Grange, Bridge of Weir, and Miss Barbara Keelan, daughter of D. H. Keelan, Indian State Railways (East India Railway), will take place at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, on November 26.

MR. L. OVADIA AND MISS V. M. F. RIGDEN

The engagement is announced between Lucien, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Ovadia, of 39, Woodstock-road, London, N.W.11, and Viva Marie, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Rigden, of Whittington Hall, Worcestershire.

MR. E. V. HARRISON AND MISS G. F. RIGDEN

The engagement is announced between Eric Vernon, second son of Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Harrison, of Netherfield, Aldcliffe-road, Lancaster, and Gwen, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Rigden, of Whittington Hall, Worcestershire.

MR. J. H. WENHAM AND MISS DE BAHR

The marriage arranged between Mr. John Henry Wenham and Miss Maud de Bahr will take place at the English Church, Stockholm, on Monday, November 10.

MR. J. EVERINGTON AND MISS G. S. HILLEARY

The engagement is announced between John, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. William Everington, of Castleacre, Norfolk, and Stella, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roland Hilleary, of Field House, Stanmore.

MARRIAGES

COUNT JOSEPH POTOCKI AND PRINCESS CHRISTINE RADZIWILL

The marriage of Count Joseph Potocki, Counsellor of the Polish Embassy in London, to Princess Christine Radziwill, which was postponed owing to illness in the bride's family, was solemnized in the Cathedral of Warsaw yesterday.

Count and Countess Potocki, who will be spending the first part of their honeymoon in Poland, will arrive in London before the end of the month, when Count Potocki resumes his duties at the Embassy.

LIEUTENANT K. A. SELLAR, R.N., AND MISS M. THORNE

The marriage of Lieutenant K. A. Sellar, Royal Navy, only surviving son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Sellar, Sondela, Claremont, South Africa, and Miss Molly Thorne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Thorne, Dunluce, Rondebosch, South Africa, took place at Capetown yesterday, a Reuter message states. Lady May Cambridge was the chief bridesmaid. The guests included Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Burmester and Viscount and Viscountess Knollys.

MR. W. F. PLAYER AND MISS C. HEPPER

The marriage took place yesterday at Holy Trinity, Brompton, of Mr. W. F. (Tim) Player, of Staunton Grange, Notts, second son of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Player, of Whatton Manor, Notts, and Ednaston, Derbyshire, and Miss Cynthia Hepper, younger daughter of Major Sir Lawless and Lady Hepper, of L'Oustaoù, St. Raphael (Var), France. The Rev. G. Staunton officiated, assisted by the Rev. H. S. Sard.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a long-sleeved gown of ivory panne velvet with a train of heirloom Limerick lace falling from her shoulders. Her long tulle veil was held in place by a wreath of orange-blossom, finishing in clusters over each ear, and she carried a bouquet of deep salmon-pink roses. She wore a diamond brooch and a diamond wristlet watch. There were no bridesmaids. Captain F. Horton was best man. Owing to the recent accident to the bride's mother, there was no reception, but among those present at the church were:—

Lady Hepper, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Player, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Player, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Alaric Hepper, Miss M. Hepper, Colonel and Mrs. Keelan, Miss Keelan, Colonel F. Keelan, Captain and Mrs. Charles Tremayne, Mrs. Cradock-Watson, Lady (Claude) Hill, Lady Fawcett, Sir Louis and Lady Crump, Mr. E. K. Tremayne, The Mackinnon of Mackinnon, the Hon. Mrs. Mackinnon, Miss Mackinnon, Lady (Westall) King, Prebendary Horton-Starkie, Captain and Mrs. Farley, Captain and Mrs. Whadcock, Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas and Lady Scott, Brigadier-General Sir Charles Magniac, Sir George and Lady Curtis, Lady Aitken, Lloyd and Mrs. Knox Harris, Captain and Mrs. McLachlan, Mrs. George Harvey, Miss Bonham, Miss Moyra Poinsonby, Colonel Ropner, Captain Pilkington, Mr. William Walker, Mr. Davidson, Mrs. Eardley, Mrs. Lanyard, Captain Prynne, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Holly, Mr. F. W. Brett, Mrs. Sharp, Mrs. C. H. Wilson, Miss A. Stapleton, Mr. H. D. Bright, Miss Bright, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Goddard, Mrs. Gamble, Mrs. Trew, Mr. and Mrs. George Fillingham, Mrs. Ewan Mews, Mr. J. Hodgson Wilson, Mr. Gilbert Darwin, Mrs. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan, Mrs. Francis Hogarth, Mrs. D. M. Rose, Miss Rose, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. D. Tennant, Mr. A. Massey Gamble, Mrs. R. Adams, Mrs. Reah, Mrs. Arnold Jolly, Mr. and Mrs. Brackenbury, Mr. A. A. Sydney Hillar, Miss Anderson, Miss Harrison, Mrs. Robert Pigott, Mr. and Mrs. Fenwick, Miss Westerdell, Mr. Palmer, Miss Royds, Mrs. Mosley, Mrs. Blackett, Mr. and Mrs. George Thomas, Miss Jean Anderson, Mrs. Church, Mr. Leach, Mrs. Stimson, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Fuller, Miss Barfort Saunt, and Mrs. R. St. J. Gillespie.

The honeymoon is being spent in Paris and on a motor tour through France. The bride travelled in a beige crêpe de Chine dress under a light coat of the same colour and a hat to match, and carried a fur coat.

MR. P. DYKE DENNIS AND MRS. TRITTON

The marriage took place yesterday at Holy Trinity, Brompton, of Mr. Patrick Dyke Dennis, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Dyke Dennis, of New Hall, Ruabon, and Mrs. Alice Tritton, widow of Mr. R. L. Tritton, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, of New Zealand. The Rev. H. S. Sard officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her uncle, Colonel Gathorne-Hardy, wore a coat and skirt of pale beige crêpe de Chine with a jumper to match, and a large collar of dyed fox to tone with her small chocolate-brown velvet hat. There were no bridesmaids, and

(Continued at foot of next column)

DINNERS

THE EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD

The Prince of Wales was present at a dinner given by The Empire Marketing Board at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, last night.

The following were invited to meet his Royal Highness:—

Sir Austen Chamberlain, Sir John Simon, Mr. William Graham, Mr. G. M. Gillett, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Mr. W. Lunn, Mr. L. S. Amery, Sir William Crawford, Mr. W. A. Wilson, Mr. F. L. McDougall, Mr. R. S. Forsyth, Mr. J. Dimond, Mr. J. W. Dulanty, Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay, Sir Edward Davson, Major Ronald Ross, Mr. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, Lieutenant-General Sir William Furse, Sir Edward Crowe, Mr. Frank Pick, Sir Halford Mackinder, Sir David Chadwick, Major-General Sir Granville Ryrie, Mr. Lucien Pacaud, Sir Thomas Wilford, Mr. T. A. Smiddy, Sir Harry Batterbee, Mr. Harrison Watson, Sir Edward Harding, Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Wilson, Lieutenant-Colonel H. V. B. de Satgé, Mr. S. G. Tallents, Mr. E. M. H. Lloyd, Mr. G. Huxley, Mr. A. Ryan, Mr. W. P. Hildred, Mr. Lachlan Maclean, Mr. R. Bennett, Mr. Hugh Guthrie, Mr. H. H. Stevens, Mr. Maurice Dupré, Sir Padamji Ginwala, Mr. J. H. Scullin, Mr. F. Brennan, Mr. Parker J. Moloney, Mr. G. W. Forbes, Sir Thomas Sidey, Mr. N. C. Havenga, Mr. A. P. Fourie, Mr. P. Hogan, Sir Richard Squires, Sir Muhammad Shafi, Sir Geoffrey Corbett.

RECEPTION

The Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and Mrs. Thomas received the guests at the reception, which followed the dinner. Among those present were:—

Mrs. Scullin, Mrs. Brennan, Mrs. Parker Moloney, Sir Robert and Lady Garran, Mr. and Mrs. E. Abbott, Mr. H. Farrands, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Forbes, Mr. F. D. Thomson, Mr. C. A. Berendsen, Dr. G. Craig, Dr. Marsden, General Hertzog, Mrs. Havenga, Dr. Bodenstein, Mr. F. van den Heever, Major-General Brink, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Heddon, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Cherbett, Dr. A. J. Bruwer, Colonel H. S. Du Toit, Mr. J. Cobb, Mr. F. McGilligan, Mr. D. Fitzgerald, Mr. J. P. Walshe, Mr. S. Murphy, Mr. J. J. McElligott, the Hon. Gordon Campbell, Lady Squires, Mr. W. J. Carew, Mr. and Mrs. Wedgwood Benn, Sir Geoffrey Corbett, Rear-Admiral H. T. Walwyn, and Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham.

Sir Atul Chatterjee, Lord Sankey, Mr. Philip Snowden, Sir William Jowitt, Mr. W. C. Anstwin, Mr. D'Arcy Addison, Colonel Watts Alley, Major and Mrs. Attlee, Sir Algernon Aspinall, Sir John Anderson, Mrs. A. V. Alexander, Sir Woodman Burbidge, Sir Basil Blackett, Sir Henry Barwell, Sir Gomer Berry, Sir Thomas Barnes, Sir Alfred and Lady Bankart, Sir Harry and Lady Brittain, Professor J. B. Buxton, Professor B. Barker, Brigadier-General J. J. Bryce, Captain L. F. Burgis, Mr. H. Bell-Irving, Major-General Brennan, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Buchanan, Mr. S. D. Blumenfeld, Major J. R. Cosgrove, Mr. Austin Cooper, Major Church, Dr. G. Craig, Sir E. Gordon Craig, Professor Copeman, Mr. Owen Clough, Sir Sydney Chapman, Major Carey, Sir Thomas Clement, Mr. C. F. Duff, Dr. F. J. Du Toit, Mr. V. C. Duffy, Mr. O. S. Dowson, Sir Howard d'Egville, Lord Ebury, Mr. A. C. Elphinstone, Mr. John Finlay, Mr. P. D. L. Fynn, Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Fraser, Sir George Fuller, Mr. G. Howard Ferguson, Professor Sir John Farmer, Senator Foll, Mr. J. Grierson, Sir Robert Greig, Colonel Gibb, Sir Maurice Gwyer, Sir James Gowans, Group Captain J. L. Gordon, Mr. H. Greenfield, Captain R. G. Graham, Dr. C. W. Hill, Sir William Hardy, Sir Charles Holdsworth, Major L. M. Hastings, Brigadier-General F. C. Hammond, Professor Hewitt, Sir Daniel Hall, Sir Robert Hadfield, Miss May Holman, Sir Richard Hopkins, Sir Charles Hipwood, Count and Countess van den Renval, Professor and Mrs. Julian Huxley, Mr. George Isaacs, Sir Herbert Jackson, Mr. T. W. King, Major J. R. King, Dr. Louis Kershaw, Mr. C. F. Kayser, Sir Clement and Lady Kinloch-Cooke, Mr. R. Loveridge, Professor R. H. Leitch, the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Levey, Professor Leiper, Mr. T. J. Ley, Sir Darcy Lindsay, Mr. H. R. Lees, Mr. and Mrs. Latifi, Mr. Justice MacGregor, Sir James Mills, Lieutenant-Colonel McDonnell, Sir Thomas Middleton, Sir Edward Midwinter, Sir Edward Macartney, Sir Guy Marshall, Sir Stanley Machin, Mr. H. F. Marriott, Lieutenant-Colonel Eric Murray, Major-General A. C. McNaughten, Mr. G. A. Mounsey, Sir Herbert Malkin, Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Macready, Mr. Frank Newbould, Mr. W. C. Noxon, Sir William Perring, Mr. J. W. Peck, Mr. G. J. Plant, Mr. Charles Peake, Mr. G. Spencer Pryse, Sir David Prain, Mr. Walter Payne, Mr. C. F. Playfoot, Professor A. E. Richardson, Dr. Scott Robertson, Captain E. C. Roscoe, Sir Richard Redmayne, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rockey, Sir John Reith, Sir Samuel Stewart, Sir John Shuckburgh, Dr. F. G. Smith, Mr. H. Spooner, Miss Louise Saunders, Mr. M. Saltau, Sir Claud Schuster, Sir William Symes, Mr. Thomas Shaw, Mr. H. T. Tizard, Mr. H. M. Tory, Sir Charles Thomas, Mr. J. A. Venn, Professor Stenhouse Williams, Senator T. Whytock, Dr. Whitelaw, Mr. R. M. Barrington-Ward, Mr. W. A. Young, and Mr. F. R. Yetbury.

THE SIAMESE MINISTER

The Siamese Minister gave a dinner last night at the Legation, Ashburn-place, S.W.7, before the lecture to the India Society by Mr. Reginald le May on "Sculpture in Siam." The guests included:—

Prince Tongtor, the French Ambassador, Sir Francis Younghusband, Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Binyon, Professor and Mrs. Rothenstein, Mrs. Rhys Davies, Sir William and Lady Foster, Mr. and Mrs. John de la Valette, Lady (Edward) Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Lanchester, Mr. A. L. Saunders, Mr. C. E. A. W. Oldham, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald le May, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Graham, Commander and Mrs. Grut, Mr. Harold Newcomb, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. L. Polak, Mrs. Villiers Stuart, Mr. C. O. Stapledon, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Speed, Luang Bahideha Nukara, Mr. and Mrs. Westbrook, Mr. and Mrs. Sutton, Mr. Richter, Mr. Panikkar, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Craig, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Andrews, and Mr. Adams.

LADY KINLOCH-COOKE

Sir Clement and Lady Kinloch-Cooke entertained the following guests at dinner last night at the Carlton Club Annexe:—

Lord and Lady Lawrence, Sir Robert Borden, the Premier of Ontario and Mrs. Ferguson, the Hon. Lady White-Thomson, Dame Clarissa Guthrie-Reid, Sir Frederick and Lady Williams-Taylor, Sir James and Lady Connolly, Lady Struthers, Mr. Thomas Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Melville and Miss Melville, Mr. De Chair, and Mr. Theodore Fink.

EXETER COLLEGE

The annual dinner of Exeter College and the College Association was held at the Trocadero Restaurant on Tuesday evening. Sir Leonard Dunning presided. The Rector, Dr. R. R. Marett, is at Harvard University giving the Lowell Lectures for 1930. Among those present were:—

Mr. J. P. Y. D. Baldon (sub-Rector), Mr. E. A. Barber, Mr. Archibald B. How, Mr. J. F. Bowen, Mr. J. H. Robinson, Mr. W. C. Blandy, the Rev. W. H. K. Stride, Mr. W. V. Paterson, Mr. R. J. Hodgson, Mr. T. Greenwood, Mr. J. G. Muddiman, Mr. C. W. Turner, Mr. W. A. O. Walter, Mr. O. D. Hendon, Mr. W. J. Thomson, Mr. O. Wightman, Mr. A. P. D. Lengyen, Mr. J. W. Dickson, Mr. C. S. Thomas, Mr. G. C. Pope, Mr. K. W. Stone, Mr. M. N. Clarke, Mr. R. H. Tibart, Mr. R. J. M. Hamilton, Mr. A. J. S. B. Tarrell, Mr. A. D. Wood, Mr. R. Elliott, Mr. G. L. Marriott, Mr. G. R. Hamilton, Mr. A. E. H. Tucker, Mr. D. H. Whipped, Mr. A. W. Roskill, Mr. A. Negus, Mr. H. Holcombe, Mr. H. Jones, Mr. J. C. Worth, Mr. G. D. Wheway, Mr. G. Fairbask, Mr. S. M. Slater, the Rev. F. C. Friend, Mr. C. L. Hadley, Mr. H. G. Skinner, Mr. J. E. B. Hobbs, the Rev. G. J. Heim, Mr. J. V. White, Mr. J. F. Huntingdon, Mr. R. H. Cave, Mr. C. S. How, Mr. R. D. Hyde, and Mr. W. H. Quarrell.

8TH BATTALION, THE MIDDLESEX REGIMENT

The annual reunion dinner of the officers of the 8th Battalion, The Middlesex Regiment, T.A., was held at the Trocadero Restaurant last night. The following officers were present:—

Colonels Garner and Baker; Lieutenant-Colonels Pank and Parmeter; Majors Jack and Sherbrooke-Walker; Captains Gough, Reynolds, Dix-Perkin, Inman, Hedgcoe, Dobbs, Hiles, Dymond, and Elliott, and Messrs. Jones, Woodliffe, Clarke, Warlow, Hartley, Cloutte, Russell, Northcott, Davey, and Langley.

LUNCHEONS

MISS MACDONALD

The Prime Minister and Miss MacDonald entertained the following guests at luncheon yesterday at 10, Downing-street:—

Lieutenant-General the Maharajah of Bikaner, Dr. and Mrs. G. Craig, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Heddon, Sir Thomas and Lady Horder, Mr. Sean Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Neal, Mr. John E. Read, Dr. and Mrs. A. C. D. Rivett, and Maharaj Kumar Biber Singh.

LORD ILLINGWORTH

Lord Illingworth entertained the following guests at luncheon at the Ritz Hotel yesterday to meet Mr. Henry Ford:—

The Marquess of Reading, the Earl of Inchcape, Lord Ashfield, Lord Inverforth, Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Hon. Roland Kitson, Sir Cyril Kirkpatrick, Sir Andrew Duncan, Sir William Letts, Sir Alfred Lewis, Sir John Davies, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir A. Stern, Sir Harry Goschen, Sir Percival Perry, Sir Herbert Austin, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Hacking, Mr. Arthur E. Williams, and Mr. Colin F. Campbell.

BRITISH SAILORS' SOCIETY

The Marchioness of Linlithgow and Lady Marjorie Dalrymple-Hamilton are arranging an Ice Carnival at Grosvenor House on December 1 in aid of the extension of the British Sailors' Society's Empire Memorial Hostel. The accommodation for seamen in the present building is quite inadequate, and funds are urgently needed. A Girls' Committee has been formed to help with the carnival, and Miss Rosemary Mitford is chairman. The following are members:—

Lady Jean Dalrymple, Lady Gwendoline and Lady Myrtle Jellicoe, Lady Rose McDonnell, Lady Bridget Parsons, Lady Ida and Lady Joan Ramsay, the Hon. Sylvia Cole, the Hon. Cecilia Keppel, the Misses J. and M. Butler, Miss Barbara Chaplin, Miss Marjorie Leigh, Miss Joan Madden, Miss K. Ridley, Miss Stewart-Bam, Miss Lettice Ward, and Miss Myrtle van de Weyer.

Mr. Derek Fisher was the best man. A reception was held afterwards at 8, Chesham-place, where the guests included:—

Mr. and Mrs. H. Dyke Dennis, Miss Gosset, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Tritton, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. M. Tritton, Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Claude Tritton, Miss Annette Tritton, Sir John Grey, Mr. and Mrs. Bartleropp, Mrs. Aldridge, Mrs. Francis Abel Smith, Mrs. Alistair Fraser, Colonel and Mrs. Daubeny, Captain R. Livingstone-Learmonth, Captain and Mrs. Carnett, Mr. A. L. Cotterill, Mr. H. L. Cotterill, Mr. A. F. Rawlinson, Mr. Cotter, Captain Brook, Miss Pritchard, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hargreave, Mr. Martin Hargreve, Mrs. Holmes, Miss Holmes, Mrs. Gillon, Mrs. Nathan, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead, Mr. Dick Rivers, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Player, Miss Topham, Mrs. Sydney Sharpe, Mr. A. A. Sydney Taylor, Mrs. Armstrong, Captain and Mrs. R. E. Hoare, Miss Norah Tracey, Miss Hilary Tempest, Miss Payne, Miss Gardiner, Mrs. Arthur Stuart, Miss Norton, Miss Fetsick, Mr. F. Roberts, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Riddford, Mrs. Woodroffe, Miss Wilford, General Kennedy, Captain Graves, Miss Sybill Nathan, Mr. Ernest Prescott, Mr. F. D. Hainoer, Miss Harcourt, Miss Levine, Miss N. Nixon, Mr. C. B. Clarke, Mrs. Montague Barlow, Miss Rose, Mrs. Fergusson, Mrs. Royde, Miss E. Wilson, Mrs. Hastings, Miss M. Morice, Mr. F. S. Hutchison, Miss Hutchison, Mrs. Pulford, Mrs. T. S. Warner, Miss Mackusack, and Mrs. Anson.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

GIFT FOR A SWANSEA CHURCH

Miss CATHERINE ANN MORGAN, of Brunswick Nursing Institution, St. Helens-road, Swansea, formerly of Brynbriallu, Swansea, who died on May 17, aged 89, left estate of the gross value of £6,848, with net personalty £6,505. She left:—

£3,000 for the enlargement or extension of St. Gabriel's Church, Swansea, on the west side thereof, and for the provision of a new baptistry in the said church; an annuity of £50 to Clement, gardener, if in her service at her decease; £250 to her agent, Cyril Brood Excell; £250 to Agnes Wilson, whether still in her service or not; £100 to Mary Meek, formerly a housemaid at Brynbriallu; and one year's wages to each servant of one year's service.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HECTOR GRAHAM GORDON MACKENZIE, D.S.O., M.D., J.P., of Fitzjames-avenue, West Kensington, died on July 19, aged 62, leaving estate of the value of £54,842, with net personalty £54,176. He gives:—

£1,000 each to the Church Lads' Brigade, Hollington Club, Camberwell, S.E., and the Public Secondary Schools Cadet Association.

His camp hospital, utensils, drugs, dressings and equipment, £5,000 and £100 a year to Arthur James White; £2,000 to his faithful housekeeper, Ethel Seymour; and £3,000 to Charlotte Josephine Grimston, "in recognition of her devotion to my much-loved sister."

Mrs. JESSIE ANNE ALEXANDRA BEELEY, of Bowlacre, Gee Cross, Chester, died on June 28, leaving estate of the gross value of £12,454, with net personalty £9,338. She gives:—

£50 to Maggie Keenan, if still in her service.

Mr. ROBERT OWEN TUNSTALL, of Dentons Green-lane, St. Helens, butcher, who died on April 11, aged 58, left £11,851, with net personalty £10,441. He gives:—

£500 in trust for the benefit of poor children living in or near St. Helens, by providing them during the Christmas season with a meal and entertainment; £100 to the Salvation Army for work among lepers, and £100 for slum work among the children in Liverpool; and £50 each to the British Legion and St. Helens Crippled and Invalid Children's Aid Society.

The Rev. HERBERT HUGHES, of Chestnut House, Llandovery, Carmarthen, who died on September 10, aged 76, left property of the gross value of £4,432, with net personalty £4,332. He left:—

£140, a bedstead, a feather bed, and bedclothes, the furniture in his best bed-room, and certain ornaments to his faithful servant, Edith Samuel, if in his service at his death.

Mr. ALFRED HITCHCOCK, of Oak Farm, Cove, Farnborough, some details of whose will were published in *The Times* of October 2, left estate of the gross value of £132,672, with net personalty £113,650. He left the following bequests as now stated:—

Two £50 Five-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Debentures of the York Town and Blackwater Gas Company to the vicar and churchwardens of Cove Church, upon trust, to apply the income towards the keeping in repair of that church.

Two similar debentures to the trustees of the Cove Primitive Methodist Chapel, upon trust to apply the income in keeping in repair that chapel.

Two such debentures to the Farnborough and Cove Cottage Hospital.

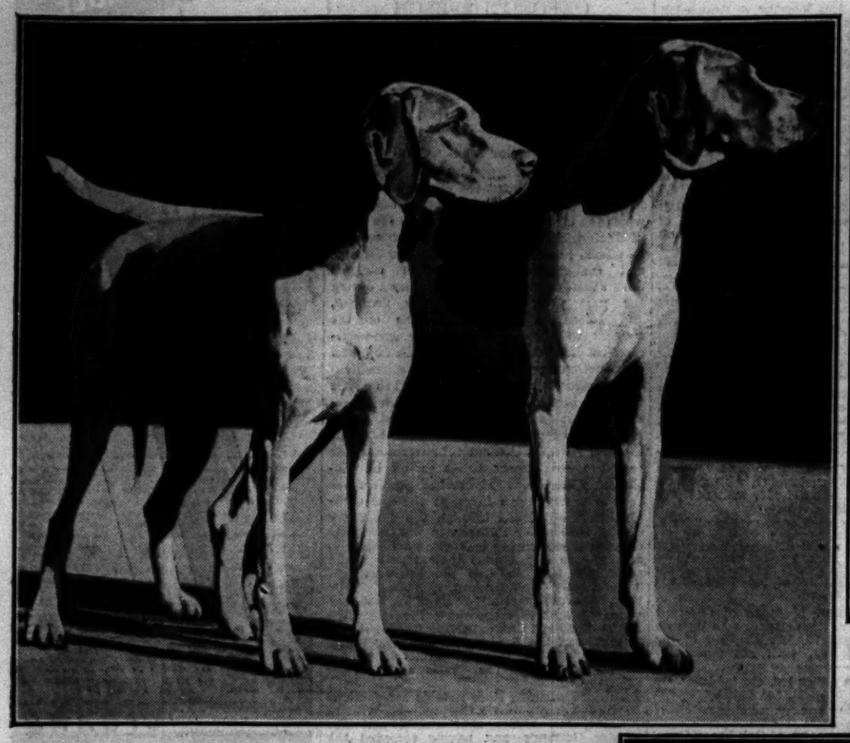
Two such debentures to James John Appleton, if still managing his business of the Camberley Dairy Company, together with the option of purchase or lease of the business premises, and if he should exercise such option he left to him the goodwill, stock-in-trade, &c., of the business of the Camberley Dairy Company.

Two similar debentures to William Joseph Lamport Luna, if still in his service.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
BALLANTINE, Mr. Robert Plenderleith, of Linhope, Tyrtichead, Hawick, sheep farmer (personal estate)	£16,736
CANN, Mrs. Matilda, of Waverley-street, Nottingham (net personalty £26,076)	80,446
FINDLAY, Mr. Charles Joseph, of Marchmont-

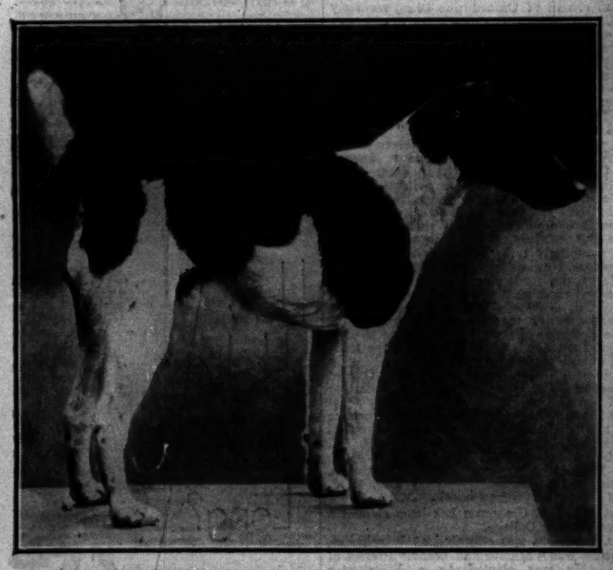
PRIZE-WINNING DOGS AT THE KENNEL CLUB SHOW



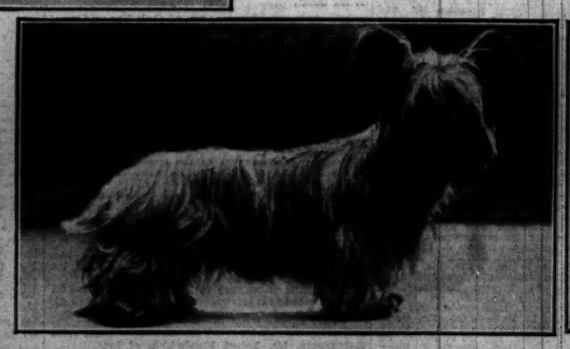
POINTERS.—There were 23 exhibits in the pointer class. Mrs. F. A. Rowe's first prize-winning pointers, Nancolleth Beryl (Champion, left), with Nancolleth Markable.

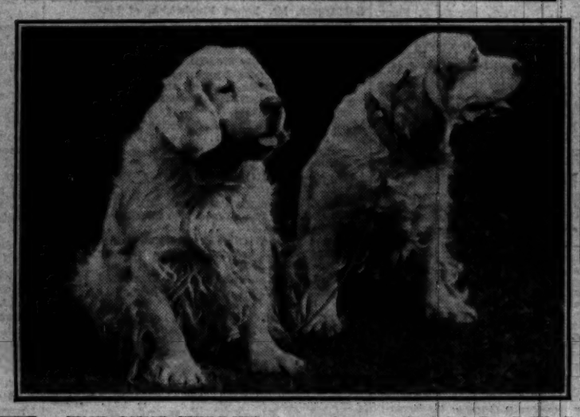
THE 69TH SHOW.—Enthusiasts from all parts of the United Kingdom and many places abroad attended the 69th show of the Kennel Club which opened at the Crystal Palace yesterday. Mrs. E. D. Virgo's Champion bulldog Diomed.

COCKER SPANIELS.—There was a big entry of cocker spaniels, the exhibits totalling 149. Mr. H. S. Lloyd's Gay Bachelor of Ware (left) and Luckystar of Ware, which were among the prize-winners.



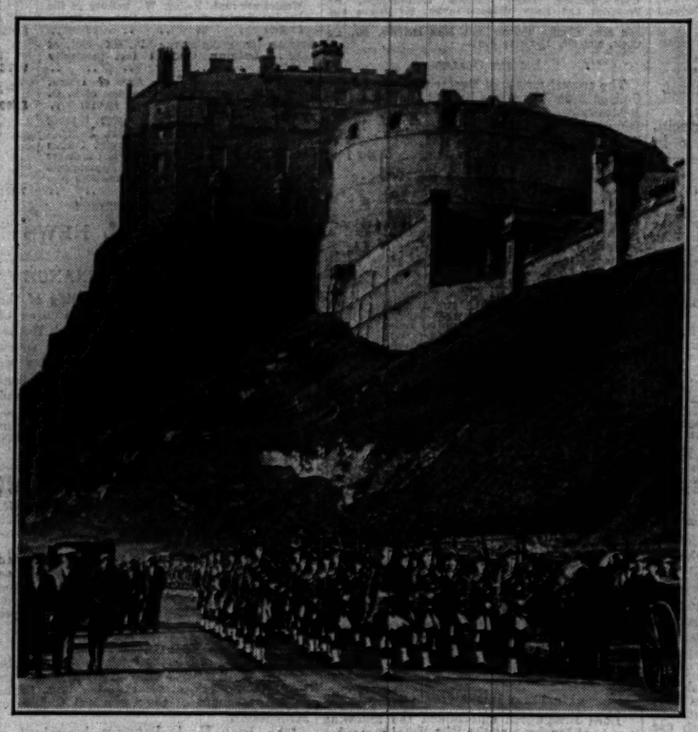
THE CHAMPION fox terrier (smooth) was Miss M. Pearson's Kipyard Taffy, which is shown above. There were 68 exhibits in this class.





THE SKYE TERRIER shown above on the left is Dr. J. W. Cannon's Nan of Meerend, which was Champion of its class and won five first prizes. To the right is Lady Foot-Mitchell's Champion Dandie Dinmont Ch. Quendon Jix. Below on the left are Mr. R. Cape's Champion Clumber Spaniels Carnforth Traveller and Carnforth Beauty, and on the right is Mrs. G. Lowry's Champion Poodle Tom.

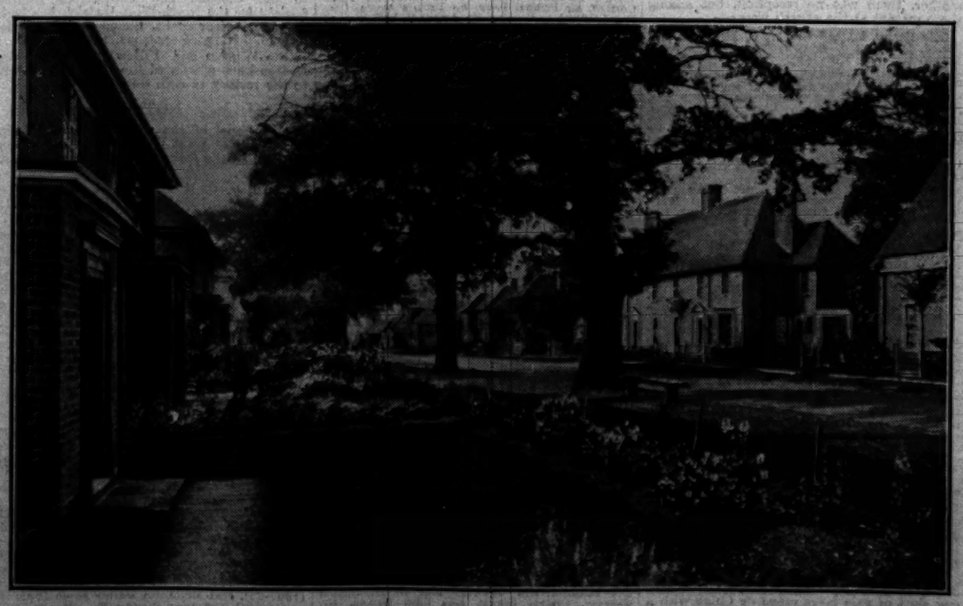
IRISH SETTER.—Sir Valentine Grace's first prize-winning Irish Setter Ch. Ravenhill Meta. There were 102 exhibits in this class.



THE NEW GUARD.—A photograph taken at Edinburgh Castle, showing the arrival of the new guard of The Cameron Highlanders in the last guard-mounting ceremony at the Castle before leaving for Aldershot.

ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET SIR W. H. MAY, who died at his residence at Coldstream on Tuesday.

NEW GERMAN COIN.—The new German five-mark piece issued to celebrate the evacuation of the Rhineland. It shows the German Eagle perched on one of the Rhine bridges and bears a legend which may be translated: "The Rhine: Germany's river, not Germany's boundary."



AT WELWYN.—Guessens Road at Welwyn Garden City, showing the care that has been taken in the preservation of old trees. The Council for the Preservation of Rural England begins its Third National Conference at Welwyn Garden City to-day.

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RIOT DISASTER

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Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

MUSIC AND DRAMA

The chief dramatic event this week will be the performance to-night from the London Regional station of an adaptation by Mr. Peter Creswell of Conrad's novel "Romance," which he wrote in conjunction with Ford Madox Hueffer. It will be produced by Mr. Creswell, with music by Mr. Dennis Arundell. At 8 p.m. the National station will broadcast a concert in aid of The Wireless for the Blind Fund.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, October 9, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 1,148kc. (261.3m.), 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30 :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. 10.45-11 :—The Trials of a Family, 6—Speech Troubles—1, by Miss E. C. Macleod. 11-11.30 (261.3m. only) :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

12 :—Leonard Ashdowne (baritone); Eileen Wright Trio. 1-2 :—Organ Recital. 2 (1,554.4m. only) :—East Anglian Herring Fishing Bulletin. 2.10-2.25:—For the Schools: German Reading, 2—Sagen aus Deutschen Gauen, by Dr. Ernst Deissmann. 2.30-2.45: —English Speech, 3—How Speech Differs from Print: The World of Sound and the World of Sight, by Mr. A. Lloyd James. 3-3.45 :—Evensong from Westminster Abbey. 4.5-4.25: —Special Talk to Preparatory Schools: The Music of Some Great Composers, by Mr. C. Armstrong Gibbs. 4.30 :—Orchestra from Grosvenor House.

5.15 :—Children: The Wicked Uncle Sends Columbus a Magic Lamp, with unexpected Results (R. de Rohan). 6 :—Mr. V. C. Clinton Baddeley, reading from David Copperfield (Charles Dickens). 6.15 :—Weather; News. 6.30 :—London Stock Exchange Report and Market Prices for Farmers. 6.40 :—Russian Songs sung by Tatiana Makushina. 7-7.20 :—The Cinema, by Mr. Cedric Belfrage. 7.25-7.55 :—The World and Ourselves, 2—Italy—A discussion between Signor C. Camagna and Mr. Wickham Steed, with Mr. Evelyn Wrench in the Chair.

8 :—A Concert in aid of the Wireless for the Blind Fund, introduced by Captain Ian Fraser, with Sinclair Logan (baritone); Ernest Whitfield (violin); Isabella Vaas (soprano); Alec Templeton (pianoforte); W. Wolstenholme (organist); Middleton and Dawson (piano accordions); Embers, by the late Seamark, presented by K. B. Indoe, with Alexander Field, Percy Rhodes, and the B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis. 9 :—Weather; News; Shipping Forecast; New York Stock Market Report (1,554.4m. only). 9.20 :—The Russian Five-Year Plan, by Commander Stephen King-Hall. 9.40 :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra; Mr. Robb Wilton, in comedy sketch assisted by Miss Florence Palmer, relayed from the Palladium. 11-12 :—Dance Music, from the Kit-Cat Restaurant.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m. :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). 12 :—Orchestra, from the Shepherd's Bush Pavilion. 1-3 :—Midland Regional programme. 5.15 :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 5.15-6.35 :—Weather; News. 6.40 :—Banking—2, by Mr. P. Barrett Whale. 7 :—The Victor Olof Sextet; Nora Sabini (soprano). 8.15 :—Romance, by Peter Creswell, from the novel by Joseph Conrad and Ford Madox Hueffer, produced by Peter Creswell, music by Dennis Arundell and Peter Creswell, with Dennis Arundell, Irene Freeman, Catleton Hobbs, Rudolph de Cordova, and Sydney Morgan. 10.15 :—Weather; News. 10.30-10.35 :—Regional News.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—6.20kc. (479.2m.).

12 :—London Regional programme. 1 :—Joseph Yates (baritone); Margaret Harrison (soprano); Percy Swinton-Taylor (pianoforte). 1.30-3 :—The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell; Margaret Jaques (contralto). 5.15:—Children: The Secret of the Sword, an Eastern Phantasy, by Norman Timmis, with incidental music by the Norris Stanley Pianoforte Sextet, including In a Persian Market (Ketelbey); Jacko and Tony in duets. 6 :—London Regional programme. 6.15-6.35 :—Weather; News. 6.40 :—London Regional programme. 7 :—The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell. 7.30 :—Symphony Concert: The City of Birmingham Orchestra, conducted by Leslie Heward; Paul Beard and W. Hampson (violins); Harry Stanier (violoncello); Michael Mullinar (continuo), relayed from the Town Hall, Birmingham. 8.30 :—Character Recital from Dickens, by Wortley Allen. 8.50 :—Symphony Concert (continued). 9.30 :—Orchestra; Norris Stanley (violin), relayed from the Café Restaurant, Birmingham. 10.15 :—Weather; News. 10.30-10.35 :—Midland News.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30 :—National programme. 11-12 :—Gramophone Records. 2.35 :—See Edinburgh. 4.5 :—See Glasgow. 4.30 :—The Octet, relayed from Edinburgh; Neil Forsyth (baritone), from Glasgow. 5.15 :—See Edinburgh. 6.15 :—National programme. 6.35 :—See Edinburgh. 6.40 :—National programme. 9.15 :—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.20-12 :—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 2.10 :—National programme. 4.30 :—The Radio Quartet. 5.15:—Children. 6 :—Music. 6.15 :—National programme. 9.15 :—Regional News. 9.20-12 :—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 12-1 :—See Manchester. 2.10-12 :—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 2.10 :—National programme. 4.45 :—See Manchester. 5.15 :—Children. 6 :—See Swansea. 6.15 :—National programme. 6.35 :—Market Prices for Farmers. 6.40 :—National programme. 9.15 :—West Regional News. 9.20-12 :—National programme.

DUBLIN — Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30 :—Time, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. 6 :—Gramophone Records. 6.15 :—Children. 7 :—Gramophone Records. 7.10 :—News. 7.30 :—Time and French Lesson. 7.45 :—Literary and Dramatic Talk. 8 :—Concert. 9.10 :—Talk: Modern Agricultural Cooperation. 9.30 :—Dance Music. 10.30 :—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30 :—National programme. 11-12 :—Gramophone Records. 2.30 :—For the Schools: Music Making: Mr. Robert McLeod: A Cradle Song, from Edinburgh. 3 :—Organ Recital. 3.30 :—Mrs. Dunbar Carse-Wilson: Life on a Chilean Farm, from Edinburgh. 3.35 :—Music. 3.40 :—Mid-Week Service, conducted by the Rev. E. J. Hagan. 4 :—Music. 4.5 :—See Glasgow. 4.30 :—National programme. 5.15 :—Children. 5.54 :—Birthdays. 6 :—Special Talk for Scottish Farmers: Dr. J. W. Gregor: Evolution and Plant Breeding—Origin of New Characters. 6.15 :—National programme. 6.35 :—Bulletin of Scottish Market Prices for Farmers. 6.40 :—National programme. 9.15 :—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.20-12 :—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30 :—National programme. 11-12 :—See Edinburgh. 2.30 :—See Edinburgh. 4.30 :—Orchestra. 4.50 :—The Octet, relayed from Edinburgh; Neil Forsyth (baritone), from Glasgow. 5.15 :—See Edinburgh. 6.15 :—National programme. 6.35 :—See Edinburgh. 6.40 :—National programme. 9.15 :—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.20-12 :—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

LEEDS (1,500kc.) (200m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 12-1 :—Gramophone Records. 2.10 :—Sydney Harnes (violoncello); Elbor Quartet (unaccompanied), from Leeds. 2.10 :—National programme. 4.30 :—Orchestra, conducted by Laddie Cliff; the Harmonic Singers; Miss Volo Quartet, relayed from Parker's Restaurant, Manchester. 5.15 :—Children. 6 :—National programme. 6.35 :—Market Prices for Northern English Farmers. 6.40 :—National programme. 9.15 :—North of England News. 9.20-12 :—National programme.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 12-1 :—National programme. 2.10 :—National programme. 5.15 :—Children. 6 :—National programme. 9.15 :—News. 9.20-12 :—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 2.10 :—National programme. 5.15 :—See Cardiff. 6 :—Mr. George Eyre Evans: Gold Mining in Carmarthenshire. 6.15 :—National programme. 6.35 :—See Cardiff. 6.40 :—National programme. 9.15 :—West Regional News. 9.20-12 :—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), BRADFORD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) 288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 12-1 :—See Manchester. 2.10-3.45 :—National programme. 4.5 :—National programme. 5.15 :—See Manchester. 6 :—National programme. 6.35 :—See Manchester. 6.40 :—National programme. 9.15 :—North of England News. 9.20-12 :—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—6 :—Children. 6.30 :—Trio Music and News. 8.30 :—Elementary English Lesson. 9 :—Chimes, Weather and Exchange. 9.15 :—Orchestral Selections. 9 30 :—Song Recital. 10 :—News. 10.5 :—Recital of Catalonian Poetry. 10.30 :—Military Band Music. 11.30 :—Gramophone Records.

BELGRADE (432m.), 8kw.—6.30 :—French Language Lesson. 7 :—Medical Talk. 7.30 :—Programme from Ljubljana. 9.30 :—Time and News. 9.45 :—Gramophone Records.

BERLIN (Konigswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 35kw.—3.30 : See Berlin (Witzleben). 4.30 :—Talk. 5.35 :—Weather forecast for Farmers. 7-11.30 :—Programme from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.5kw.—3.30 :—Orchestral Concert. 4.30 :—Talk for Young People. 5 :—Talks. 5.45 :—Concert by a Mandoline Orchestra. 6.40 :—Musical Programme. 7 :—Symphony Concert from the Philharmonic—Concerto in D major for Violin and Orchestra, op. 61 (Beethoven). Symphony No. 7 in E major (Bruckner); News and Sports Notes in the interval. 9.15 :—Weather, News, and Sports Notes; after the Concert, Dance Music and Vocal Refrains.

BERNE (464m.), 1kw.—6.30 :—Time and Weather. 6.35 :—Talk. 7 :—Reading. 7.30 :—Orchestral Concert from the Works of Gounod, Massenet and Bizet. 8 :—Violin Recital from the Works of Tartini, Nardini and Vivaldi. 8.35 :—Concert of French Music. In the interval at 9 :—News and Weather.

BRATISLAVA (279m.), 16kw.—7 :—Orchestral Concert from the works of Verdi. 8 :—Dance Music. 9 :—See Prague. 9.15 :—Programme Announcements. 9.20 :—See Prague.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (259m.), 4.5 :—Weather Report for Farmers. 4.7 :—Orchestral Concert. 7 :—Weather. 7.2 :—Talk. 7.30 :—Orchestral Concert from the Works of Strauss. 9.10 :—Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes and Programme Announcements. 9.30 :—Gramophone Concert of Light Music and Dance Music; in the interval at 7.10 :—Talk by the Silesian Workers' Society.

BRNO (342m.), 2kw.—7.15 :—Concert of Moravian Music. 8 :—Brass Band Music. 9 :—See Prague. 9.15 :—News and Theatre Notes. 9.25 :—See Prague.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—6.35 :—Gramophone Concert. 7.30 :—Le Journal Parlé. 8.15 :—Popular Concert of Accordion Music. 9 :—Topical Review. 9.30 :—Gramophone Dance Records. 10.15 :—Time, Weather.

BUDAPEST (550m., 23kw.—6.15 :—English Language Lesson. 7 :—Recital of Hungarian Songs. 8 :—Concert of Jewish Music. Overture, Excelsior (Stolzmann); Pianoforte Trio (Bernald); Selection (Halévy); Symphonic Poem, Orpea (Alfven), followed by Concert by a Tzigane Orchestra from the Royal Hotel.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 1.75kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 10kw.—4 :—Programme for Boys. 4.40 :—Exchange; Fish Market Prices. 4.50 :—Talk. 5.20 :—English Language Lesson. 5.50 :—Weather and News. 6.15 :—Time Signal. 6.20 :—Medical Talk. 6.50 :—Talk on the following transmission. 7.2 :—Relay from the Concert Studio at Axelborg—Mixed Concert in Three Acts (Thomas). 9 :—News and Reports of the Jutland Listeners' Association. 9.20 :—Dance Music.

CRACOW (244m.), 1.5kw.—6.25 :—Gramophone Records. 6.35 :—Radio Journal. 6.50 :—Gramophone Records. 7.15 :—Talk. 7.35 :—Concert of Brazilian and Spanish Music. 8.30 :—Literary Programme and Concert from Warsaw. 9.35 :—Gramophone Records. 9.50 :—News and Dance Music.

FRANKFURT (Main), 1.7kw., and CASSEL (244m.), 4 :—Time; Weather, and Economic Notes. 5.5 :—French Language Lesson. 6.30 :—Humorous Literary Programme. 6.50 :—Programme from Munich. 7.25 :—Topical Report. 8.5 :—Leo Schützendorf in a Programme of Popular Songs and Ballads. 9 :—News; Sports Notes, and Weather. 9.30 :—Orchestral Concert from the Restaurant Cafe Casino.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 1.5kw., and BREMEN (315.8m.); FLENSBURG (218m.); HANOVER (360m.); KIEL (252.2m.), 4 :—Talks. 5.50 :—Exchange and Weather. 6 :—Hans Hellina: Opera in Three Acts (Maschner), with Josef Groenen in the title rôle. 9.20 :—Weather; Sports and Miscellaneous Notices. 9.40 :—Old Waltzes Concert.

HILVERSUM (298m.), 8.5kw. After 5.40 p.m. on 1,071m. 7.40 a.m. :—Time and Gramophone Records. 8.40 :—Time and Daily Service. 10 :—Quintet Concert. 11.30 :—Time Signal. 11.41 :—Concert of Russian Music. 1.40 :—Programme for Women. 2.40 :—Dramatic Performance. 3.40 :—Programme for Hospitals. 4.40 :—Gramophone Records. 5.10 :—Orchestral Concert. 6.10 :—Concert of Spanish Music. 6.55 :—Recital of Hebrew Songs. 7.55 :—Concert from the Amsterdam Concert Hall. In the interval, Talk on Sports. 10.10 :—Weather and News. 10.40 :—Recitations. 10.55 :—Gramophone Records.

HUIZEN (1,875m.), 8.5kw.—7.40 a.m. :—Gramophone Records. 8.40 :—Morning Devotions. 10.10 :—Gramophone Records. 10.40 :—Service for Hospitals. 11.10 :—Religious Address. 11.35 :—Trio Concert. 1.25 :—Gramophone Records. 1.40 :—Gramophone Records. 2.25 :—Dressmaking Lesson. 3.25 :—Gramophone Records. 3.40 :—Service for Hospitals. 4.40 :—Trio Concert. 6.10 :—Dressmaking Lesson. 6.25 :—Elementary English Lesson. 6.55 :—Exchange Quotations and Market Notices. 7.40 :—Concert and Talk. Two Chorales for Orchestra (Mendelssohn); Two Arias for Bass from The Seasons (Haydn). Soprano Solos (Mozart). Violin Concerto, (b) Il vostro maggio. Farewell Symphony (Haydn). 9.40 (in the interval) :—News. 10.25 :—Gramophone Records.

LAHTI (1,800m.), 54kw., and HELSINGFORS (320m.), 1.5kw.—6.15 :—Talks. 7 :—Symphony Concert by the Helsinki Town Orchestra, relayed from the University. 7.45 :—News. 8 :—News in Swedish.

LANGENBERG (468m.), 17kw., and PLOEX-LA-CHAPELLE (277m.), COLOGNE (227m.), MUNSTER (227m.).—6 :—Economic Report, Weather, and Sports Notes. 6.15 :—Spanish Language Lesson. 6.40 :—Talk. 7 :—Orchestral Concert, followed by Sports, Sports and Miscellaneous Notices, and Concert from Café Hemseth. Dusseldorf.

LEIPZIG (253m.), 2.3kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—6 :—Talk. 6.30 :—Recital of Spanish Songs. 7.25 :—Programme from Frankfurt. 8.5 :—Schinderhannes, a Play (Curt Elwenspoek). 9.20 :—Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EAJ7 (424m.), 2kw.—6 :—News, 10 :—Chimes, Time, and Exchange, followed by Music. Tragedy (Euripides, adapted by Fernando G. Mantilla), with Musical Illustrations. 12 (midnight) :—Chimes, News, and Dance Music.

MILAN—Call 1MI (501m.), 8.5kw. Relayed by TURIN (273.2m.), and GENOA (381m.).—6.30 :—Talk. 7.12 :—Gramophone records. Weather. 7.30 :—Time Signal. 7.32 :—Talk on Art. 7.40 :—The Elixir of Love—Opera (Donizetti), followed by Music. In the Intervals: Review of New Books, Talk, and Gramophone records. 10.55 :—Time Signal.

MUNICH (533m.), 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (560m.), KOSERSLAUTERN (270m.), NUREMBERG (239m.).—6.50 :—Concert. 9.20 :—Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes.

OSLO (1,071m.), 9.5kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (285m.), HAMAR (367m.), NOTODDEN (447m.).—PORSGRUND (453m.), BJURAN (447m.).—6.30 :—Agricultural Programme. 7 :—Time Signal. 7.2 :—High Mass in B minor by the Choir of the Berlin School for Singing, relayed from St. Anne's Church. 9 :—Weather, News, and Topical Talk. 9.45 :—Talk.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 17kw.—12.30 :—Gramophone Concert. In the Intervals, at 1 :—Exchange Quotations and News, and at 1.35 :—Exchange Quotations. 2 :—Exchange, Market Prices. 3.30 :—Exchange Quotations. 3.45 :—Dance Music. 4.15 :—Children. 5.55 :—News and Exchange Quotations. 6.30 :—Talk on the following transmission. 7.2 :—Relay from the Concert Studio at Axelborg—Mixed Concert in Three Acts (Thomas). 9 :—News and Reports of the Jutland Listeners' Association. 9.20 :—Dance Music.

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PRAGUE (487m.), 5kw.—7.15 :—Programme from Brno. 8 :—Concert from the Monastenu. 9 :—Time, News, and Sports Notes. 9.15 :—News, Theatre Notes, and Programme Announcements. 9.20 :—Organ Recital.

ROME—Call 2RO (441m.), 75kw., relayed by NAPLES (322m.), and PRATO SMERALDO (385m.).—6.45 :—Giornale radio, Announcements, and Sports Notes. 7 :—Exchange, Weather, News, and Press Review. 7.30 :—Time Signal. 7.35 :—The Pearl Fishers—Opera in Three Acts (Bizet). In the Intervals: Humorous Talk and Miscellaneous Notices. 9.55 :—News.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (430m.), 75kw., and MOTALA (1,348m.), 40kw., BODEN (1,224m.), GOTEBORG (322m.), HORBY (257m.), OSTERSUND (770m.), SUNDSVALL (542m.).—6 :—German Language Lesson. 6.30 :—Concert of Russian Music; Solo from Der Dämon (Rubinstein); Suite from The Sleeping Beauty (Tchaikovsky); Aria from Ruslan and Ludmilla (Glinka); Ballet Scene, Tcheremushki; Folk Song and Serenade (Glazounov); Marche solennelle (Tchaikovsky). 7.30 :—Talk. 8.40 :—Diskeyne. 9 :—Gramophone Concert.

STUTTGART (360m.), 1.5kw., and FREIBURG (576m.).—6 :—Time Signal. 6.5-11 :—See Frankfurt. 9 :—Programme Announcements and News.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (385m.), 8kw.—6.55 :—Recital of Songs. 7.35 :—News. 7.50 :—Military Music. 8 :—Concert of Duet, Trio, and Quartet Music. 9 :—Military Music. 10 :—North African News. 10.10 :—Opera Selection (Massenet). 12 (midnight) :—News.

VIENNA (516.5m.), 20kw., and GRAZ (352.5m.), INNSBRUCK (280.5m.), KLAGENFURT (453.3m.), and LINZ (248.9m.).—5 :—Talk. 6.25 :—Time, Weather, and Programme Announcements. 6.30 :—La Cooperatola—Comic Opera in Two Acts (Rosalia), relayed from the Redoutensaal, followed by News and Orchestral Concert of Operetta and Sound Film Music. After the Concert, Announcements.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes beginning at the times stated:—

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 10kw.—10.40 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m.).—5 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call BB2 (600m.), 1.5kw.—6.45 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (265m.), 1.5kw.—10.30 a.m.
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Call KDKA (309m.), 25kw.—1 a.m. Programme relayed at intervals of 25m. from 11 p.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 52kw.—11 a.m. Relayed by 2XAF at 1.30 a.m. from 12 (midnight)-4 a.m. and by 2XAD on 19.56m. from 7 p.m.-1 a.m.
WARSAW (1,411m.), 10kw.—10.40 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m.), 0.7kw.—11.30 a.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.43kw.—11.30 a.m.

From The Times of 1830

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1830. PRICE 7*d*.

Last Friday, some youths were condemned to be imprisoned for a few hours in the stocks at Surfleet, for some petty offence. A number of persons, compassionating the youths, treated them with ale; the constables very properly endeavoured to prevent this, upon which a great outcry was made, and a crowd of 100 or 150 persons assembled, who hoisted a tri-coloured flag, and having imbibed a quantity of ale, which gave them courage, liberated the youths. Not content with this, they proceeded to beat the constables, and then marched in a body to the house of Mrs. Esdale, and told her that a revolution had commenced in England, and that they should begin to plunder her first! By this time, however, a reinforcement of the civil power arrived from Spalding, a scuffle ensued, and the ringleaders were taken into custody; several of them, with their tri-coloured emblem, were taken in post-chaises to Boston, where Edward Taylor, for want of sureties to keep the peace, was committed to prison to take his trial, and John Roe, overseer, and E. Savage, schoolmaster, were bound in recognizances to appear at the sessions.—*Lincoln Mercury.*

3 per Cent. Cons., 86⅛ to ⅞.

ADMIRALTY ACTIONS

AMENDMENT OF SHORT CAUSE RULES

The President (Lord Merrivale) and the Judges of the Admiralty Division of the High Court have amended the 1908 Short Cause Rules, by introducing an additional rule No. 10, which the Judges have agreed on to save expense in Admiralty actions. They consider that "the rules will fit in very well with the demand there is for thrift in litigation."

Rule 10 states:—

Where a submission to arbitration provides that the reference shall be to a Judge, the Judge to whom application is made shall hear and determine the matters agreed to be referred.

The parties to any such submission shall have the matters referred dealt with in accordance with these Rules.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

CD. GUNNER (T).—H. D. JENNER, to Vivacious (Oct. 7).

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

LIEUTS.—W. IRELAND, J. W. ALEXANDER, and A. H. PIGGOTT, to Vernon (Oct. 11).

SUB-LIEUT.—W. H. LAWS, to Vernon (Oct. 11).

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a gift of £2.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

LAUNCH OF THE BRILLIANT

The destroyer BRILLIANT is to be launched to-day at 3.30 p.m. at the Wallsend shipyard of Messrs. Swan Hunter and Wigham Richardson, Limited. She is the first of two destroyers of the 1928 programme ordered from this firm, and the other, the BULLDOG, is on the stocks in the berth alongside that occupied by the BRILLIANT. These vessels are of 1,330 tons displacement, and are 312ft. long. Geared turbines of 34,000 shaft horse-power, with water-tube boilers, will give them a designed speed of 35 knots. An associated firm, the Wallsend Slipway Company, is supplying the machinery for both vessels. Oil fuel only is used, of which there is accommodation for 380 tons. The armament will include four 4.7in. guns, seven smaller guns, and eight torpedo tubes.

The name Brilliant has been borne by about seven earlier ships of the Royal Navy since 1695, when a sloop of six guns was built and given the name. The most famous was the third BRILLIANT, a 36-gun frigate, built at Plymouth in 1757. On Christmas Day of that year, under Captain Hyde Parker, she captured the French INTREPIDE. In 1759 she was at the bombardment of Havre, in 1760 she was concerned in the capture of Thurot's frigate squadron off Belfast Lough, and in 1761 she took part in an action with the French off Vigo. The next BRILLIANT, a 28-gun frigate, was involved in the mutiny at the Nore in 1797, when the mutineers used her to block the traffic in the river. The last BRILLIANT, a cruiser of 3,600 tons, launched at Sheerness in 1891, was employed in early bombardments of the Belgian coast during the late War.

PLANS DIVISION CHANGES

Captain Roger M. Bellairs, C.B., C.M.G., who has been Director of Plans during the past three years, is to leave the Admiralty in December to resume sea service in command of H.M.S. RODNEY. In the vacancy, Captain J. H. D. Cunningham, M.V.O., Deputy Director of Plans during the past year, will be appointed Director, and Captain H. R. Moore, D.S.O., from the command of the cruiser DAUNTLESS, on the America Station, will be the new Deputy Director. Captain Moore will be succeeded in the DAUNTLESS by Captain J. G. P. Vivian, who, during 1929, studied at the Imperial Defence College.

RETURN OF THE SUFFOLK

H.M.S. SUFFOLK, Captain G. S. Arbuthnot, D.S.O., is due to leave Portsmouth to-morrow after refit and recommissioning for the China Station, to resume duty as a unit of the Fifth Cruiser Squadron. It had been arranged for her to visit Port Swettenham on the voyage out, but in view of the delay in leaving this has been abandoned, and the ship will only touch at Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Colombo, and Singapore. She is due at Hong-kong on November 21.

NEW COMMANDER (D)

With effect from to-morrow, Commander R. B. Lane is appointed to the CONSTANCE, Reserve Fleet flagship, for duty as Commander (D), in succession to Commander A. G. D. Twigg. Commander Lane has recently been serving in the maintenance reserve destroyers at Rosyth. He specialized in torpedoes as a lieutenant, and during the late War was torpedo officer of the battleship KING EDWARD VII. and the battle cruiser COURAGEOUS. He was promoted to Commander in June, 1921; was executive officer of the CURACOA, flagship of Rear-Admiral Howard Kelly, in 1925-27; and in 1927-29 was commander of the VERNON, torpedo school.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

ARABAN, Oct. 6.—Triad arrived.
ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 7.—Broke, Whitehall, and Witch arrived.
BARBADOS, Oct. 4.—Delhi arrived.
BASRA, Oct. 6.—Triad left.
CHUSAN, Oct. 5.—Somme arrived.
DARTEN, Oct. 6.—Cumberland and tug St. Brock arrived.
DOVER, Oct. 6.—Kellett arrived, and left for survey October 7.
FELIXSTOWE, Oct. 7.—Cloud arrived.
HAIFA, Oct. 7.—Ramillies arrived.
HEMAM, Oct. 5.—Folkestone left, Oct. 6.—Lupin left for Muscat.
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, Oct. 5.—Dauntless arrived.
LARNAKA, Oct. 6.—Ramillies left for Haifa.
PORT SAID, Oct. 7.—Whitehall and Verity arrived.
PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 7.—Tribune left for Boulogne; and Courageous, Seaniz, and Tetrarch left for Invergordon.
SHEERNESS, Oct. 7.—Tempest left for Boulogne.
SIBENIK, Oct. 7.—Maine left for Graz.
TAKORADI, Oct. 6.—Daffodil left for Grand Bassam.
TENEDOS, Oct. 5.—Petersfield arrived.
TORQUAY, Oct. 6.—Curtain arrived.

GROWTH OF BUILDING SOCIETIES

LORD HAREWOOD ON NATIONAL STABILITY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LEEDS, OCT. 8

The Earl of Harewood paid a tribute to the value of building societies when he presided at the annual meeting of the Yorkshire County Association of Building Societies at Leeds to-day.

He said that the astonishing growth in the building society movement in the past 10 years, which appeared to be continuing even during the last year or two of depression in most other forms of national life, was most significant. The building society movement appeared to be almost the only bright spot in an otherwise gloomy financial outlook throughout the country. But they must face the fact that building societies were still to some extent on their trial. Care would have to be taken in the running of these societies in the future.

Formerly it used to be an axiom in our national life that stability and steady progress could only be assured by keeping political power in the hands of property owners. Various Reform Acts had practically abolished the property qualification, and now an immense prepon

Finance & Commerce

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CITY NOTES

TO-DAY'S TREASURY BOND TENDERS

ARGENTINE RAILWAY ISSUE

Tenders for the new issue of Four per Cent. Treasury Bonds, 1934-36, at a price not below 100½, must be delivered at the Bank of England before 1 o'clock to-day. Being a short-term security, the bond is peculiarly suited to the requirements of the Money Market and professional investors. Although the market's impression last week was that the minimum price had been fixed rather high, yesterday it was inclined to think that the average price likely to be secured by the Treasury would be slightly higher, while estimates of the amount that may be applied for reached as high a figure as £125,000,000. This shows that the attractiveness of the bonds as a Money Market investment is more clearly realized to-day than was the case last week, perhaps because the existing short-term Treasury Bonds, which have risen since the new issue was announced, give a yield which is about 5s. per cent. less than will be obtainable on the new bonds if they are secured at the minimum price. Further, there seems little possibility of any tightening of monetary conditions. On the contrary, all indications point to a continued superabundance of bank credit, and therefore a continuance of low rates. At these rates the Money Market must find some difficulty in earning reasonable profits, and the larger its subscriptions to the Treasury Bonds the greater will be the reduction in the supply of floating credits; this will bring about a more reasonable level of rates, which the state of the principal foreign exchanges shows to be desirable. It was unfortunate that yesterday the gilt-edged market was influenced by the weakness of Brazilian and German securities, but it would be erroneous to assume that there had been any change inimical to gilt-edged stocks in consequence of the revolt in Brazil or the wild and foolish talk of the Hitler Party in Germany. With bank credit in large supply and with a relatively small output of trustee securities, the predominant influence in the gilt-edged market for the present is likely to be monetary ease.

The Monetary Outlook

Some interesting comments on the monetary situation are contained in the current review issued by Robert Benson and Company. The writer, after referring to the further fall that has occurred in basic raw materials and the increase of unemployment which has deepened the general feeling of depression, proceeds to point out that:—

> A good many shrewd judges who have so far resisted the temptation to be optimistic, are now confident that we have definitely reached the bottom of the trough, and can look forward from now on to a slow improvement—an improvement so slow possibly, that it may well not be until next spring that anything approaching recovery appears within sight. So far, it must be admitted, definite evidence is not easily to be found to indicate that we have even now seen the worst. The stocks of some of the important raw materials like rubber and tin appear at last to have reached their peaks; there has been a definite steadying of the price of silver in the last two months which should help trade with the Far East; and so far as concerns the most severely affected of all industries, cotton, a gleam of hope is visible in the weakening of the Indian boycott. But, at present, there is nothing more concrete than that.

The writer describes the Money Market situation as being "as brilliant as the industrial position is gloomy." The Bank, he adds, can very easily afford to suffer its normal autumn loss of gold, but as the seasonal commercial pressure on sterling has turned out to be much lighter than usual, the Money Market for several months to come can look forward with something like certainty to uninterrupted ease. This prospect has so impressed itself upon the mind of the market that short-term securities have been freely exchanged for longer term securities which has brought about considerable activity and strength in the gilt-edged market.

Underground Issues Over-subscribed

As expected, the subscriptions to the issue of £3,450,000 of Five per Cent. Redeemable Debenture stock of the London Electric Railway Company and £850,000 of similar stock of the Central London Railway which were offered at the price of 99½ were very heavy, and the lists, which were opened at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, were closed 15 minutes later, by which time the amounts had been over-subscribed. Applications from the country received by first post to-day will, however, receive consideration in the allotment.

B.A.G.S. Debenture Issue

Underwriting took place yesterday of £2,000,000 of Four per Cent. Debenture stock of the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway, which it is believed will be offered at the end of the week to the company's Ordinary, Preference, and Debenture stock holders. The price of issue will be 74, and the new stock will be entitled to a first half-yearly dividend on January 1, 1931. The stock will rank *pari passu* with the existing Four per Cent. Debenture stock of the company. There is outstanding £17,206,000 of this security, exclusive of the new emission, and it was quoted in the Official List yesterday at 74-76. The issue comes at a time when the South American market is clouded by the revolutionary trouble in Brazil, but the high-class character of the stock should ensure a welcome for it, since only securities of the "safety first" class can count upon the favour of the investing public. Behind the company's Debenture capital there is no less than £48,000,000 of Preference and Ordinary stock.

Gramophone Dividend

A final dividend of 15 per cent., making 20 per cent. for the year ended June 30, has been declared by the Gramophone Company. In respect of the previous year, which marked the culmination of a long period of rapidly rising profits, the company paid 60 per cent. It had been obvious, however, that no repetition of this exceptionally high rate could be expected. In the first place the gramophone industry has been feeling the effects of the severe contraction in spending power that is common to nearly every country in the world. Its profits for the past year are returned at £870,741, whereas for 1928-29 the credit balance on trading account was £1,200,912. Whether the two figures are exactly comparable cannot be stated until the new report is available, but it is evident that there has been a sharp ebb from the previous flood tide of prosperity. In the second place the present dividend is payable on twice the amount of ordinary capital that ranked a year ago, the directors in July, 1929, making an allotment of 1,600,000 £1 Ordinary shares at par. At the latest quotation of 2 5-8 cum div. the shares of the Gramophone Company show a yield of about 8 per cent.

Further Fall in Australian Pound

Yet a further increase is announced by the Australian banks in London in the discount on the Australian £. At the same time, as will be seen from the table given elsewhere, the exchange is now quoted on the basis of £100 London instead of £100 Australia. In the case of the sale by the banks of cable transfers on Australia the discount on the Australian £ has been increased from 6¼ per cent. to 8¼ per cent., while in the case of the purchase of bills on Australia the discount has been increased in proportion to the duration of the bill, that on ninety-day bills being now 11½ per cent., against 10 per cent., and on sight bills 9 13-16 per cent., against 8 per cent. The new addition to the cost of financing imports into Australia is the natural outcome of giving the Government a first charge on the pooled exchange resources of Australia for the purpose of meeting the service of the external debt, a step which was necessary to the credit of the Commonwealth.

Australian Merchants' Results

A number of joint stock companies in varying fields of enterprise announced their dividends yesterday, and in a majority of cases these showed reductions from last year's payments. The most unfavourable was that of D. and W. Murray, Australian merchants. This company is, of course, encountering difficult conditions as a result of Australia's financial troubles and the obstacles to the import trade. The full dividend is to be paid on the £1,000,000 of Seven per Cent. Preference shares for the year to July 19, but no distribution is being made on the Ordinary capital, the last dividend on which was an interim payment of 3 per cent. for 1928-29. Further, to pay the Preference dividend it is necessary to draw £70,000 from the general reserve, while £10,000 is again appropriated to the Six-and-a-Half per Cent. notes redemption reserve. The "carry-forward" is reduced from £12,604 to £2,813. An exception to the general tendency is provided by the interim dividend of the Bogawantalawa Tea Company, which is 6 per cent., against 5 per cent. Several other tea plantation companies, however, have lowered their distribution, notably the Alliance of Ceylon, 6 per cent. to 4 per cent.; Carolina, 15 per cent. to 10 per cent.; Imperial Ceylon, 4 per cent. to 3 per cent. A dividend on the part of a rubber company, though reduced, is a welcome event under existing conditions, and the directors of the Tanjong Malim Rubber have declared a dividend of 5 per cent., free of tax, for the year to June 30, compared with 10 per cent., tax free, for each of the two preceding years. The interim dividend of the Stock Exchange is again at the rate of £4 per share.

Marconi Marine Dividend

An interim dividend of 5 per cent. on account of the year ending December 31 has been declared by the directors of the Marconi International Marine Communication Company. This payment is at the same rate as the interim distribution for 1929, on account of which year a final dividend of 10 per cent. was paid. The maintenance of the interim dividend is in accordance with expectations, for it may be recalled that in June last the directors issued a statement to the effect that the results of the first five months of 1930 were not less satisfactory than for the corresponding period of last year, and that they confidently anticipated that the results for the rest of the year would be equally good. These results have been achieved in spite of the depression of the shipping industry, which has necessarily entailed some loss of revenue; the other branches of the company's business abroad, however, have apparently made up for this loss. It is gratifying to learn that the directors, in authorizing the payment of the interim dividend, are able to state that they have no reason to qualify the statements made in the circular of June last.

A Shipowner on Economy

Sir Frederick Lewis, who presided at yesterday's meeting of Manchester Liners, Limited, urged, as so many other company chairmen have done recently, the need for economy in national finance, and his utterance on the subject has a special weight because of his position in the British shipping industry. The heavy burden of taxation which the country was endeavouring to carry must, he said, be a very severe handicap upon the export trade. The taxation is of every sort and kind, some of it being unavoidable and some desirable, but in these days State expenditure appears to him to bear no relation whatever to the means of the country. Sir Frederick showed how the relationship between State expenditure and export trade has altered since before the War. Whereas in 1913 the former was about one-third the amount of the country's exports, to-day the annual State expenditure on the same basis actually exceeded the annual value of exports. As he said, this is a most significant fact. At the same time, Sir Frederick did not pretend that a vigorous campaign of national economy would at once increase the export trade, because the existing depression was more or less world wide and was due to the combination of a great variety of causes which were restricting buying power. "A great many of these causes," he said, "we as a nation cannot control, but we can at least see to it that our industries are keyed up to be able to sell at competitive prices when buying markets again become active," and it was in this connexion that he suggested that national economy would give greater encouragement to individual effort.

The Withholding of Canadian Grain

Sir Frederick Lewis also explained how the Canadian grain situation had affected the fortunes of the company. A year ago he referred to the anomaly that, while ample stocks of grain were available at the Canadian seaboard, shipments were scarce and rates low. This year, unfortunately, the position has been even worse. While large quantities of grain are still held in Canada awaiting export, shipments to Manchester have been exceedingly light. In fact, during the 12 months ended June 30 the company actually carried from Canada not more than one-third of the quantity of grain carried in the preceding year. Import figures indicate that Manchester has received a normal quantity of grain, and it is therefore evident that shipments from other countries have taken the place of Canadian grain. Consequently, the company has been deprived of its usual participation in the transport of Canadian cereals. The explanation of the decrease in Canadian grain shipments is simply that the Canadian wheat pool and those cooperating with it have withheld wheat from the market in the hope that prices would rise. That hope was not fulfilled, and was not likely to be, because Canada has not a monopoly of wheat. Other countries have benefited from Canada's abstention from the market. This is a misfortune that should have been foreseen.

STOCK EXCHANGE

A HEAVY TONE

WEAKNESS IN FOREIGN BONDS

The stock markets yesterday were again dominated by the movements in foreign Government stocks. A further fall took place in Brazilian securities, but the weakness was not confined to that group, lower prices being established for German and Austrian loans, as well as for Chilean and Peruvian bonds. On the other hand, French bonds were quite steady, one or two of the railway issues in fact being quoted slightly harder. The Brazilian trouble was responsible for some sharp falls in South American railway stocks, the movement in San Paulo Railway Ordinary being as much as 14 points, but this fall reflected precaution on the part of the dealers rather than any large amount of selling.

The Gilt-edged market was again affected by the depression in other markets; dealers reported the receipt of a moderate amount of small investment orders, but the buying by large interests which has recently moved the market was in abeyance. Movements in British Government stocks were restricted to falls of ¼ in Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion, Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Consols, and Four per Cent. Victory Bonds, and of ¼ in Local Loans. India Six per Cents were a good market at 103½, but one or two other India loans were quoted a fraction easier. The Home Railway market showed a rather steadier tendency. While the traffics of the L.M.S. and North Eastern were again poor, the decreases shown by the Great Western and Southern were small, and prices of both companies' stocks made a recovery, Southern Deferred rising ¼ to 22½. Metropolitan lost ¼ to 72.

In the Foreign market the tone remained weak, a further fall in Brazilian bonds being accompanied by a sharp setback in German loans. The majority of Brazilian Government bonds suffered a further fall, but one or two issues showed resistance, including the 1913 "Fives" and the 1914 Funding. The market as a whole, in fact, was inclined to rally about midday owing partly to a demand from Brussels for Brazilian Traction. The heaviest fall was in the Four per Cent. 1911 First Series, these bonds giving way seven points to 57. The old Funding Loan at 76 and the Six-and-a-Half per Cents of 1927 at 99 each lost two points, and a number of other loans were quoted a point lower. San Paulo Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Coffee Bonds dropped three to 72, and the Seven per Cents of 1930 went back a point to 84. Chilean bonds continued weak, falling ½ to 1, and Peruvian "Sixes" were marked five points lower at 58½. Movements in German bonds included falls of two in the Five-and-a-Half per Cents of 1930 (77), and about one in the Seven per Cent. Dawes Loan (102) and the Potash Loan (101). French Railway bonds were firm, and Chinese loans were also well maintained, the 1908 issue rising a point to 56. Among South American railway stocks San Paulo was marked down 14 to 135-145, and Leopoldina fell two points to 25. Prices of these stocks, and indeed of foreign bonds and foreign rails generally, were very nominal, the amount of business done being out of all proportion to the extent of the movements. The Leopoldina Railway announced that owing to the disorganisation in Brazil it was unable to estimate its traffic receipts for last week. The return of the San Paulo was published as usual. Argentine rails again lost ground, a fall of two points to 80 taking place in B.A. Great Southern, while other stocks fell 1 to 1½. Antofagasta gave way a point to 61.

The Oil market was firm for the greater part of the day, but became easier in the late dealings. V.O.C. after being 1½, reacted to 1 11-16; Shell, after remaining firm at 4 3-16, declined to 4½; and Royal Dutch, which for the greater part of the day was called 28½, relapsed to 28. Small gains were shown by Anglo-Persian and Attock. A slight improvement in the price of rubber was reflected in values of one or two leading rubber shares, Rubber Trust hardening to 23s. 3d. and Anglo-Dutch to 22s. 6d.

TOBACCO SHARES EASIER

In the Miscellaneous market there were again more falls than rises, but movements were in no case of a violent character. The cut made in the price of one of its brands of cigarettes by Godfrey Phillips was responsible for heaviness in tobacco shares; Godfrey Phillips weakened to 20s. 9d., Imperial fell 3-32 to 4 23-32, and Carreras "A" and "B" declined to 6½ and 15s. 6d. respectively. Brazilian Traction, after opening at 29½, rose to 30½ on support from Belgium, and after the opening of Wall-street the shares fell to 29, closing at 29½, which left them 1½ higher on the day. International Nickel were comparatively steady at 20½. Gramophone rose on the dividend to 2 29-32, but the movement was attributed to "bear" covering, and later the shares went back to 2½, showing a fall on the day of 3-16. Guest Keen went back to 33s 3d., the market apparently being a little uneasy about the coming interim dividend. Leyland Motors fell 1s. 9d. United Dairies fell 10½d. to 32s. 1½d. Distillers were firmer at 60s. 9d., but the brewery group as a whole was dull, Watney declining to 55s. 6d. In the banking group Bank of London and South America were quoted 3-16 lower at 8½. Hudson's Bay remained a weak market, the shares falling to 2 3-16.

The South African market was heavy in tone. Gold Fields fell 3-32 to 1½, and small falls were shown by New Modder (3½), Rand Mines (2 11-16), and Randfontein Estates (12s. 3d.). East Rand were easier at 9s. 9d. on the news of fire on the company's property. The Rhodesian group was also slightly easier, N'Changa falling to 2½, Congo Border to 11½, and Rhodesian Anglo-American to 13-16. A further fall of 52s. 6d. per ton in tin to the lowest price since 1908 was responsible for fresh weakness in tin shares. Ashanti Goldfields reacted to 30s. 6d.

AUSTRALIAN EXCHANGE

SYDNEY, Oct. 8.—Representatives of the principal Australian banks held a conference to-day *in camera* and discussed financial problems. The only announcement that has been made concerns a decision to increase the telegraph transfer selling-rate of Sydney on London by 50s. per cent.—*Reuter.*

THE NEW RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	109 16 3	110 7 6	110 18 9	111 10 0
New Zealand	98 17 6	99 8 3	99 15 0	99 3 9
Africa and Rhodesia	96 15 0	96 2 6	97 10 0	98 17 6

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	108 10 0	108 17 6
New Zealand	99 7 6	99 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 10 3	99 13 9

* Rates for 100 London pounds.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, Oct. 8.—The market opened barely steady and dull. The revolution in Brazil continued to induce heavy selling of Brazilian Traction, which had an unsettling effect. Declines increased later in the session under more active selling. The close was easy.

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

—	Oct. 8	Oct. 7	—	Oct. 8	Oct. 7
Abitibi	13	12¾	Dom. Glass	105	105
Asbestos	½	½	Dom. Textile	80¼	80
Do., Pref.	2	2	Fam. Players	No bid	No bid
B.C. Packers	4½	4	Fraser Cos.	4	4½
Brax. Tract.	27⅞	28⅞	Hollinger	6	No bid
B.C. Pwr., A	35	35	Int. Nickel	19½	19½
Do., B	13	13	Massey, H.	14¾	15⅛
Brit. Empire Steel	1½	1½	Montreal L'h	60¾	61½
Do., 1st Pf.	22¾	26	Natl. Brew.	29	28¾
Do., 2nd Pf.	4	4	Natl. Steel Car	42½	43½
Calgary	150	150	Ogilvie Flour	280	275
Can. Car	29½	29½	Pork, Alfred		
Do., Pref.	25¼	26	Pulp, Pref.	No bid	No bid
C. Consol	16½	16¾	Power Corp.	57	58
Do., Pref.	94	94½	Price Bros.	49½	50
C. Cotton	No bid	No bid	Quebec Pwr.	52	53
Indus. Alcohol, A	3	3	St. Law'ce C.	5	5
Do., B	2	1½	Shawinigan	59¾	61
C. Power	9⅞	9⅞	S. Canada Power	28	28
C. Steamship	2	2	Steel Co. of Canada	46¼	41¼*
Do., Pref.	No bid	No bid	W'peg Elec.	29	29
Cockshutt	15¼	16	Bk. Montreal	202	205
Cons. Mining	160	163½	Can. Bk. Com.	240	240
Dom. Bridge	62½	63	Royal Bank	201	202

* Ex dividend.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FURTHER LIQUIDATION

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Although professional "bears" were much less aggressive to-day, the market continued to display easiness owing to persistent liquidation suppressing intermittent rallying tendencies. Sales were returned at 2,061,000 shares.

The opening was quiet but steady, high-grade issues which bore the brunt of yesterday's selling, particularly Steel Common, American Can and American Telephone and Telegraph being slightly higher on "bear" covering. Motor stocks were comparatively firm, being helped by the declaration of the regular Nash Motors quarterly dividend of $1. There was, however, a reluctance to continue the rise, owing to a decrease of 2,131 in the number of loaded cars for the week ended Sept. 27, together with the less favourable steel trade review. This prompted a resumption of selling pressure against Steel Common, though easiness was also displayed by American Telephone and Telegraph, International Telephone and Telegraph, and Western Union Telegraph, all suffering from fears of unfavourable third quarter earnings.

The market drifted lower during the afternoon, numerous issues reaching the neighbourhood of the levels reached last November. Steel Common touched 150½, which compares with 150 last November despite the absence of aggressive professional selling. "Bear" covering caused a slight rally later, but the close was easy.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	Oct. 8	Oct. 7
		$	$	$
MONTREAL on—				
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85⅞	4.85⅞
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85²⁵/₃₂	4.85¹¹/₁₆
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85³¹/₃₂	4.85⅞
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.83¼	4.83³¹/₃₂
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85¹¹/₁₆	4.85¼
Seven days	£1	—	4.85⅛	4.85¹/₁₆
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.92⅜	3.92⅝
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23¼	5.23¼
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.29	40.29¼
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75½	26.76½
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.86	26.86¼
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75½	26.76¼
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96⅞	2.96⅞
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.80	23.78½
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.95½	13.95½
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.44	19.43
Madrid, cables	100pe.	19.30	10.01	10.17
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.12	14.12
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.50¼	17.50¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77½	1.77½
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.29½	1.29¼	1.29¼
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	34.64	35.20
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	9.75	9.75

RAILWAYS

—	Closing Prices. Oct. 8	Oct. 7	—	Closing Prices Oct. 8	Oct. 7
Atchison	205	206	Int. Amer.	6	6
Atl. Coast	125	126	Kansas City	55	57
B. & O.	86¼	88¼	Louisville	111	109½
Do., Pref.	81⅝	81½	Min. St. P.	10	10
Brooklyn M. T'sit	68¼	69⅛	Miss. Pac.	45⅛	47
Can. Pac.	176¾	177	Do., Pref.	108½	109
Cent. N.J.	205½	210	N.Mex.1 Pf	1	1
Ches. & O.	43⅞	44¼	Do., 2 Pf.	1½	1½
Ch. G.W.	7⅛	7⅝	N.Y., Cent.	147	148
Do., Pref.	28	28½	Norfolk	220¼	220
Ch. N.W.	49¼	50¼	N. Pacific	61	60
Ch. Mil. St. P.	10⅛	10	Pennsylv'a	69	69
Ch. Rock I.	84	86	Reading	95¼	95⅛
Del. & Hud.	150¾	151⅛	S.L. & S.F.	66	68½
Del., Lack.	108½	109½	S.L. & S.W.	51	48
Erie	36¼	36⅝	S. Pacific	108¾	108
Do., 1 Pf.	52	52	Southern	72	71½
G.N., Pref.	66	67¼	Un. Pacific	203½	204
Illinois	106½	106	Do., Pref.	97	86¾
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	30¾	30¾	Wabash	23	21
			Do., Pf. A	58	59

INDUSTRIALS

—			—		
Air Reduct	104	108	Int. Nickel	19⅝	19¾
Allied Chem	212	218	Int. Paper	10¾	13½
Amer. Ag.	23½	23½	Int. T. & T.	27¾	28¼
Am. Can	175	176½	Kennecott	28¾	28¾
Am. Br. Shoe	135⅜	134	Kresge S.S.	28⅛	28½
Am. and F. Power	46½	47½	K'ger, 5%	25¾	26½
Am. Can.	118¾	118¾	Liggett & M.	88	89
Am. Loco.	34½	35½	Loose Wiles	55	56
Am. Rolling Mills	41½	41	Mack Trks.	45¾	49¼
Am. Smelt.	55	56	Monte'y W.	25	24⅜
Am. Sug. R.	43	41⅜	Nash Mtrs.	32⅝	30¾
Am. Tel.	200½	201½	Nat. Biscl.	81	82¼
Am. Tob.	115⅜	114	Nat. Cash R.	36⅛	37½
Am. Woo'n	6	6	Nat. Dairy	47⅜	48
Anaconda	37	36⅞	N. Amer.	90¾	91¼
Armour Pf.	76	76	Packard	10½	10⅝
As. Dry Gds.	30	29½	Pan A. Pet.	50¼	51
At'tic Ref.	26⅜	26¾	Pub. Ser., N.J.	86⅛	86¾
Baldwin	29⅛	29½	Pullman	56	59½
Barnsdall A	18¾	18¾	RadioCorp.	24⅛	24⅞
Beth. Steel	76¼	78¾	R'm'g'n Rd	21¾	23¼
Celanese	11	11	Ryl. Dutch	44¼	45
Chile Copp.	33	33	Sears R'b'k	56¾	57
Chrysler	19¼	20⅝	Shell Trans.	38¼	38½
Col. Fuel	35⅞	36½	Shell Un.	11⅜	11⅝
Colum. Gas	50⅛	50½	Sloss S.Sel.	20	17
Col. Graph.	13¼	13⅝	Std. Brands	17	17⅛
Cons. Gas	99¼	101	Std. Gas.	85¾	86
Cont. Can.	51⅛	52	Std. Oil of Cal.	54½	55⅛
Cont. Oil	13¾	14	Do., N.J.	59¼	59¾
Corn Prod.	78¾	81	Do., N.Y.	28	28¼
Crucible	65¾	67½	Studebaker	27¼	27½
DavisonCh.	22	21½	Texas Corp.	45	45½
Drug, Inc.	75	75¾	Tex. G.Sul.	54¾	55
Du Pont	100½	103¼	Tidewater	10⅞	10⅝
Eastman K	192¼	195	TransAmer Corp.	19⅞	19⅞
Elec. P. & L.	53⅞	57¼	Tr. Cont. Cp.	9⅛	9¼
Elec. Stor.	59	58¾	Un. Carbide	66	67¼
Fox Films	40⅝	41⅛	Un. Corp.	25¼	26½
Gen. Elec.	58⅝	59⅜	Un. Fruit	73	74
Gen. Foods	52½	53	United Gas	32½	32¾
Gen. Motors	37¾	38⅜	U.S. L'ther	7⅜	7⅜
Gillette	45	45	U.S. Rbr.	14¼	14⅜
Goodrich	18⅝	19	U.S. Steel	151⅛	153⅝
Goodyear	45¾	46½	Do., Pref.	148¾	149¼
Hou. Oil Tx.	56¼	58⅜	W.Un. Tel.	144½	146¼
Hud. Mtrs.	22½	23½	Whse. Mg.	120¾	124¼
Ind. Rayon	65	65¾	Woolworth	63	64½
Int. Harv.	63½	64⅜	Wor. Pump	87	88
Int. Match Pref.	69¼	70¼	Youngst'n Sheet	95	80

CURB EXCHANGE

—			—		
Asd. Gas Al	28¼	29½	Mid. West Utilities	24⅝	24¼
Br. Am. Tob. (Bearer)	24⅝	25	Penn Road	9⅛	8¾
Elec. Bond	60⅜	61⅞	Silica Gel.	12	12
Gulf Oil	95	96	Std. Oil Ind.	44¼	44¾
HydroElec.	33	33	Swift Int.	34	33⅝
Int. Petm.	15⅛	15¾	VacuumOil	69⅜	70½

BONDS

—			—		
Liberty Ln. 3½%	101³²/₃₂	101³⁰/₃₂	Finl., 6% 1945	92	92
Do., 4½%	102¹³²/₃₂	102¹¹/₃₂	Fren'h, 7½% 1941	125¾	125⅝
Do. (4th), 4¼%	103¹¹/₃₂	103¹⁵/₃₂	French, 7% 1949	120½	120¾
U.K., 5½% 1937	105⅜	105½	Ger., 7% 1949	102½	102¾
Do., 4% 1960-90	89	89	Greek, 7% 1954	100	100
Arg., 6% 1959	93½	93½	Hamb'g 8% 6% '46	85	85¼
Aust'l, 5% 1957	82½	82½	Hungary, 7½% '44	100⅜	100
Aust., 7% 1943	103½	104¼	Ital., 7% 1951	94½	95¼
Belg., 6% 1955	103½	103¾	Japan 6½% 1954	104⅞	105⅛
Belg., 7% 1955	113½	113⅜	Nord Rly. 6½% '50	106	106
Bordeaux, 6% '34	105¼	105⅛	Norway 6% 1952	102	102
Brazil 7% 1952	96⅛	97¼	P.L.M. 6% 1958	104½	104¼
Bulg., 7% 1967	68	68¼	Do., 7% 1958	106	105⅞
Canada 5% 1931	100⅞	100⅝	Poland, 7% 1947	80	80
Chile, 7% 1942	95	95	Do., 8% 1950	84	85
Chile, 6% 1960	79	81	Rio de Jnl. 8% '46	82⅞	82⅞
Czech., 8% 1951	110¼	109¾	San F., 8% 1950	74½	74½
Denmk. 6% 1942	105¼	105¼	Selig., 7% 1942	108	108
Dutch E.I. 6% '52	102⅝	102⅝	Swed. 5½% 1954	105½	105½
Dutch E.I. 5½% '53	102½	102½	Tokio City, 5½%, '61	92⅝	92½
Ext. Rly. 7% '54	105⅛	105⅛			

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

—	Oct. 8	Oct. 7
Atchison, Pref.	107⅝	107¼
Lehigh Valley	56	54¾
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	30	30½
New York, Ontario and Western	6	6
Reading, 1st Preftd.	47	47
Texas and Pacific	111	118§
National Lead	119½	120

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend. ¶ Asked. ‖ New Stock.

Call money ruled at 2 per cent. throughout the session. Commercial paper remained at 2½ to 3 per cent. for prime names. Open market discount rates were unchanged at 2 per cent. to 1½ per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 2½ to 2¾ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange rallied to 4.85 31-32 for cable transfers.

Silver declined ¼c. to 35½ for foreign bullion.

Gold to the value of $159,000 has arrived from Chile.

Bonds continued to show irregular movements on a fair volume of trading. Sales reached $13,216,000.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	2	2⅝-2¾	1½-2
New York	2½	2-1⅞	2
Paris	2½	1¹⁵/₁₆	1¾
Berlin	4	3⅞	4-6
Swiss Bank rates	2½	1¾	—
Milan	5½	5½	—
Amsterdam	3	1¾	1¼
Brussels	3½	2½	2¼

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Wheat.—The cash market was easy at 1½c. to ½c. down. No. 2 red winter, 93½c.; No. 2 amber durum, 82½c.; No. 2 hard winter, 87½c. Manitoba, No. 2 83½c. Maize firm at ½c. advance. No. 2 mixed, 100½c., f.o.b. New York. Oats steady at ½c. decline. White clipped, 46½c., f.o.b. New York. Rye steady and unchanged. No. 2 Western, 54½c., f.o.b. New York. Barley nominal. No. 2 malting unquoted.

Flour was quiet, spring clears unchanged at $4.65 and Kansas straights unaltered at $4.50. Minneapolis patents 15c. down at $4.80, and bakers' clears 20c. lower at $4.20. Rye flour unchanged at $4.05 to $4.40.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (Thousands)

—	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	935	1,198	3,448	243,816	254,223
Do., Atlantic	276	428	984	49,009	41,677
*Exports, ditto	616	229	1,107	43,492	26,032
Maize (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	458	707	1,382	53,001	59,912
Do., Atlantic	10	26	28	1,274	1,392
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	—	—
Flour (barrels)—					
Shipments, Westn.	108	92	334	9,494	7,552
Receipts, Atlantic	80	40	271	6,284	5,806
*Exports, ditto	17	11	53	1,433	983
Oats (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	220	905	1,215	49,341	64,604
Do., Atlantic	20	23	52	1,449	2,314
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	14	37

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans.

Lard was steady. Prime Western steam 10c. higher at $11.95. Middle West, spot, unchanged at $11.75.

Coffee.—Rio futures closed steady, 58 to 25 points higher. Dec., 7.03c.; Jan., 6.78c.; March, 6.24c.; May, 6.02c.; July, 5.90c.; Sept., 5.81c. Sales, 29,000 bags. Santos No. 4 futures closed steady and 69 to 17 points up. Dec., 11.80c.; Jan., 11.18c.; March, 10.40c.; May, 9.74c.; July, 9.40c.; Sept., 9.15c. Sales, 56,000 bags. Cash coffee was strong, Rio No. 7 1c. higher at 8½c. to 8¾c., and Santos No. 4 1½c. up at 13½c. to 14½c.

Cocoa.—Futures closed firm and 21 to 26 points higher. Sales, 55,000 bags. Oct., 6.14c.; Jan., 6.41c.; March, 6.65c.; May, 6.86c.; July, 7.04c.; Sept., 7.21c. Sales, 55,000 bags.

Sugar.—Raw futures closed steady at 1 point to 3 points advance. Dec., 1.20c.; Jan., 1.23

MONEY MARKET

SWISS EXCHANGE AGAIN LOWER

FURTHER FALL IN THE PESETA

There was again a fair supply of loanable funds in Lombard-street yesterday. Tenders for the new Treasury Bond issue due to-day may, however, take a certain amount of money off the market. Estimates of the average rate at which the new Bonds would be allotted were usually slightly above the minimum rate of 100⅛. A considerable amount of money was temporarily withdrawn from the market yesterday in connexion with the heavy subscriptions to the Underground Group's issues, but much of this, it appeared, was relent at 1½ per cent. Fresh advances commanded from 1½ down to 1¼ per cent., old loans carried at variable rates being renewed at the lower rate. Owing presumably to the persistent demand both from the home banks and other buyers for December and November bills at 2 per cent., discount rates were again easier in tendency, and in competition it was sometimes necessary to bid below 2¼ per cent. in order to obtain three months fine bank bills. A small inquiry, partly on Continental account, was reported for bills of this date at 2 1-16 per cent. Erratic fluctuations occurred in the Spanish exchange, which again reached a new record adverse to the peseta. A further sharp fall occurred in the Swiss exchange, which closed at 25f., or over 22c. below parity, and it was reported that the £138,000 of bar gold sold by the Bank was for Swiss account. There was a further setback in the Argentine exchange.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).				
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
1½–2	2	2⅛–2⅛	2⅛–2⅛	2⅛–2⅛	2⅛
Discount (Treasury Bills).			(Fine Trade Bills).		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.	
⅞ 2⅛–2⅛	⅞ 2⅛–2⅛	⅞ 3–3⅛	⅞ 3⅛–3⅛	⅞ 3⅛–4	

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Greater activity was reported in the Foreign Exchanges yesterday, and in several directions wide fluctuations occurred in rates. The Spanish exchange followed a very erratic course, and after reaching the new record of 48.80p. finished at 48.57½p., against 47.70p. on Tuesday. Another sharp decline occurred in the Swiss rate, which closed 1½c. lower at 25f. The persistent manner in which this rate has moved against sterling is abnormal, and it would seem probable that the existence in Switzerland of the Bank for International Settlements has introduced a new element in the market for this exchange. The New York rate was rather more favourable to sterling, and finished 3-32c. higher at $4.85 29-32; after being $4.85 1-16, the Montreal rate moved upward, and closed at $4.85⅛, compared with $4.85 5-16. Although at one time quoted at 123.87f., the Paris rate in the late dealings moved against sterling, being finally 123.83f., a fall of ½c. on balance. The German exchange further declined to 20.42m. There was a reaction in the Brussels rate, which was more favourable to London at 34.85b. Eastern silver exchanges were steady. The Japanese exchange was more favourable to the yen at 2s. 0¼d., which is only slightly under parity. Among the South American exchanges the Buenos Aires rate fell 13-32d. to 38⅛d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday :—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange.	Oct. 8	Oct. 7
New York	$ to £	4.8666	4.85 15/16–4.85 29/32	4.85 29/32–4.86
Montreal	$ to £	4.8666	4.85 13/16–4.85 7/8	4.85 13/16–4.85 7/8
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.82–123.87	123.83–123.87
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.82½–83¼	34.82–34.83½
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.78–92.81	92.78–92.81
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	24.90½–25.02½	25.01–25.03
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374½–375¼	374½–375¼
Belgrade	M. to £	1923.25	1907½–1909½	1907½–1909½
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	47.90–48.80	47.00–48.10
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108½–108¾	108½–108¾
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.04½–04⅞	12.04½–12.05
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.41½–20.42	20.41½–20.42
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.54½	34.45–34.46	34.45–34.46
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.75–27.78	27.75–27.78
Prague	Kc. to £	164.2327	163¹¹⁄₁₆–16⅝	163¹¹⁄₁₆–16⅝
Warsaw	Zloty to£	43.56	43⅝–43⅞	43⅝–43⅞
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.17–25.27	25.17–25.27
Bucharest	Lei to £	815.6	817–819	817–819
Const'ople	Pst. to £	110	1.025‡	1.025‡
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	274½–274⅝	274½–274⅝
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48⅝–48⅞	48⅝–48⅞
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.859	668–673	668–673
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.09–18.17	18.15–18.155
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15⅝–16¼	18.15⅝–16½
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.05–09½	18.06½–09½
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15⅝–16¼	18.15⅝–16¼
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97⅛	97¹⁵⁄₁₆–97¹⁵⁄₁₆	97¹⁵⁄₁₆–97¹⁵⁄₁₆
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/3¹⁵⁄₁₆–4	1/3¹⁵⁄₁₆–4
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/3¹⁵⁄₁₆–4	1/3¹⁵⁄₁₆–4
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/3¹⁵⁄₁₆–4	1/3¹⁵⁄₁₆–4
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/3⅝–1/4⅛	1/3⅝–1/4⅛
Kobe	Per yen	2s.04d.	2/0¹³⁄₁₆–1⅝	2/0¹³⁄₁₆–2/0⅛
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/7–1/7⅛	1/7–1/7⅛
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3¹⁵⁄₁₆–3/0	2/3¹⁵⁄₁₆–3/0
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.04⅞–05⅛	12.04⅞–05⅛
Manila	Per dol.	24.66d.	2/0⅛	2/0⅛
R. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.899d.	—	—
R. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	38¼–38⅜	38¼–38⅜
Valp'raiso	$ to £	40	39.56	39.56
Montevid.	Per dol.	81.6d.	39¼–39⅝	39¼–39⅝
Lima†	Soles to£	12.166	15.15⅛	14.99⅛
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.70	10.20–10.40	10.20–10.40

† 90 days. ‡ Nominal.

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £138,062 in BAR GOLD, the withdrawal for export of £8,000 in SOVEREIGNS and the purchase of £8 in FOREIGN GOLD COIN. For the week to October 8 there has been a net influx of £1,858,051, as shown below :—

ARRIVALS		WITHDRAWALS	
	£		£
Oct. 2	Nil	Oct. 2—	
		Bar gold ..	5,173
Oct. 3—		Oct. 3—	
Sovs. ..	1,070,000	Bar gold ..	17,340
Bar gold ..	27	Sovs. ..	6,000
Oct. 4	Nil	Oct. 4—	
		Sovs. ..	10,000
		Bar gold ..	8,747
Oct. 6—		Oct. 6—	
Sovs. ..	1,000,000	Bar gold ..	15,483
Oct. 7	Nil	Oct. 7—	
		Bar gold ..	5,180
Oct. 8—		Oct. 8—	
Foreign gold coin	8	Bar gold ..	158,062
		Sovs. ..	6,000
		Net influx ..	1,850,061
Total ..	£2,070,035	Total ..	£2,070,045

Net influx for 1930 to date, £9,683,916; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the BULLION MARKET the price of BAR GOLD remained at 84s. 11½d. per oz.

SILVER declined 1-16d. to 16½d. per oz. for both spot and forward delivery. China and the Continent offered the metal, but the market showed better resisting power. India being again inclined to buy, and at the close there were small buyers at the lower price.

MORE GERMAN GOLD FOR FRANCE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

FRANKFURT, OCT. 8

On account of yesterday's increased demands for foreign exchange, particularly for French francs, the Reichsbank has been compelled to dispatch a further consignment of 20,000,000 gold marks from its Cologne Office to Paris. This brings the total of gold recently transferred by Germany to France up to 210,000,000.

AUSTRALIAN WIRELESS DIVIDEND

A wireless message was received in London yesterday that Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia), Limited, had declared a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended June 30, 1930, on its fully-paid capital. The amount is equal to the corresponding dividend for 1929.

RHODESIAN CORPORATION

A circular issued by the Rhodesian Corporation announces the death of the Chairman, Mr. J. Sowell, and also that the management of the company's affairs in Rhodesia has been transferred as from October 1 to the Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Company at Salisbury, Mr. Sowell's successor. Coupled with this is an entire change in the local directorate, the Chairman stating that the Trustees consider it advisable to make an alteration in the place for the holding of the annual general meeting. It has therefore been decided to hold the 30th ordinary general meeting in Rhodesia during November

COMPANY MEETINGS

MANCHESTER LINERS, LIMITED

REVIEW OF YEAR'S OPERATIONS

DIVIDEND OF 10 PER CENT.

PORT OF MANCHESTER AND CATTLE SHIPMENTS

BURDEN OF TAXATION ON EXPORT TRADE

SIR FREDERICK LEWIS ON NEED FOR NATIONAL ECONOMY

The THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Manchester Liners, Limited, was held yesterday at the Chartered Accountants' Rooms, 60, Spring-gardens, Manchester.

SIR FREDERICK W. LEWIS, Bt. (chairman of directors), presided, and the other directors present were :—Mr. Robert Embleton Burnett, Lord Colwyn, Mr. Kenneth Stoker, Mr. Alfred Watkin, and Mr. Francis Edward Vaughan (managing director), with Mr. H. J. Poole (secretary).

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting, and Mr. N. WOOLLEY, of Messrs. Edwin Guthrie and Co., chartered accountants, read the auditors' report.

The CHAIRMAN said :—Ladies and gentlemen,—As the report and accounts have been in your hands for seven days or more I presume it will be your pleasure that we should take them as read. (Agreed.)

Taking the balance-sheet figures first, on the liability side there is, of course, no change in the capital account or reserve funds. Sundry creditors, open voyage balances, reserve for taxation, &c., show a decrease of say £122,000, as against last year, of which part is accounted for by certain foreign tax payments which, owing to various circumstances, have been in suspense for some considerable time, but have now been settled.

THE INVESTMENTS

Referring now to the assets side, it will be observed that whereas previously shipping property, office premises, and investments have been shown as one item, this year they have been separated in order to comply with the new Companies Act, this being the only alteration which has been necessitated by this new legislation. The amount at which our shipping property stands in the balance-sheet speaks for itself, the figure being cost less depreciation, for which ample provision has been made. As regards the investments, which stand at £484,993, this figure represents their cost, or something less, and as the investments consist very largely of British Government Securities and Corporation Loans I think I may justifiably suggest that they will be regarded by the shareholders, as they are by the directors, as a solid and comforting asset. To all intents and purposes it will be seen that our reserve fund of £400,000 is separately invested outside our own business.

Then we come to freehold land, office premises, fixtures, &c., at cost less depreciation—namely, £95,950—which item is practically represented by Manchester Liners House and the site on which it stands. This is a very substantial asset and a source of revenue, in addition to providing the company with office accommodation. At the present moment a portion of the building is untenanted, but this, unfortunately, applies to many other Manchester buildings at the present time, and for which the general trade depression is responsible.

Sundry debtors and cash at bankers show no appreciable difference as compared with last year. I hope shareholders will regard the balance-sheet not merely as a lucid document, but also as a satisfactory one.

PROFIT FOR THE YEAR

The profit and loss account shows a net profit, after providing for depreciation and all charges, of £65,574, to which there is to be added £39,425 brought forward from 1929. After deducting the two half-yearly Preference dividend payments there is available a balance of £82,114, from which we propose to pay an Ordinary share dividend of 10 per cent., less income-tax, absorbing £34,503, leaving £47,611 to be carried forward to the 1931 accounts.

So much for the accounts. Now for a résumé of the year's operations. The outstanding feature undoubtedly has been a continuance of the depression which we have now experienced in greater or less degree for several years past. As indicated in the directors' report, trading conditions have necessitated the laying up of some of our vessels for varying periods, and in addition to that many of the ships have made voyages in which a considerable part of their cargo space has been unoccupied. Notwithstanding these conditions, we purchased the Manchester Exporter during the year in order to replace a vessel previously engaged in the United States service which was sold towards the end of last year, and as the Manchester Shipper, the oldest vessel in the fleet, had outlived her period of utility and could no longer be usefully employed in the company's regular services she has recently been disposed of for breaking up. Possibly something more could have been obtained had the Manchester Shipper been sold to foreign owners for trading purposes, but, as I indicated last year, this would only have tended to increase competition, and your directors therefore preferred to make some sacrifice in the common interest and to have the vessel broken up.

Although these annual gatherings are practically the only opportunities which the directors have of meeting the shareholders, and custom demands a dissertation by the chairman, I feel sorely tempted on this occasion to content myself with merely moving the adoption of the report and accounts, more especially as what with the very complete information which directors are now obliged by law to submit to shareholders, coupled with the information which is voluntarily given in the directors' report, there is in fact very little more directly connected with the company's business that need be said. Furthermore, I have on another occasion recently expressed my views on a number of the problems which confront the 'shipping industry. However, there are some features which directly concern the Manchester Liners, and which perhaps should be commented upon.

CANADIAN GRAIN SITUATION

Last year I referred to the puzzle of the Canadian grain situation as, notwithstanding ample stocks of grain being available at the Canadian seaboard, shipments were scarce and rates were low. This year the position has been even worse. It is common knowledge that there are still large quantities of grain held in Canada awaiting shipment, but for various reasons, which are entirely beyond the control of shipowners, shipments to Manchester have been exceedingly light. In fact, during the past year we have actually carried from Canada not more than one-third of the quantity of grain carried for the year ended June 30, 1929. Import figures indicate that Manchester has received a normal quantity of grain, from which it is evident that shipments from other countries have taken the place of Canadian grain, and consequently we have been deprived of our usual participation in the transport of grain from Canada.

RESUMPTION OF CATTLE SHIPMENTS

On the other side of the picture, I am glad to be able to report a resumption of cattle shipments during the past few weeks after an interval of several years. When the prospect of the renewal of regular shipments of cattle to Manchester appears to be highly probable, it is extremely regrettable that questions should arise which may deprive us of this business for want of a proper landing place. I am informed that a proposal is under consideration by which the Salford Cattle Market will be closed down, in which event the Markets Committee of the Corporation of Manchester propose to recommend that the present landing place at Mode Wheel should be converted into a cattle market. Under the regulations of the Ministry of Agriculture it is not permissible to land foreign cattle at a recognized cattle market, and consequently if the proposal were carried into effect the result would be that our Canadian steamers would be without a landing wharf, and the cattle would be diverted elsewhere.

One naturally hesitates to criticize suggestions which principally concern other trades and other interests, but in this instance the interests of the Manchester Liners are directly affected, hence my venturing upon these remarks. This company has for 32 years materially assisted in creating traffic for Manchester, and we have imported large numbers of cattle during this period. Some of our steamers have been specially fitted for this purpose, and, as I have already mentioned, at the present moment there is the prospect of a revival of this traffic after a lapse of several years. If the proposals to which I have referred should be given effect to, both our company and the Canal Company may be seriously affected, in addition to which the important Port of Manchester will be left without a landing place for Canadian cattle, irrespective of what may happen in regard to the Irish cattle trade, and my co-directors and I cannot help feeling disturbed at the position which would thus be created.

OUTWARD TRADE AND TARIFFS

The outward traffic from Manchester has been remarkably well maintained under all the circumstances, but I am very much afraid that the new Canadian tariff will affect both ourselves and other lines operating in the Canadian trade. The tariff is, of course, designed to protect the home industries, and it is not for me, on such an occasion, to enter into political questions, particularly of such a highly controversial nature as tariff policies. Nevertheless, I cannot conceive that the new Canadian tariff (or for that matter the United States tariff either) can possibly be of any benefit to the Manchester Liners as ocean carriers. On the contrary, I may say that I know of one large contract which a certain exporting firm was extremely hopeful of placing in Canada, but which is now in serious jeopardy in consequence of the tariff, and no doubt there are other similar cases. In another direction I am told that the tariff will seriously affect an existing trade.

Whatever may be the merits of a tariff policy as compared with a non-tariff policy, I think it is obvious that a large export trade is essential for our prosperity. The Manchester Liners are not engaged in a manufacturing trade (although, in a sense, we do export our services), and consequently I cannot speak with any first-hand knowledge of manufacturing costs, but it seems to be apparent that the heavy burden which the country is endeavouring to carry must be a very severe handicap upon our export trade. The burden takes the shape of taxation of every sort and kind, some of it, no doubt, being unavoidable, and some, no doubt, being desirable. But in these days State expenditure appears to bear no relation whatever to the means of the country, and we have long since arrived at the point when we should ask where will it all lead to.

If the circumstances were applied to a business concern the answer would be perfectly easy, and the shareholders would soon call a halt. Figures can, no doubt, be made to prove almost anything, but it is a most significant fact, as showing the relationship as between State expenditure and our export trade, that whereas in 1913 the value of our exports was £525,000,000 and State expenditure in that year on National Debt Services and Supply Services was £197,500,000—*i.e.*, about one third—to-day our annual State expenditure on the same basis—namely, £835,000,000—actually exceeds the annual value of our exports.

ENCOURAGEMENT FROM NATIONAL ECONOMY

I feel sure that a serious effort towards economy on the part of the State would give great encouragement to industry, and it is merely stating the obvious to say that revival in industrial prosperity would go a long way towards solving some of our other problems which are only adding to our burdens at the present time.

I do not pretend that a vigorous campaign of national economy would at once increase our export trade, because the existing depression is more or less world-wide and is due to the combination of a great variety of causes which are restricting buying power. A great many of these causes we, as a nation, cannot control, but we can at least see to it that our industries are keyed up to be able to sell at competitive prices when buying markets again become active, and it is in this connexion that I venture to suggest that national economy would give greater encouragement to individual effort, whereas at present there is no such encouragement.

Turning once more to our own particular affairs, in April last, as most of you are no doubt aware, an unofficial strike of dock labour took place in the Port of Manchester, and although it only lasted for nine days it caused a diversion of a considerable amount of cargo to a neighbouring port extending beyond the actual period of the strike, a fact which caused considerable loss to your company and other shipowners using the port, as well as to shippers, &c., who were prevented from taking advantage of the saving effected in shipping direct from Manchester.

FAITH IN THE FUTURE

Now as to the future. We have made a poor start this year, and the immediate outlook is not at all satisfactory, but we have courage and faith in the future. My personal arms bear the motto, "By Courage and Faith," and it is in that spirit that British shipping has been built up in the past. We are accustomed to speak of shipping passing through cycles of prosperity and depression, and even though the present period of depression has most certainly been with us a good long while I believe it is equally certain that it will gradually pass away. In Manchester it might truly be said that when it is raining it is hard to imagine the sunshine, but when the sun shines one fears the rain. One might almost apply the same analogy to shipping, but on the theory that when times are difficult it is bound to be right to take an optimistic view of the future, I hope and believe that things will gradually improve.

I would like to tender my annual thanks to the Ship Canal Company for the courtesy and attention we have received from them during the year, although I regret that the volume of traffic carried by our steamers to and from the port has not been so great as in some other years.

TRIBUTE TO THE STAFF

I also desire once more to thank our staff, both ashore and afloat, for their services during the past year. In this connexion there is one incident of very pleasant character connected with the company that occurred during the year—I refer to the rescue in mid-Atlantic in December last by our ss. Manchester Regiment of the full crew, 45 in number, of the ss. Volumnia, of Glasgow, which vessel was in a sinking condition. The rescue necessitated the lifeboat of our steamer making two journeys with a mountainous sea running, and while the gallantry displayed by the master and officers of our ship, and especially the men manning the lifeboat, is only in accord with the highest tradition of the sea, I feel that reference to the event should be made on this occasion.

I am also glad to be able to say, and as many of you doubtless observed at the time from Press reports, that the deed was most deservedly recognized, his Majesty the King, on the recommendation of the President of the Board of Trade, having been graciously pleased to award the silver medal for gallantry in saving life at sea to the officers and men who formed the crew of the lifeboat. Appropriate recognition was also made in tangible form by the Lord Mayor of Manchester, the Board of Trade, the owners of the Volumnia, the life-saving societies, Lloyd's Underwriters, and your own company.

DIVIDEND RESOLUTION

The Chairman concluded :—Well, ladies and gentlemen, having given you this résumé of the affairs of the company I have now pleasure in proposing "That the report of the directors produced, together with the annexed statement of the company's accounts at June 30, 1930, duly audited, be now received, approved, and adopted, and that a dividend of 10 per cent., less income-tax, for the year ended the same date on the Ordinary share capital of the company be declared."

Mr. ALFRED WATKIN.—I beg to second that resolution.

The CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Watkin has seconded the resolution. If there are any questions to ask or any shareholders have any observations to make I shall be glad to deal with them to the best of my ability.

No questions were asked, and the resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

RE-ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

The CHAIRMAN.—The next business is the re-election of the retiring directors, and I have very much pleasure in proposing that Mr. Alfred Watkin and the Right Hon. Lord Colwyn, P.C., be re-elected directors of the company. No words of mine are necessary to convey to you the advisability of passing this resolution; they are gentlemen who are well known in the locality and have rendered very valuable services to the company in the past, and I have the utmost confidence in proposing that resolution.

Mr. ROBERT EMBLETON BURNETT.—I have very much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. B. TARR.—I have pleasure in proposing "That Messrs. Edwin Guthrie and Co., chartered accountants, of 71, King-street, Manchester, be re-elected auditors to the company for the ensuing year at the same remuneration as last year." In doing so I should like to thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the very able way you have presented this balance-sheet. It is a pleasure to come to this meeting of shareholders and meet the directors and see how well they are looking after our interests. I am sure it must be a pleasure to our auditors to audit these accounts in such times as we are now passing through.

Mr. H. H. BULLOUGH.—I have pleasure in seconding.

The CHAIRMAN.—I would like to thank the proposer of this resolution for his very kind remarks.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE CHAIRMAN

Mr. F. A. EYRE (general manager of the Manchester Ship Canal Company).—Before we conclude the business of the meeting I am sure it is the shareholders' wish that we should pass a very cordial vote of thanks to Sir Frederick Lewis for presiding at this meeting and to the directors for their excellent balance-sheet. Captain Bacon for some years past has looked upon it as his peculiar pleasure and prerogative to move this resolution. I am sorry he is obliged to be out of town to-day, and he very much regrets not being able to be present at the meeting. I think this company, with its headquarters in Manchester, is peculiarly fortunate in having Sir Frederick Lewis, who is so eminent in the shipping world, as chairman of the company. (Hear, hear.) I am sure that we, as shareholders, all looked forward to seeing him in Manchester at the annual meeting. He must to-day particularly feel a peculiar pleasure, and he is fully rewarded in coming to present a 10 per cent. dividend. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. GEORGE CALDWELL.—I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution proposed by Mr. Eyre.

The resolution having been carried with acclamation, the CHAIRMAN, in reply, said :—I take it as a vote of thanks, not to me alone as chairman but to the whole of the board. It is a very great delight to us to come forward with a balance-sheet under which we are able practically to maintain our dividends at a time when most other companies are reducing their dividends very materially or not paying them at all. I should like to take this opportunity of congratulating Mr. Eyre on his appointment as general manager of the Manchester Ship Canal Company. I think it is a most important post. (Hear, hear.)

The proceedings then terminated.

(Continued in next column)

CALEDONIAN (CEYLON) TEA AND RUBBER ESTATES

DIVIDEND OF 15 PER CENT.

SUCCESS OF THE TEA PROPERTIES

MR. A. A. BAUMANN ON RUBBER POLICY

The ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Caledonian (Ceylon) Tea and Rubber Estates, Limited, was held yesterday at the registered office of the company, No. 4, Buckingham-gate, London, S.W.

Mr. ARTHUR A. BAUMANN, the chairman, presided.

Mr. W. RICHARDSON, representing the Secretaries (Rosehaugh Company, Limited), having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said :—Gentlemen,—You will see from the report and accounts which have been in your hands for the last fortnight that we propose, subject to your approval, to pay you a final dividend of 10 per cent., which with the interim dividend makes 15 per cent. for the year. This, I think, is a very satisfactory distribution considering the times in which we live. The profit, as you will see presently, has been practically entirely earned by your tea, the profit from rubber being £246.

THE NET PROFIT

The net profit for the year, after writing off £2,500 for depreciation, was £13,211. Adding the balance brought forward, £2,758, we get £15,970. From that we deduct £5,670 for Debenture interest, Preference dividend, and Ordinary interim dividend of 5 per cent., leaving an available balance of £10,300. We now propose to pay a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 10 per cent., making 15 per cent. for the year, which will absorb £3,500. We propose to put to taxation reserve £2,000, and to carry forward to the next accounts (subject to the directors' additional remuneration for the year) £4,800.

The following figures with regard to the crops for the past year may interest you. The crop of tea was 657,155lb.—slightly restricted. Last year it was 668,812lb. The cost of production per lb. of tea was 9.04d. Last year, when the cost was 9.10d., the net average all sold in Colombo was 1s. 4.18d. This year the net average was 1s. 3.15d. The profit on tea, which I think you will admit is very good, is £16,745, equalling 6.11d. per lb. Last year the profit was £19,138, equalling 6.88d. per lb. The rubber crop for the year was 221,805lb., restricted by the May cessation of tapping. Last year the crop was 263,255lb. The net average all sold in Colombo was 6.33d. per lb., against 8.23d. the previous year. The profit on rubber for the year was £246, equalling .26d. per lb. Last year the profit was £1,705, equalling 1.55d. per lb.

RUBBER ESTATE ON A CARE-TAKING BASIS

The estimated crops for 1930-31—*i.e.*, for the current year—are tea 650,000lb. (allowing for restriction, and as you know both the Dutch and the English growers agreed on the matter) and rubber 260,000lb. The latter figure was inserted in the report when we settled the draft about three weeks ago, but it was understood to be open to explanation from me when we had more fully discussed the very important question of whether, in the existing state of the market, we ought to stop tapping and put the estate on a care-taking basis, or whether we ought to produce a partial crop or the full crop. After very anxious and repeated deliberations at two board meetings, and after taking the opinion of our expert staff in Colombo (Rosehaugh Company) and having heard from Mr. Cornwall Legh a great many facts and his opinion, the board have decided that the best course of this company is to stop tapping and place the rubber estates on a care-taking basis. Sufficient labour will be maintained to keep them in proper order. There is loss in anything you do; there is loss on a care-taking basis, there is loss in a partial crop, and there is still more loss in an all-out crop. Having gone into the figures carefully, we have come to the conclusion that putting the estate on a care-taking basis would mean the least loss.

LOSS REDUCTION AND MARKET RELIEF

It seems to me that the arguments for putting small rubber estates on a care-taking basis are unanswerable. For in that way you limit loss and take a certain amount of rubber off the market. There are a great many companies, I am sorry to say, which continue to put out a full crop, so that they are not doing anything to relieve the market. If everybody did that the price would never go up. We in our small way are helping the market and limiting the losses for the shareholders. That, I think, is the soundest policy.

Now I will move the following resolution :—"That the report and accounts as submitted to this meeting be and the same are hereby approved and adopted. That a final dividend on the Ordinary shares at the rate of 10 per cent. (tax to be deducted at 4s. 6d. in the £), making 15 per cent. for the year, absorbing £3,500, be paid, that £2,000 be transferred to taxation reserve, and that the balance of £4,800 9s. 4d. (subject to directors' additional remuneration) be carried forward to the next accounts."

Mr. J. ROYDON HUGHES seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The retiring director, Mr. F. P. Robjent, was re-elected; the auditors, Messrs. Singleton, Fabian and Co., were reappointed for the ensuing year; and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors and to the staff in London and in the East.

EL ORO MINING AND RAILWAY

IMPROVED OUTLOOK

The THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the El Oro Mining and Railway Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C.

Mr. J. H. M. SHAW (the chairman) said that it was with a feeling of relief and satisfaction that the directors met the shareholders that day to put before them the results of the past year and to tell them about the prospects of the coming year, since they were both very much better than had seemed possible during most of the trying months from June, 1929, to June, 1930. The railway department showed a profit of £18,895, a satisfactory increase over that of the previous year, and the mining department showed a deficit of £2,537, slightly less than that of the previous year. The result of the year was that, including interest and dividends, they were able to carry £45,399 to the balance-sheet, and they proposed to pay a dividend equal to 7½d. per share net.

The fall in the price of silver had produced a serious position for them, and by arrangement with representatives of the Government and the men they were allowed a reduction in wages on a sliding scale. It was clear that their general manager's pluck and perseverance had carried them through, and the fall in the price of silver had, for the present, been arrested. That disastrous fall had been happening at a time when all their development work was giving entirely disappointing results, for that had been the story of their efforts until May, when they had opened up a fine body of ore. That discovery enabled the manager to say that the ore prospects were considerably better than on June 30, 1929, and that the occurrence gave promise of a new lease of life for the mine.

The improvement in their position was shown by the published returns for the months of July, August, and September, which showed respectively profits of $17,716, $28,004, and $30,258, even at the present low level of metal prices. Had their interests been in the hands of a less energetic and able man than Mr. Wasteneys, they might easily have had to face the shutting down of the mine before they had had the good fortune to open up that ore body in depth.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

COMPANY RESULTS

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the ordinary and deferred capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum) :—

Company	Dividend	Corresp'g Div.	Date payable	Total for Year	Previous Year
	%	%		%	%
Alliance invest.	Int. 2½	Same	Nov. 1	—	—
Alliance Tea of Ceylon	Int. 4	6	Oct. 22	—	—
Bogawantalawa Tea	Int. 6	5	Oct. 31	—	—
British Combined Invest. Trust	Int. 2½	Same	Oct. 24	—	—
Carolina Tea of Ceylon	Int. 10	15	—	15	20
Cook, James W.	Int. 2½	Same	Oct. 18	—	—
Herrburger Brooks Marconi Int. Marine	Fin. 5*	10*	—	10*	15*
Commtn.	Int. 5	Same	Oct. 28	—	—
Imperial Ceylon Tea	Int. 2	4	Oct. 25	—	—
Phœnix Brewery	Int. 7½	Same	—	—	—
Royal Exch. Assurance	Int. 10	Same	Nov. 6	—	—
Simons and Co.	5	7½	—	5	7½
Smith's Potato Crisps	Int. 5	Same	Oct. 22	—	—
Tanjore Malim Estr.	5*	10*	Oct. 23	5	10
Windsor Trust	Fin. 57½ & Bon. 42½	same	—	100	Same

* Tax free. ‡ To depreciation and reserves, £12,000 (against £8,800); forward, 9,723 (against £9,365).

Second Scottish Northern Investment.—Interim payment on the Ordinary stock of 7 per cent., less tax (same).

Second Edinburgh Investment Trust.—Final dividend on the Deferred stock of 9 per cent. making 15 per cent. for the year, less tax (same).

LONDON UNITED LAUNDRIES

The net profit of the London United Laundries for the year ended June 28 amounted to £10,221 (against £10,481 for 1928-29), while a balance of £4,296 was brought forward. The general reserve again receives £2,000, and the total distribution for the year is again 14 per cent., leaving £4,047 to be carried forward. Meeting, October 15.

STEEL COMPANY OF SCOTLAND

The Steel Company of Scotland reports that, after meeting all charges, placing £12,500 to general reserve, and providing £2,000 for contingencies incident to colliery operations, there remains to credit of profit and loss account for year to July 17 last, including £118,844 brought forward and £36,772 transferred from workmen's accident compensation reserve, a balance of £198,936. This amount the directors propose to carry forward. The report states that, although the tonnage of steel manufactured was considerably in excess of that of the previous year, competition for orders was very keen. At present the depression in the steel trade is disquieting, and there are no indications of any substantial improvement.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Accounts are issued by Financial News, Limited (which is controlled by Financial Newspaper Proprietors, Limited), covering a period of 18 months to June 30 last. The accounts show profits amounting to £70,830; for the year 1928 profits were returned at £93,546. Preference share dividends for the period absorb £15,807, and the interim dividend of 10% per cent. for the period on the Ordinary shares takes £57,500, while £18,042 (against nil) has been transferred to reserve. The carry-forward is reduced by these means from £120,854 to £99,837. The latter sum, however, is subject to the payment, made on August 31 last, of a final dividend of 10 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, making a total of 135 per cent. for the 18 months.

BANTENG (SELANGOR) RUBBER

A profit of £10,609 is reported by the Banteng (Selangor) Rubber Estates for the year ended April 30 (against £16,110 for 1928-29). After crediting £6,065 brought forward, and meeting the interim dividend of 5 per cent. already paid, £4,950, there remains a balance of £11,724, which, in view of the present condition of the industry, is to be carried forward, subject to Eastern staff commission. For the preceding year the total dividend was 15 per cent. The output for the year under review was 1,000,849lb. (against 908,574lb.). Costs per lb. are not given in the report, but it is stated that to comply with market conditions costs have been greatly reduced, and that up to date no loss has been incurred. Meeting, October 16.

BURT, BOULTON, AND HAYWOOD

The accounts of Messrs. Burt, Boulton, and Haywood, timber merchants, wharfingers, and creosoters, chemical, paint and varnish manufacturers, coal and cement merchants, &c., show a net profit of £73,445 for the year ended June 30 (against £70,326 for 1928-29). This is arrived at after crediting £16,584 for "net profit from realisation of investments, sale of petrol business, and patent rights after providing reserve against other investments, sums due from subsidiary company and provision for contingencies." For the preceding year before arriving at the net profit £57,581 was credited for "net profit from realisation of investment after providing reserve against other investments and sums due from subsidiary company, and special depreciation against plant and buildings, &c." The dividend for the past year on the Ordinary shares is reduced from 10 per cent. to 9 per cent., the interim payment having been lowered from 5 per cent. to 4 per cent., but an allocation of £15,000, against nil, is to be made to reserve, the carry-forward being slightly higher at £15,070 (against £14,956).

RIO NEGRO (ARGENTINA) LAND

The results of the Rio Negro (Argentina) Land Company for the year ended June 30 were announced in our issue of October 3, a loss of £9,485 being shown (against a profit of £6,977). As then stated, the adverse result was due to the heavy fall in the wool market and a reduced income from sales of livestock owing to no flock sheep having been disposed of. The full report of the company, now available, states that the state of drought in the Maquinchao district continued for a further nine months in the year under review. Following the break in the weather three months before the close of the financial year pasturage prospects for the coming spring look better than for some years past. The number of lambs marked was 18,584, or 47 per cent., the lowest figure recorded by the company during the past 17 years, a consequential result of the decrease in the number of bree

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows :—
‡, Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty; A, bargains done with one between non-members; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound; ‡‡, income-tax free up to 1s. 2d. in the pound; ‡‡3, income-tax free up to 5s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

2½% Annu., 55 3/32 6
2½% Cons., 56⅝ 11/16 7 7 7 61¹³/₁₆ 7/8 3/4 7/32 11/16 11/16 11/32 11/32 11/32

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

TIN WEAK—RUBBER HIGHER

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Oct. 8.—WHEAT.—Demand for cargoes remained quiet and quotations were 6d. to 9d. per qr. lower on the closing weakness in North and South America and further pressure of Russian qualities. A cargo of 7,500 tons South Australian/ex Victorian, Oct.-Nov., sold direct to China, but the price is not known. For Pacific white, Oct. and Nov., 30s. is paid. For Australian, on passage and was asked, and 29s. 6d. for Australian, on passage and Sept. Parcels were obtainable at 6d. to 1s. per qr. decline, but the only business reported was in Russian, for which 34s. 9d. was paid for Evandros, arrived, 25s. to 29s. for afloat, 28s. 3d. Oct., on samples, and 28s. 6d. for November (sample 114).

The wheat futures closed 6d. to 6d. lower on the day. Business was done in Manitoba Grade, Nov., at 27s., Jan., at 27s. 9d., and 28s. 6d., and March, at 28s. 3d.

Per 480lb.	MANITOBA GRADE Open'g values	1.15 values	3.15 Call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
November ..	27 0	27 0	27 0	28 11	27 7
January ..	27 9	27 8½	27 9	27 9	28 3½
March ..	28 3	28 1½	28 2	28 4	28 9½
	LONDON GRADE				
December ..	26 10	26 9	26 9	26 10	27 4
February ..	26 10	26 9	26 9	26 10	27 4

MAIZE was in quiet demand at 2d. per qr. under last rates. La Plata, 5,500 tons, Dec., sold late yester-day at 20s. 10½d. For this quality, on the way, shipping-shipped, Oct. and Nov., 20s. 9d. was asked and 21s. 1½d. for Dec. Parcels were in fair request and closed rather steadier on the day. La Plata, per Belorado, shipping-shipped, sold at 20s. 4½d. (less ½ per cent.); Sept.-Oct. at 20s. 3d.; Oct.-Nov. at 20s. 1½d.; Nov.-Dec. at 20s. 3d. and 20s. 4½d. (less ½ per cent.); and Dec.-Jan. at 20s. 6d. to 21s. To Manchester La Plata, afloat, per Victorian Transport, was made 20s. 3d.; and per Dryden, afloat, to Liverpool, 20s. was paid.

BARLEY closed steady with a fair business reported. Anat-Black Sea, per Kurdistan, just sailed, and Nov., sold at 13s. 9d.; Danubian, 1,500 tons, Nov., at 13s. 10½d., to Avonmouth: Dec. at 13s. 9d. to 14s.; and Nov., to Glasgow, at 13s. 9d.

OATS were quieter, with La Plata again easier at 11s. 3d. Oct. and Nov., and at 11s. 9d. Jan.-Feb. At Manx Land trading was slow at mostly easier prices. English wheat was quiet at 29s. to 31s. 6d. per quot. English wheat was obtainable at 6d. to 1s. 3d. dearer. Foreign wheat was obtainable at 6d. to 1s. 3d. decline. No. 1 hard Manitoba (Atlantic), 31s.; No. 1 Manitoba, 32s.; (Atlantic), 32s. 6d.; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 32s.; (Atlantic), 32s. 6d.; No. 2, 31s. 9d.; (Vancouver), 31s. 6d.; No. 3 (Atlantic), 31s.; No. 4 (Vancouver), 31s. 6d.; No. 5, 27s.; Manitoba, 29s. 9d.; No. 6, 24s. 9d.; Russian, 27s. to 28s. (on sample). No. 2 mixed durum, 29s. 6d. to 30s. 6d.; No. 3 mixed durum, 29s.; and choice Bahco, 31½d., 27s. 6d.; Australian, 31s.; and choice white Karachi, 30s. per 496lb., and choice Russian, 28s. to 29s.; and country straight run, 28s. to 29s.; and straight run, 25s. 6d. to 27s. per 280lb. Maize was quiet and rather easier for distant positions. La Plata, per steamer, 22s.; and No. 2 white fat African, 21s. per 480lb. Barley was quiet. English malting (old), landed, English feed, 21s. to 22s. 6d.; Californian (old), landed, 30s. to 35s.; (new), ex ship, 30s. to 41s.; and Chilean brewing, ex steamer, 30s. to 35s. per 448lb.; Persian, ex brewing, ex steamer, 30s. to 35s. per 448lb.; Persian, ex ship, 14s. 6d.; and Russian and Danubian, 14s. per 400lb. Oats were steadier held. English, 24s. to 25s.; and (new), 17s. to 19s. per 304lb. La Plata, landed, 13s. 6d.; ex ship, 15s.; and Inland feed, 11s.; landed, 13s. 9d.; Chilean white, 25s.; paid; ex ship held for 25s. 9d.; Chilean tawny, 13s. 6d.; mixed Chilean white, 25s. 6d.; and German, landed, 23s. per 320lb. White oats were quiet. Middlings, 5s. to 5s. 3d.; and feed middlings, 5s.; and bran, 4s. to 5s. 3d. per 112lb. Oatmeal steadily held. Fine Midlothian, 18s.; Scotch, 13s. to 13s. 6d. Americas, 14s.; and Canadian and American rolled oats, 13s. to 13s. 6d. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were neglected and values were 9d. to 1s. 9d. per qr. lower. No. 1 Northern Manitoba, Oct., quoted 29s. 9d.; No. 2, 29s. 3d.; No. 3, 28s. 6d.; No. 4 Manitoba, Oct., 27s. 4½d.; No. 5, 26s. 1½d.; No. 3, 28s. 6d.; Nov., 28s. 6d.; No. 2 mixed durum, Oct., 27s. 6d.; No. 1 white hard winter, Oct., 28s. 6d.; No. 2, 28s. 1½d.; Oct.-Nov., 27s. 6d.; Rosafe (623lb.), Oct.-Nov., 28s. 6d.; Pacific Coast, 28s. 6d.; Nov.-Dec., 28s. 9d.; Barusso (631¼lb.), Jan. or Feb., 28s. 9d. Sales nil. Spot parcels were quietly steady. Graded wheat futures opened 1½d. to 1¾d. lower on weak closing American and Canadian markets, but gradually improved, owing to local and Scottish buying. Steady Argentine and American cash advices caused a further improvement, but in the last few minutes of the session the market collapsed under heavy selling of the March position, the close being easy at ½d. to 1½d. per cental decline. Sales amounted to 1,300 tons. Tenders against current month, till; the total since the beginning of the month amounts to 14,334 tons.

Description	Graded Wheat Futures: Sales To-day	To-day	So far this week	Export To-day	So far this week	Imports To-day	So far this week
Australian	2,450	10,320	100	900	1,456	5,026	
Brazilian, &c.	600	2,850	—	80	—	2,355	
Peruvian, &c.	1,000	4,000	—	—	1,012	4,031	
African, &c.	500	2,850	—	—	500	938	
Egyptian, &c.	300	1,500	—	20	50	3,571	
E. Indian, &c.	150	600	—	—	235	279	
Total bales this week	5,000	22,000	100	400	3,253	16,198	
Last week	5,000	25,000	100	800	8,177	15,913	

Amer. Futures	To-day		Prev. day	
Delivery—	Hgh'st	Low'st	Closing	Hgh'st/Low'st	Closing
October ..	5.45	5.40	5.42	5.49	5.45	5.45
November ..	5.43	5.43	5.46	5.52	5.51	5.48
December ..	5.50	5.49	5.52	5.59	5.54	5.54
January ..	5.60	5.51	5.57	5.64	5.59	5.59
February ..	—	—	5.62	—	—	5.64
March ..	5.70	5.62	5.69	5.74	5.70	5.70
April ..	—	—	5.73	—	—	5.73
May ..	5.80	5.71	5.79	5.84	5.79	5.79
June ..	—	—	5.82	—	—	5.82
July ..	5.87	5.80	5.87	5.91	5.86	5.86
August ..	—	—	5.90	—	—	5.89
September ..	—	—	5.93	—	—	5.92
October ..	5.95	5.92	5.97	6.00	5.96	5.95

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fair fixtures (in 100lbs of a dollar per cantar of 99.65lb.) as follows :—

—	To-day 1st report	Close	Prev. close
Ashmouli, October ..	11.13	10.96	11.28
,, December ..	11.39	11.23	11.55
Sakellaridis, November ..	17.54	17.30	17.73
,, January ..	17.84	17.51	17.99
,, March ..	19.25	17.95	18.39

Receipts to-day, 5,443 bales, against 5,200 same time last year.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 8.—Cloth business was restricted owing to the Bureau report, due late in the afternoon. Most buyers decided to hold off until they saw what it revealed. Clearances in India were reported to be better, but trade buying was small. Madras, Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi all took light bleaching goods, and a little trade was arranged in fancy bordered dhoties, but bids for prints and dyed goods were deficient to the extent of about 5 per cent. Fancies and white staplings were sold in small quantities for China, and a fair trade in miscellaneous cloths was fixed up for South America, West Africa, the Colonies, and for home consumption. Spinners had a slow day.

WOOL

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8.—An auction of miscellaneous wools has been arranged by the Liverpool Wool Brokers' Association, and will take place at the new Sinnecroft, India buildings, Water-street, on Friday, the 17th inst., commencing at 2 p.m. Catalogues total 2,360 bales, and include 670 bales of greasy Lincs., 100 bales of Buenos Aires slipes and Merino Island, 480 bales V.D.O. fine Australian Merino, 1,000 bales washed and unwashed Peruvian, 20 bales of Devon, and 30 bales of Cape, Dutch, &c.

SEEDS AND OILS

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Oct. 8.—LINSEED was firm for La Plata, with trading quiet. Linseed was firm for La Plata, with trading quiet. Calcutta, Oct.-Nov., to London, £14 12s. 6d. sellers; Oct.-Nov., to Hull, £14 10s.; Nov.-Dec., £12 7s. 6d.; Dec.-Jan., now, £11 17s. 6d.; Jan.-Feb., £11 10s. 3d.; £43 12s. 6d. to £43 15s. to £43 12s. 6d. Settlement price, £43 12s. 6d. In the late trade, cash sold at £43 12s. 6d. to £43 15s. and £44 buyers. Oct., £43 11s. 3d.; Nov., £43 10s. and £43 11s. 3d.; Oct., £43 11s. 3d.; Nov., £43 10s. and three months at £43 10s. to £43 8s. 9d. Oct.-Nov. and three months sold at £43 10s. Stocks of oil-Refined sorts remained unchanged. Stocks of oil-cake in Havre at the end of September amounted to 10,707 tons, against 5,227 tons in the middle of the month.

TIN.—Eastern advices gave 200 tons sold at £125 7s. 6d., c.i.f., a fall of 57s. 6d. There was further liquidation here at the opening when three months sold at £121. With depressing reports of the stock market, values became still weaker and cash was bought at £118 15s., the lowest price since 1908. Although the market steadied slightly both cash and three months were £2 15s. lower at the close of the first session. Sales amounted to 800 tons. Cash sold at £118 15s. to £119; Oct., £119; Nov., £119 5s.; Dec., £120 5s. to £120 10s.; Jan., £120 7s. 6d. to £120 5s.; and three months at £121 to £120 to £121 5s. to £120 15s. Settlement price, £119 5s. In the afternoon cash sold at £119; Oct., £119 5s.; Nov., £119 15s. to £118 15s.; Dec., £119 5s. to £119 15s. to £120, and three months at £120 to £120 5s. to £119 15s. to £120, and three months at £120 5s. ex Liverpool. English common tin closed quiet at £120 5s. ex Liverpool.

LEAD.—Heavy liquidation coupled with weakness in other markets resulted in a sharp decline in values, and at the close near dates were 7s. 6d. and forward 10s. lower. Sales amounted to 1,000 tons. October sold at £15 15s.; Dec., £15 12s. 6d.; and January at £15 11s. 3d. to £15 12s. 9d. Settlement price, £15 15s. The afternoon market was idle. English lell 5s. to £17 10s.

SPELTER was freely offered, and with a slow trade demand prices gave way and closed with near dates 2s. 9d. and forward 12s. 6d. lower. Sales were 500 tons. October sold at £14 7s. 6d. and January at £14 16s. 3d. to £14 12s. 6d. Settlement price, £14 2s. 6d. Late business was confined to January at £14 8s. 9d.

TINPLATES were quiet at 17s. minimum, basis I.C., f.o.b. South Wales. ZINC SHEETS.—Unaltered £25 10s. ALUMINIUM.—Ingots £246 to £248 10s. for 98 per cent. delivery £95 per ton. ANTIMONY dull; and bars for home delivery £95 per ton. WOLFRAM.—English £38 to £46 10s. and foreign, spot, £28 5s. to £30 5s. per ton, ex warehouse. NICKEL was steady at £26 15s. per ton, ex warehouse. CHROME was but quiet at £170 per ton. MOLYBDENUM.—Refined steady held at 2½s. per unit, c.i.f. PLATINUM.—Refined steady at £6 10s. to £7 per oz. QUICKSILVER was maintained at £22 12s. 6d. to £22 15s. per flask, full terms, for spot.

OFFICIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	To-day £ s. d.	£ s. d.	Prev. day £ s. d.	£ s. d.
COPPER—				
Std. cash ..	43 11 3 to	43 12 6	43 17 6 to	44 0 0
Three mths.	43 11 3 —	43 12 6	43 17 6 —	44 0 0
Electrolytic	46 10 0 —	47 10 0	46 10 0 —	47 10 0
Wire bars ..	47 10 0		47 10 0	
TIN—				
Std. cash ..	119 5 0 —	119 10 0	122 0 0 —	122 5 0
Three mths.	120 15 0 —	121 0 0	123 10 0 —	123 15 0
*LEAD—				
Good soft pig.				
nest ..	15 15 0 —	15 12 6	16 2 6 —	16 2 6
*SPELTER ..	14 1 3 —	14 12 6	14 10 0 —	14 15 0

* For shipment during the current and third following month.

Unofficial closing quotations :—COPPER, cash, £43 10s. ; three months, £43 5s. 9d. TIN, cash, £118 15s. ; three months, £120 5s. LEAD, near, £15 15s. ; forward, £15 12s. 6d. SPELTER, near, £14 1s. 3d. ; forward, £14 8s. 9d.

OFFICIAL PRICE CHANGES

The following are changes in prices since Tuesday last (other than those given in our tables of closing prices, including those for the New York and Montreal markets), as shown by yesterday's Stock Exchange Official List :—

HOME CORPORATION.—RISE.—Ayr County Council (5% Stk., 1947-57) 1 to 101-103. Birmingham (3% 1946-56) 1 to 103-105. Bradford (3% Deb. Stk., 1954) 1 to 73-75. Glasgow (5½% 1935-50) 1 to 108-110. Ipswich (5% 1947-57) 2 to 102-104. Leicester (5% 1947-57) 1 to 101-103. Liverpool (6% 1940-50) 1 to 112-114. Manchester (3% 1941-43) 1 to 63-65. Portsmouth (5% 1942-62) 2 to 101-103. St. Helen's (4½% 1945-55) 1 to 99½-99⅞. Stoke-on-Trent (3% 1914-43) 1 to 62-64. Wolverhampton (3% 1924-54) 2 to 73-75. Leicester (3% 1919-44. Subject to Stamp Duty) 1 to 81-83.

PUBLIC BOARDS.—RISE.—River Wear Commissnrs. (3% Funded. Debt Certs.) 1 to 52-55, Thames Conservancy (3% "B" Stk., 1954) 1 to 58-60.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT INSCRIBED.—RISE.—Canada (3½% 1930) 1 to 94-96, New Zealand (4% 1943-63) 1 to 95-97, ditto (4½% 1944) 1 to 96-98, ditto (4½% 1947) 1 to 94-96, Newfoundland (4% Cons., 1806) 1 to 93-95.

DOMINION CORPORATION.—RISE.—Auckland (5½% Debs., Cons. Loan, 1960) 1 to 99-101, ditto (5½% Debs., Imprvts., 1960) 1 to 99-101, East London (5% 1960-70) 1 to 99-101.

FOREIGN CORPORATION.—FALL.—Rio de Janeiro (4½% Con. Stg. Ln., 1912) 5 to 65-70, Santos (7% Consldn. Stg. Ln., 1937) 2 to 70-75.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.—RISE.—Chinese (4½% Gld. Ln., 1908) ½ to 54-58, Danish (3% Annex Bds.) 1 to 79-83, ditto (4% Ln., 1912) 1 to 90-93, Swedish (3½% Ln., 1908) 1 to 84-87. FALL.—Brazilian (4½% 1883) 9 to 60-65, ditto (4½% Fndg. Bds.) 3 to 53-55, ditto (5% 1903) 3½ to 70-74, ditto (4% Bds. 1889) 4 to 70-74, ditto (5% 1906) 1½ to 75-78, ditto (4% Gld. Ln., 1911) 5½-92, ditto (4% 1910) 3 to 39-42, ditto (5% 1909) 1½ to 56-60, ditto (4% Bds., 1889) 2 to 69-72, ditto (5% 1905) 1 to 92-95, ditto (5% 1922) ½ to 101½-102½, and "B" ditto (5% 1924-26, ditto (5% Annuities, Ser. "A" 1908) 1 to 94-96, ditto (5% 1927) ½ to 101½-102½, ditto (6% Ln., 1928 and 1929) 1½ to 101½-103½, ditto (6% Ln., 1927) ½ to 71½-72½, Mining Ln. (4% Jan.-July, 1910) ½ to 71½-72½, ditto (4% 1921) 5 to 80-85, ditto (7% Wtwtz. Ln., 1926) ½ to 75-80, ditto (6% 1928) ½ to 75-77, Uruguay (5%, 1909) 1 to 85-87, HOME RAILS.—RISE.—Lond. Elec. ½ to 71-75.

DITTO, LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—RISE.—Birkenhead Cons. 1 to 79-81.

DITTO, DEBENTURE.—RISE.—G.W. (4½% Stk.) 1 to 86-88, ditto (4½% Stk.) ½ to 91-94, ditto (5% Stk.) 1 to 100-102. L. and N.E. (4%) 1 to 76½-78½, ditto (5% Stk., 1947) 1 to 98-101, Southern (5% Stk.) 1 to 99-102.

INDIAN RAILS.—RISE.—Assam-Bengal (Gtd. 3% plus share of surplus profits) 1 to 75-80, Bengal and N.-W. 3 to 95-100, Burma Rlys. (3% Deb. Stk.) 1 to 54-56, East Indian (Irred. 4½% Deb.) 1 to 72-76, Great Indian Peninsula and Kumaon 1 to 62-64, Rohilkund and Kumaon 1 to 83-85, Southern Bihar 1 to 80-85.

INDIAN NATIVE RAJ AND ZEMINDARY LOANS.—RISE.—Kallikote (Stlg. 5% 1st Debs.) 1 to 91-95.

INSURANCE.—RISE.—Alliance ¼ to 18-19, Guardian (N.C. Prcs.) ½ to 3½-4½, Pearl ½ to 12½-13½, ditto (16s. paid) ½ to 11½-12½, Phœnix ½ to 13½-14½.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS.—RISE.—Debenture Corporation (4% 1st Deb.) ½ to 76-79, Foreign and Colonial (5% Pref.) 1 to 92-96, Friars (4½% 1st Deb.) 2 to 80-85, United States and General (5% Deb.) 1 to 75-78, 92-95, United States Debenture (4% Deb.) 1 to 75-78, and General 3 to 342-352, International Investment and General 3 to 342-352, International Investment (Deft.) 2 to 173-178, Mid-European 3 to 110-115, Nineteen Twenty-nine 3 to 94-99, Railway and General 3 to 130-135, United States Debenture 3 to 240-250.

MINES.—FALL.—De Beers (4% Pref., Bearer) ¼ to 10¼-10½.

NITRATE.—FALL.—Lautaro (7% Prefd., Nos. 1 to 240000 and 430001 to 590000, Bearer) ½ to 3-3½, ditto (Nos. 240001 to 430000 and 590001 to 1312000, Reg.) ¼ to 2½-2¾, ditto (Bearer) ½ to 3-3½.

OIL.—RISE.—Shell "Transport (Bearer) ½ to 4⅛-4¼, ditto (7% 2nd Pref.) 2d. to 24/6-25/0.

TEA AND COFFEE.—RISE.—Associated of Ceylon (Ordy.) 1 to 14-15, Jetinga Valley ½ to 1¼-1½, Namchebar ½ to 1¼-1¾.

TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUS.—RISE.—British Columbia (5% Pref.) 1 to 91-94. FALL.—Brazilian Traction (6% Pref.) 8/20 to 8/0, Rio de Janeiro (5% 30-yr. Bds.) 1 to 101-105, ditto (5% 50-yr. Bds.) 3 to 82-85, Sao Paulo (5% Deb.) 2½ to 80-84.

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 7.—Receipts of COFFEE here amounted to 4,000 bags, which makes 868,000 bags since July 1, against 841,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were all to the U.S., 22,000 bags to Europe, and 2,000 bags elsewhere. The stock shows a decrease at 300,000 bags and compares with 286,000 bags a year ago. At SANTOS receipts amounted to 13,000 bags, making for the season to date 2,310,000 bags, against 2,255,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were all to the U.S., 14,000 bags to Europe, and 2,000 bags elsewhere. The stock is estimated at 1,190,000 bags, against 915,000 bags a year ago.

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, Oct. 8.—The market commenced irregular with March ½ lower and other positions ¼ to 1¼ higher. During the day further advances were established, and the close was firm with March unchanged and other months 1½ to 2 higher. Quotations (Reichsmarks per 50 kilos) :—Dec., 35¼ (previous, 35¼); March, 31½ (31½); May, 30½ (29¾); July, 30½ (29½). Yesterday's sales amounted to 4,000 bags.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, Oct. 8.—Following are closing quotations on the Bourse :—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 87.80 (previous, 88.10); 5% Rentes, 1915-16, 101.90 (101.90); 4% 1917, 103.10 (103.25); 4% 1918, 101.20 (101.50); 5% 1920, 137.60 (137.60); 6% 1920, 103.80; 5% 1921, 568 (568); 6% 1922 (1st), 524 (524); 6% 1923 (1st), 560 (560); 6% 1924, 565 (564); 4% Egyptian Unified, 363.50 (364.60); Italian Rentes, unquoted (89.70); 5% Brazilian, 1914, unquoted (560); 5% Russian, 1906, 5.80 (5.80); 4½% Russian, 1909, 5 (3); 4% Turkish Unified, 47 (46.30); Banque de France, 21,675 (21,800); Banque de Paris, 2,610 (2,640); Banque Parisienne, 1,615 (1,630); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 1,820 (1,820); Credit Foncier Egyptien, 3,445 (3,445); Credit Lyonnais, 2,880 (2,875); Banque d'Athenes, unquoted (186); Banque d'Orient, 298 (287); Banque Ottomane, 943 (945); Suez Canal, 16,800 (16,905); Chargeurs Reunis, 605 (614); Messageries Maritimes, 205 (205); Transatlantique, 633 (633); Raffinerie Say, 1,820 (1,842); Sucreries d'Egypte, 648 (660); Wagons-Lits, 396 (407); Thomson-Houston, 755 (778); Lautaro Nitrate, 385 (397); Ford of France, 2,774 (2760); Rio Tinto, 3,900 (3,935); Tharsis, 441 (440); De Beers Deferred, 854 (863); De Beers Preferred, 1,278 (1,322); Jagersfontein, 169 (172); Central Mining, 1,532 (1,541); Chartered, 190 (192); Rand Mines, 537 (541); Transvaal Consolidated, 137 (140); Union (215); Transvaal Consolidated, 137 (140); Union (Corner), 348 (348); Mozambique, 54 (56); Rand Mines, 47 (48); Caoutchoucs, 124 (125); Eastern International, 81 (82); Gula Kalumpong, 111 (110); Kuala Lumpur, 144 (151); Malacca, 139 (142); Mexican Eagle, 59 (59); Royal Dutch, 34,800 (35,000); Shell Transport, 520 (521); Platine, 2,095 (2,100); Oceana Colsolidated, 9.75 (9.75). Exchange on New York, 25.48⅛ (25.49); on London, official average, 123.85 (123.85); cheques, closing market rate, 123.85 (123.86). Private discount rate, 11⅝-11¾% (11⅝-11¾%); short money, 11¾% (11¾%).—*Reuter.*

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 8.—Closing quotations :—6% Dutch, 1922, 103¾ (previous 103¾); 5% Dutch, 1903 (103); 2½% Dutch, 67 (66½); 4% Brazilian, 1889, 40⅝ (42); Peruvian, 5% (5¾); Peruvian 4% Cum. Pref., 35¾ (35¾); New York Ontario, 8 (—); Southern United States Steel, 153⅞ (154¼ x.d.); Southern Pacific, — (108); Union Pacific, — (204⅝ x.d.); Royal Dutch Petroleum, 340¼ (341); Anaconda, 75⅞ (76); Dell Batavia Rubber, 49⅛ (48); Dell Batavia Tobacco, 282 (—); Dell Mij. 279¾ (—); Senembah Mij. 511 (—); Amsterdam Rubber, 94¾ (94); Margarine Unie, 231½ (233¼); Philips Lamps, 308 (313). Exchange on Berlin, 58.98 (58.98); London, 12.04⅜ (12.04⅝); New York, 2.47⅛ (2.47⅛); Paris, 9.72¼ (9.72¾).

FRANKFURT, Oct. 8.—Closing quotations :—Deutsche Bank, 115½ (previous, 115½); Darmstädter Bank, 156½ (157¼); Frankfurter Hypotheken Bank, 154 (154); Metallbank and Metallurgische, 97 (97½); Farbenindustrie, 154¾ (155½); Mannesmann, 72 (72½); Rheinische Stahlwerke, 72 (—); Siemens & Halske, — (67½); Gelsenkirchen, 119 (119¼); Lahmeyer Allgemeine Elektrizitäts, 142 (145); Siemens and Halske, Elektrizitätswerke, 142 (145); Deutsche Gold, 176¼ (175½); Schuckert, 133 (134); Deutsche Gold and Silber, 134 (135); Philipp Holzmann, 74½ (75); Zellstoff Waldhof, 119 (—); Norddeutscher Lloyd, 77¼ (77½); Hamburg Amerika, 76½ (77½); Süddeutsche Zucker, 131½ (132½); German Liquidation Loan, 55¼ (—); German Railroad, 7% Preferred, — (86); German Protectorate Loan, 2% (2⅜); Anatolian Railway Loan, — (12); Mexican Silver, 5% Loan, 11⅞ (12⅜).

VIENNA, Oct. 8.—Closing quotations :—Gar. Oest. Voelkerbundanl. (Austrian Issue), 107 (previous, 107.10); Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn, 11.45 (11.35); 90 (90); Oest. National Bank, 506 (309); Wiener Bank Verein, 17.55 (17.85); Oest. Credit Anstalt, 47.20 (47.20); Ungar. Credit Allg. Bank, 81 (81); Niederoest. Escompte Ges., 159.50 (159.80); Zivnobanka, 91.20 (91.20); Donau-Dampf. Schiffahrts Ges., 18.25 (17.90); A.E.G. Union Elektr. Ges., 20.45 (20.30); Oest. Brown Boveri, — (150); Oest. Siemens Schuckert, 167.50 (167.75); Oest. Alpine Montan, 21.90 (21.65); Berg and Huttenwerke, 620 (610); Galiz Karpathen and Guilleaume, 186.55 (186.90); Oest. Austrian State Loan, Petroleum, 3.21 (3.21); Austrian Exchange on Amsterdam, 1930, 96.25 (96.25). Exchange on London, 34.43¼ (34.43¼); 285.78 (285.90); on New York, 686 (687); on Paris, 27.80 (27.81).—*Reuter.*

MILAN, Oct. 8.—Closing quotations :—Exchange on London, 92.79⅜ (previous, 92.80); Consolidato 5%, 80.67 (80.75); Banca d'Italia, 1,650 (1,680); Banca Commerciale, 1,411½ (1,413½); Banca Nazionale di Credito, 100 (100); Banco di Roma, 109 (109); Credito Italiano, 754 (755); Cosulich Navigazione, 90 (90); Meridionali, 1,003 (1,005); Navigazione Generale, 501 (501); Cantoni Coats, 598 (610); Sole Chatillon, 251½ (251½); Snia Viscosa, 353 (364); Ilva, 219 (219); Monte Amiata, 176½ (178¼); Montecatini, 203 (203½); Fiat, 227 (233); Adriatica, 204½ (205); Edison, 563½ (565); Unione Esercizi Elettrici, 79½ (79¼); Terni, 387 (388½); Consorzio Mobiliare Finanziario, 747 (747½); Adamello, 282 (281½).

MINING NEWS AND OUTPUTS

EAST RAND PROPRIETARY FIRE

YARDE KERRI GROUP TEN.—Output for September, 12 long tons.

TANGANYIKA DIAMONDS.—Output for September, 3,288 carats; yield, 585¾ carats.

BONTE CROFTY.—During September crushed, 6,125 tons; value, £5,000.

BRONKHORST HILL SOUTH.—For the four weeks ended October 4, treated, 30,250 tons of crude ore, which produced 5,038 tons of lead concentrates assaying 71 per cent. lead and 20 ounces silver per ton.

PERSEVERANCE.—Output for September, 6,908 tons; value, £17,259; working profit, £9,005.

CROSSUS CONSOLIDATED.—Output for September, Gross Output Mine filled, 9,870 tons; value, £14,650; working profit, £5,945.

SOUTH KALGURLI CONSOLIDATED.—Output for September, 8,364 tons; value, £14,817; profit, £1,310.

BURMA CORPORATION.—During September 44,205 tons of ore were mined, including 1,600 tons of high-grade ore; 38,700 tons of lead concentrates; 10,540 tons of lead-bearing material, including 4,183 tons of high-grade ore, were smelted in the blast-furnaces, producing 8,948 tons of hard lead (over 6,420) tons refined by the Parkes process at the Refinery, Belvedere. Refinery products were 8,640 tons refined silver, 2,880 tons refined lead 540,000 ounces refined silver. Zinc plant produced 5,000 tons zinc concentrates, assaying 9.6 ounces silver, 5.5 per cent. lead, and 59.3 per cent. zinc. In addition to the above, 1,600 tons copper matte were produced from the treatment of accumulated smelter by-products and 15,081 tons copper ore; 100 tons of refined antimonial lead and 200 tons of nickel speiss were also produced.

ASHANTI GOLDFIELDS CORPORATION.—Output for September, 10,610 loads yielding 12,959 ounces of fine gold; value, £16,847; working profit, £38,870; net profit, £36,178. Summary of developments :—Adanse Mine.—Main Shaft.—No. 29 Level : Main crosscut driven 29ft. No. 18 Level (New Make).—Crosscut No. 4 S.W. Width of reef 15ft. Average assay value 7.7dwt. No. 19 Level (New Make).—Crosscut No. 1 E.W. Width of reef 8ft. Average assay value 2dwt. No. 20 Level (New Make).—Crosscut No. 1 S.E. Width of reef 15ft. Average assay value 2dwt. No. 21 S.W. Width of reef 15ft. Average assay value 2dwt. No. 24 Level (New Make).—Crosscut No. 1 S.E. Width of reef 15ft. Average assay value 2dwt. No. 25 Level.—Crosscut No. 1 N.E. Width of reef 14ft. Average assay value 2dwt. No. 26 Level.—Crosscut No. 1 N.E. Width of reef 200ft. Average assay value 6dwt.

EAST RAND PROPRIETARY.—Cablegram.—"A fire was discovered early in the morning of October 6 in upper workings on 25 level Cinderella Northern Section, adjacent to Cason Section. Two natives killed by fumes, 10 others missing. Prompt measures were taken to deal with fire, and although not yet extinguished, it is anticipated that month's results will not be seriously affected."

DEVELOPMENT.—Output for September, 1,454 tons of concentrates, containing 736 tons of copper.

MEAT AND FISH

LONDON, Oct. 8.—SMITHFIELD MEAT (Official Report).—Supplies amounted to 1,607 tons, made up of 542 tons of imported. Imports formed 68.1 per cent. Prices ruled as follows :—

BEEF (per 8lb.).—National Mark, select, 6s. 10d. to 7s.; prime, 6s. 2d. to 6s. 8d.; English, long sides, select, 6s. 6d.; prime, 6s. 2d. to 6s. 4d.; English, short sides, select, 6s. 6d.; prime, 6s. 2d. to 6s. 4d.; (Birkenhead killed), prime, 6s. 10d. to 7s.; General prices (including National Mark).—Scotch, short sides, 6s. 4d. to 7s. 2d.; long sides, 6s. 2d. to 6s. 8d.; English, long sides, 5s. to 5s. 10d.; Irish (Birkenhead killed), 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.; hindqrs., forerib and flank (Kosher), 5s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; Irish (Birkenhead killed), 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.; hindqrs., forerib and flank (Kosher), 5s. 6d. to 5s.; foreqrs., Argentine, hindqrs., chilled, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; foreqrs., chilled, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 2d.; Australian, hindqrs., chilled, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; foreqrs., chilled, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; crops, Australian, hindqrs., frozen, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; foreqrs., frozen, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d.

MUTTON (per 8lb.).—Scotch, 7s. 4d. to 8s.; tegs, 7s. 8d. to 8s. 4d.; English, 6s. 8d. to 8s.; tegs, 7s. 8d. to 8s. 4d.; ewes, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; New Zealand, wethers, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; ewes, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 11d.; Argentine, wethers, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 4d.; Argentine, wethers, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 4d.; Australian, wethers, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 4d.

LAMB (per 8lb.).—English (under 10st.), 7s. 8d. to 9s. (over 20st.), 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.; Irish, 7s. to 7s. 8d.; (15st. to 20st.), 5s. 4d. to 6s.; (over 20st.), 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.; Irish, Australian, 5s. 8d. to 6s.; New Zealand, 5s. 10d. to 6s. 6d.; (crate), 5s. 8d. to 6s.; 2nd Argentine, 5s. to 5s. 4d.; Australian, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.

PORK (per 8lb.).—Scotch, Hill, 6s. 8d. to 8s.; Irish, 7s. to 8s.; Birkenhead killed, 7s. to 8s.; New Zealand, 7s. to 8s.; Argentine, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.

VEAL (per 8lb.).—English, fat, 6s. to 7s. 4d.; specials, 7s. 8d. to 8s. 4d.; bobbies, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.

POULTRY, GAME, &c.—Surrey chickens, per lb., 1s. 1d. to 1s. 5d.; country, 11d. to 1s. 1d.; lean, 9d. to 1s.; Belgian, Irish, fatted, 1s. to 1s. 1d.; Dutch, yellow, 11d. to 1s. 1d.; 1s. 2d. to 1s. 5d.; Hungarian, 11d. to 1s. 1d.; white, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d.; ducklings, country, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.; English, 7d. to 9d.; geese, 8½d. to 10½d.; Aylesbury, 11d. to 1s. 1d.; geese, English, 8d. to 10d.; Irish, 7d. to 9d.; rabbits, wild, 4d. to 7d.; grouse, best; young, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; seconds, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; old, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.; partridges, young, large, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 11d.; small, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; inverets, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d.; hares, English, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 9d.; small, 2s. to 2s. 8d.; pheasants, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; seconds, 2s. to 2s. 8d.

BILLINGSGATE FISH.—Consignments totalled 615 tons. There was a quiet demand for prime classes at easier prices. Quotations :—

DRAWING OF BONDS

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

TO THE HOLDERS OF
REPUBLIC OF PERU
(REPUBLICA DEL PERU)
PERUVIAN NATIONAL LOAN, SIX per CENT. EXTERNAL SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS, FIRST SERIES.

Dated December 1, 1927. Due December 1, 1960.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to Article VII. of the Fiscal Agency and Loan Agreement, dated as of December 1, 1927, between Republica del Peru (Republic of Peru) and J. & W. Seligman & Co., and The National City Bank of New York, Fiscal Agents, under which the above mentioned series of bonds was issued, $290,000 principal amount of BONDS of said series, bearing the following serial numbers, have been DRAWN by lot for redemption on December 1, 1930:

BONDS of the DENOMINATION of $1,000.

M 222	264	285	310	326	390	611
648	704	854	877	940	941	943
952	953	955	1042	1182	1503	1620
1864	1920	1950	1953	2210	2581	2668
2748	3000	3360	3620	3654	3657	4071
4450	4460	4519	4521	4649	4650	4854
5363	5366	5459	5523	5537	5639	5790
5821	6030	6157	6351	6773	6796	6917
6920	7039	7117	7130	7296	7557	7622
7679	7694	7929	8007	8010	8458	8800
8843	8880	8963	9074	9103	9207	9237
9428	9573	9637	9740	9922	9947	9948
10030	10148	10285	10361	10414	10431	10670
10896	10958	10985	11021	11629	11750	11901
11903	12042	12084	12067	12353	12405	12410
12464	12550	12624	12700	12703	12945	13680
13770	13864	13873	14004	14191	14466	14654
14827	14843	15010	15172	15250	15472	16296
16382	16384	16392	16393	16481	16629	16790
16838	16910	16989	17088	17090	17224	17286
17889	17925	17940	17949	18160	18208	18261
18337	18458	18612	18623	18716	18839	18871
18897	19024	19222	19417	19432	20301	20496
21109	21140	21521	21550	21651	21713	21800
21816	21818	22021	22292	22343	22472	22526
22754	22766	22816	23067	23204	23340	23372
23596	23597	23782	25008	25012	25063	25247
25515	25627	26261	26609	26909	27426	27577
27881	27882	28192	28545	28653	29019	29753
29776	29999	30098	30597	30678	30719	31067
31128	31396	31641	31655	31675	31698	31834
31835	32143	32185	32354	32961	33187	33448
33746	34351	34379	34713	34824	34828	34905
35169	35493	35609	35663	36537	37007	37347
37902	37918	38170	38473	39289	39294	39621
39895	39986	40688	40996	40697	40920	40927
41025	41238	41271	41375	41558	41923	42700
42840	42850	42854	42857	43139	43623	44175
44400	44698	45290	45922	46046	46079	46409
46497	46806	47180	47261			

BONDS of the DENOMINATION of $500.

D 31	80	187	384	539	574	597
677	790	920	1236	1969	2044	2046
2451	2469	2709	2758	2768	3093	3318
3575	3925	3990	3991	4130		

The bonds so drawn for redemption will be payable on and after December 1, 1930, at the option of the holder thereof, in gold coin of the United States of America, at the agency of the Republic of Peru in the City and State of New York, United States of America, at the principal office of either of the Fiscal Agents of the Republic, J. & W. Seligman & Co. and The National City Bank of New York, or in English pounds sterling in the City of London, England, at the principal office of either of the London Paying Agents, Seligman Brothers, Ltd., or The National City Bank of New York, or in Dutch guilders, in the City of Amsterdam, Holland, at the principal office of any of the Amsterdam Paying Agents, Messrs. Lissone Bros., Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij and Mendelssohn & Co., or in Swiss francs, in the Cities of Zurich or Basle, Switzerland, at the principal office in each of said cities of the Swiss Paying Agent, Credit Suisse, but only out of sinking fund moneys received or to be received by said Fiscal Agents for said purpose, at their principal amount and accrued unpaid interest to December 1, 1930, upon presentation and surrender thereof together with all coupons maturing on and after said date. Payment, in each case except the first, will be made at the banking house rate of exchange on the City of New York at the time of presentation for payment. Notice is hereby given that the holders of the bonds so drawn for redemption are required to surrender said bonds at the time and at any one of the places above specified for redemption at said redemption price, and that interest on said bonds will cease to accrue on December 1, 1930, unless not paid upon the surrender thereof as aforesaid.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co., and
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,
Fiscal Agents of the Republic of Peru.
September 23, 1930.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

SOCIEDAD ANONIMA MANUFACTURA de TABACOS PICCARDO y CIA., Ltda., Erlangers, Ltd., 4, Moorgate, London, E.C.2, are instructed to publish the following announcement:—

In accordance with the Articles of Association, Shareholders resident in Argentina are advised that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING which will be held at the Offices of the Company, Calle Defensa No. 1220, Buenos Aires, on FRIDAY, the 10th October, 1930, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of treating the following Agenda:—

(1) To read and consider the Report, Balance-sheet, Profit and Loss Account, and Syndic's Report for the 30th June, 1930, corresponding to the financial year ended the 30th June, 1930.
(2) Distribution of profits.
(3) To determine in accordance with Articles 13 and 29 of the Articles of Association the number of Directors to represent each class of Shareholders until the next Ordinary General Meeting; to elect each Director or Directors as may be necessary to complete the number so determined; and to elect three alternate Directors to hold office for one year to represent the Ordinary Shareholders and two alternate Directors to hold office for one year to represent the Preferential Shareholders.
(4) To elect Sindico and alternate Sindico to hold office for one year in accordance with Article 340 of the Commercial Code.
(5) To appoint two Shareholders from those present to approve and sign Minutes of the Meeting.

In order to be present at the Meeting, Shareholders must deposit their Share Warrants or Certificates of Deposit of same issued by Banks of this City (Buenos Aires) in the Offices of the Company, Calle Defensa No. 1220, Buenos Aires, not later than three days before the Meeting.

Shareholders not resident in Argentina may deposit their Share Warrants with the Bankers, Erlangers, Ltd., Mesgrave, London, E.C.3, with a notification to that effect to the date of the Meeting as Shareholders resident in Argentina, and may obtain representation by proxies appointed either by cable sent by the same Bankers to the Offices of the Company in this City (Buenos Aires, or by Power of Attorney in due form. (Article 28 of the Articles of Association.)

By Order of the Board,
PEDRO PICCARDO, President.
Buenos Aires, 5th September, 1930.

TRANSFER BOOKS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY, Limited. 7 per CENT. CUMULATIVE PREFERENCE SHARES.

Notice is hereby given that the SHARE REGISTERS and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th October, 1930, to the 31st October, 1930, both days inclusive, for the purpose of preparing a list of shareholders for dividend in respect of the half-year ended 30th September, 1930, payable on the 1st November, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
HUGH VELACOTT and Co., Registrars.
Finsbury Circus House, Blomfield-street, London, E.C.2. 8th October, 1930.

HOPKINSONS, Limited.
ORDINARY SHARES.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS in respect of the above-mentioned SHARES will be CLOSED from the 17th to 31st October, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
RAYMOND MCKIE, Secretary.
Britannia Works, Huddersfield, 7th October, 1930.

JAMES W. COOK and Co., Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Ordinary Shares will be CLOSED from the 11th to 18th October, both days inclusive.

By Order,
ALFRED E. PIKE, Secretary.
130/5, Minories, E.C.3. 7th October, 1930.

THE GORDON HOTELS, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER of MEMBERS of the Company's Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 31st October, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of half-yearly Dividend Warrants.

Warrants will be posted on the 31st October, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
WALTER VENABLES, Secretary.
Whitehall Rooms, Whitehall-place, S.W.1.
6th October, 1930.

THE MARCONI INTERNATIONAL MARINE COMMUNICATION COMPANY, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th October to the 11th October, 1930, inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
B. O. COLLIS, Secretary.
Marconi House, Strand, London, W.C.2. 9th October, 1930.

THE WALL PAPER MANUFACTURERS, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the PREFERENCE SHARE REGISTERS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th October to the 31st October, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of the half-yearly Dividend to the 31st August, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
S. A. FURCHESE, Secretary.
125, High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

THE WEARDALE STEEL, COAL AND COKE COMPANY, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the PREFERRED ORDINARY SHARE TRANSFER REGISTER will be CLOSED from the 13th October to the 21st October, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of dividend warrants for the half-year ended 30th September, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
F. C. TAYLOR, Acting Secretary.
Tudhoe Iron Works, Spennymoor, Co. Durham.
7th October, 1930.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

BORAX CONSOLIDATED, Limited.—Notice is hereby given that the half-yearly Coupon No. 63 of the PREFERENCE SHARE WARRANTS to BEARER will be PAID, less Income-tax at 4s. 6d. in the £, on and after the 1st November, 1930, at the offices of the Company, 16, Eastcheap, E.C.3.

The Transfer Books will be Closed from the 20th to the 31st October, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. H. STEVENS, Secretary.
16, Eastcheap, London, E.C.3. 8th October, 1930.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th November next an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Ten Shillings and Three Pence per Share, subject to deduction of Income-tax, will be PAID to the Shareholders registered in the Company's Books on the 15th October, 1930, and that the Books for the registration of Shares will be Closed from Wednesday, the 15th October, 1930, to Tuesday, the 28th October, 1930, both days inclusive.

The Warrants for the Dividend will be posted to the Shareholders on the evening of Monday, the 3rd November, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN DEWHIRST, Secretary.
24, Cornhill, London, E.C.3. 7th October, 1930.

OTTOMAN THREE-and-a-HALF per CENT. LOAN of 1894.

(Secured on the Egyptian Tribute.)

The COUPONS (No. 136) falling due next on the Bonds of the above-mentioned Loan will be PAID by Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons on that day and on each succeeding business day (Saturdays excepted) between the hours of 11 and 2.

An interval of three clear days will be required for examination of the coupons, which must be handed in personally or by a London Banker or other Agent. Coupons cannot be paid through the post.

Printed forms for listing the coupons can be obtained on application.

New-court, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.4. 8th October, 1930.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS (continued)

THE EL ORO MINING and RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE to HOLDERS of SHARE WARRANTS to BEARER.

A DIVIDEND of 10d. per share, less Income-tax, equal to 7½d. per share net, has been declared payable on 27th October, 1930. Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer will receive PAYMENT after presentation of Coupon No. 26 at the Office of the Company, No. 24, Lombard-street, London, E.C.3. Coupons must be left three clear days for verification. Listing forms may be obtained on application.

By Order of the Board.
H. F. WREFORD, Secretary.
24, Lombard-street, London, E.C.3. 8th October, 1930.

THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY, Limited.
7 PREFERENCE SHARE DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Three per Cent. (3%) (being a half-yearly Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. (6%) per annum) has been declared PAYABLE upon that portion of the Capital Stock of the Company consisting of the Preference Shares, and that the same will be payable at the Midland Bank Limited, Poultry and Princes-street, London, E.C.2, England, or, at the option of the holder, at the office of the Union Trust Company, Limited, Toronto, Canada, on and after the first day of November, 1930, to shareholders who appear on the register at the close of business on the 15th day of October, 1930.

The Transfer Books will be closed from October 16th to 31st, 1930, both days inclusive.

FRANK HAY, Secretary.
Toronto, September 9, 1930.

SPORT AND GARDEN

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

A BARGAIN in BULBS, BULBS, BULBS.—Hyacinths (to colour), 15s. and 20s. per 100; Lilium Candidums (Old White Madonna Lily), 30s. per 100; Snowdrops, singles and doubles, 10s. and 20s.; Winter Aconites (Eranthis Hyemalis), First Flower of Spring, 10s. and 15s.; Crocus (to colour), 30s. and 40s.; Daffodils, 20s. and 30s.; Narcissus, 20s. and 30s.; Narcissus and Daffodils (Mixed), 15s. and 20s.; Van Zion (Old Double Golden Yellow Daffodil), 35s.; Lent Lily (Pseudo), Old English Wild Daffodil, 10s.; Darwin Tulips named in great variety, 40s.; Mixed, 30s.; Blue Bells, 30s.; Iris, 30s.—all per 1,000, carriage paid on orders of £1 and over. Hundreds of other bargains in Bulbs, Herbaceous Plants, Fruit Trees, and everything for the Garden will be found in our 80-page Illustrated Catalogue, which will be sent post free on request.—Cross and Co., Elmrod House, Wisbech.

DAFFODILS and NARCISSI.—1,000 finest bulbs in 10 separate varieties, 60s.; in 20, 80s.; mixed, 2gns. —A. Leon, St. Mary's, Scilly Isles.

DARWIN TULIPS.—1,000 top size bulbs in 10 separate varieties, 60s.; in 20, 75s. Sir Watkin Narcissi 60s. 1,000.—A. Leon, St. Mary's, Scilly Isles.

WATERER'S hardy alpine and herbaceous plants. Plans submitted for herbaceous borders. Catalogue free.—John Waterer, Sons and Crisp, Ltd., The Floral Mile, Twyford, Berks.

BUSINESS PREMISES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

FETTER-LANE (close).—FREEHOLD WAREHOUSE on five floors and area, approximately 3,000 sq. ft. PRICE £2,100.—Apply DOUGLAS YOUNG and Co., 69, Coleman-street, E.C.2. Met. 5672.

BASINGHALL-STREET, E.C.2. — BLOCK of OFFICES, let and producing over £2,200; outgoings, excluding repairs and agency commission, £1,050; lease 28 years. PRICE £7,500 or offer.—Apply DOUGLAS YOUNG and Co., 69, Coleman-street, E.C.2. Met. 5672.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE-ROAD, S.E.—BLOCK of OFFICES with Area for Stacking Timber, total area 11,000 sq. ft.; electric lift to all floors; FREEHOLD. PRICE £28,000 or offer.—Apply DOUGLAS YOUNG and Co., 69, Coleman-street, E.C.2. Met. 5672.

SPACIOUS light OFFICES to be LET in Strand, W.C.2; first floor, three rooms; second floor, two rooms; with good basement.—For full particulars apply EGYPTIAN HOUSE PROPERTIES, Egyptian House, 170-3, Piccadilly, W.1.

SPACIOUS FRONT OFFICE to be LET in Piccadilly; suitable for committee or board room; hot and cold water.—For full particulars, rent, &c., apply EGYPTIAN HOUSE PROPERTIES, Egyptian House, 170-3, Piccadilly, W.1.

NO PREMIUM.

BERKELEY-STREET, PICCADILLY.—Most attractive modern shop (15ft. by 30ft.), beautifully fitted and panelled in oak, together with light BASEMENT, to be LET on lease at a reasonable rental.—For keys apply to Messrs. WM. GROGAN and BOYD, Estate Offices, 10, Hamilton-place, Park-lane, W.1.

CITY OF LONDON
(one minute from Mansion House Station).
Nos. 10, 11, and 12,
LITTLE TRINITY-LANE, E.C.4.

An imposing building constructed on modern lines, affording exceptionally fine office or show-room accommodation.

TO BE LET
AS A WHOLE
OR IN FLOORS.

Write to
HERRING, SON and DAW,
100c, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, for particulars of floor space, rentals, and plan.

NEW SHOPS in old-established centre, PECKHAM, adjacent a large and flourishing store; Vacant Possession; without premium; rents £250. Some small Lock-up, £100. Also Flats if desired.—Apply Owner's Agents, COLE and YOUNG, 23, Haymarket, W.C.

NO. 1, WHITEHALL, overlooking Trafalgar-square. —Spacious MODERN OFFICES to be LET at moderate rates:—

First floor, 900 sq. ft.
Second floor, 800 sq. ft.
Third floor, 800 sq. ft.
Fourth and fifth floor, 970 sq. ft.
Lift.
Excellent light.—H. I. and A. RUBENS, Chartered Surveyors, 9 and 11, Costhall-avenue, E.C.2.

TO be LET.—For particulars of several LOCK-UP SHOPS in first-class main road position apply to A. E. Lauer, Esq., 9, New Bridge-street, E.C.4. Telephone, City 2152.

17, NEWMAN-STREET, W.1.—Modern FREEHOLD PROPERTY, comprising showrooms, offices, warehouse; total net floor space about 22,500 sq. ft.—For SALE by Private Treaty, or by Auction on the 26th of November, 1930, by YATES and YATES, 12a, Hanover-square, W.1. (Mayfair 0501.)

WANTED

FIRST or GROUND FLOOR WANTED, one or two months, for exhibition of handwork; or would share a showroom; West End: no agents.—Write Box 09218, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

BUILDING LAND AND SITES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

COMPACT FREEHOLD BUILDING SITE—MIDDLESEX, about 450 ACRES, gravel soil; 19,000ft. Parish-road frontages; sewer; water; gas and electric supply to various roads; midway between two railway routes; frequent electric train service, 25 minutes Waterloo; half mile nearest station; two others, within easy distance. 1,500ft. frontage to main railway with siding into the heart of estate. For Sale as a whole, £250 per acre.—Joint Agents and Auctioneers, The Agents, PENNINGTONS, Leadenhall, E.C.3, Richmond, Surrey.

CENTRAL LONDON, main road.—FREEHOLD SITE suitable for Petrol Station; 3,100 square feet.—Sole Agents, DAVIS and Co., 56, Berners-street, W.1.

MAGNIFICENT CITY BUILDING SITE for DISPOSAL, first-class position. Area 12,000ft. super. Two important frontages to main thoroughfares. Unique opportunity for the erection of a large block of offices.—For particulars apply to the Sole Agents, GARRETT, WHITE and POLAND, 32, Budge-row, E.C.4.

TO CLEAR ESTATE.

TO BUILDERS AND SPECULATORS.

One mile from Guildford London-road Station, 28 miles from London. Electric trains to Town every 20 minutes. Near Guildford town and practically adjoining FARNHAM GOLF COURSE.

EIGHT ACRES of MATURED BUILDING LAND, entirely protected by a wide timber belt and having in all 1,500 FEET EXISTING FRONTAGE.

Plans, price, and full details of Sole Agents, GOLBIE and GREEN, 9, Bruton-street, W.1.

WANTED

REQUIRED at once, FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND in North, West, or North-West London, area up to 40 ACRES or more, for residential development; must be close to station, preferably Underground or electrified system, with all services available either on or adjacent to the estate.—Please forward full details to "B," care of GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

WANTED to RENT, 50 ACRES of LEVEL GRASS LAND, London environs.—Write Box W.1795, The Times, E.C.4.

FACTORIES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

LEOPOLD FARMER & SONS,
Factory Specialists, Auctioneers, and Valuers,
46, GRESHAM-STREET, BANK, E.C.2.

PADDINGTON.—GARAGE or FACTORY for SALE; 7,600ft. yard space. Lease 32 years. Ground-rent £50. PRICE £3,800.

70,000 FEET Floor area.—Substantially constructed, well-lighted FACTORY for SALE FREEHOLD at THAMES DITTON. Bargain price £8,000, to include valuable power plant.

Particulars of above and Factories in all districts apply LEOPOLD FARMER and SONS, as above.

MODERN DAYLIGHT FREEHOLD FACTORY to be SOLD, Western suburb; 100,000 sq. ft. and land; top lighted; extra high head room. Reasonable price.—Particulars of LEOPOLD FARMER and SONS, Factory Specialists, Auctioneers, and Surveyors, 46, Gresham-street, Bank, E.C.2.

KING'S CROSS.—To be LET, FLOORS of 3,750 sq. ft. each, in newly-erected corner building, with splendid natural light. Floors designed for load of 2cwt. per sq. ft. Two staircases, lift. Moderate rentals.—Sole Agents, WAITE and WAITE, 15, Great Castle-street, Oxford-circus, W. Langham 3771.

WHY NOT TRY WELWYN and manufacture in a town planned for manufacturers? All services, cheap power, first-class access and exceptional living facilities for workers. Well in touch with London, but miles away from noise and congestion. FACTORIES and SITES to be LET.—Estate Office, Welwyn Garden City. Welwyn Garden 248.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PROPERTIES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

AIX-EN-PROVENCE.—Very fine Provençale VILLA, luxuriously furnished antique and modern; every comfort; in own park; unrivalled situation; price one million francs.—Domaine Provençal, 35, Rue St.-Jacques, Marseille.

SUPER. CANNES, to be SOLD, large MODERN HOUSE; lift, central heating, hot water installed throughout; telephone, gas, electricity, lift from kitchen to dining room. The house contains 11 principal rooms, eight smaller, three bath rooms, five dressing rooms, with lavatory and hot and cold water; three big terraces, a pergola, garage, aviary; grand staircase of mahogany; lodge containing five rooms, garage. The whole was built two years ago and has never been inhabited. Large garden of 5,000 metres, and if extra land is required another 4,800 metres are available. Price 1,000,000 francs; with extra land 1,300,000 francs. (No agents.)—Write Dal Piero, care of Lloyds Bank, Cannes.

Kens. 1490. Telegrams: "Estate, c/o Harrods, London." Surrey Office: West Byfleet.

HARRODS

HOUSES

THE BOLTONS, S.W.
(CLOSE TO).

LOW-BUILT HOUSE, beautifully appointed and well fitted throughout; overlooking gardens and having direct access to gardens in rear; three fine reception rooms on ground floor, 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms, splendid kitchen and offices; parquet floors, oak panelling; central heating; good garage with rooms over if required.—Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

A BARGAIN.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—To be SOLD, an excellent medium-sized HOUSE, having direct access to gardens in rear; eight bed rooms, three reception rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c.; parquet floors; constant hot water.

LOW PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.

Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

HOLLAND PARK DISTRICT.

FREEHOLD sunny CORNER HOUSE with garage, exceptionally well-kept and up-to-date, and with a large garden so delightful as rarely to be seen in Town; eight to nine bed, three bath, three reception, model tiled kitchen, &c.; quiet and healthy position; central heating; parquet floors. PRICE 7,000 guineas.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.

SLOANE-SQUARE (adjoining).—Very attractive and easily run RESIDENCE, with bed rooms on two floors and gardens at rear; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception, white tiled offices. Rent £260 per annum. Low premium for Lease.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

FLATS

ST. JAMES', S.W.1.
UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLAT.

£230 PER ANNUM only on lease. Suitable for married couple or bachelor. Central situation, sunny aspect; vacant possession; first-class service and valeting; double bed room, lounge, sitting room, hall, and bath room.—Recommended by owner's Agents,
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

PORTLAND-PLACE.

MAGNIFICENT Unfurnished SERVICE FLAT in premier building, fourth floor; lift, central heating, and hot water; West aspect; drawing room and dining room both with parquet flooring, four bed rooms, two marble bath rooms, kitchenette, &c., restaurant in building.—Further particulars as to lease, rent, &c., from the Agents,
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

EATON-SQUARE.

LAVISHLY appointed and fitted MAISONNETTE, with separate entrance; central heating, constant hot water; seven bed and dressing, three bath, three reception, complete offices. Rent £760 per annum. Long Lease.—Strongly recommended.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

SUITABLE FOR ENTERTAINING.

HOLLAND PARK.

UP-TO-DATE ground-floor MAISONNETTE, exceedingly fine position, facing South; three spacious reception rooms; parquet flooring, central heating; "Ideal" boiler for hot water; five bed rooms, two bath; garden. Rent £450 inclusive. Fixtures and fittings at valuation. Lease five or 12 years.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

TURNER LORD & DOWLER,

Telephones: GROSVENOR 2200 & 2201

127, MOUNT-STREET, W.1.

ADJACENT TO
BRYANSTON-SQUARE.

A MOST EXCEPTIONAL HOUSE in this much-desired location has just come into the market. It has wonderful reception rooms and few, but good, bed rooms. Amongst its many features are:—

Fine well staircase. Painted and panelled walls. Central and electric heating. Hot and cold water supplies to most bed rooms.

Parquet floors to all principal rooms, including bed rooms.

In all there are seven bed rooms (on two floors), two bath rooms, three really excellent reception rooms, and unusually good offices.

PRICE asked for Direct Lease, £3,500.

BERKELEY-SQUARE (Close to).

AN ATTRACTIVE MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE in a quiet position, facing West, for SALE on very advantageous terms to an immediate purchaser.

Eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, inner hall with fireplace, and central heating.

Lease nearly 60 years at low ground-rent.

PRICE £8,500.

Further particulars may be obtained from TURNER LORD & DOWLER, 127, Mount-street, W.1.

BELGRAVIA
(close to Hyde Park Corner).

AN exceptionally attractive and unconventionally planned MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE, facing South, and having

SPACIOUS OUT-BUILT MUSIC ROOM.

The Residence has recently been the object of considerable expenditure and is in perfect order.

Central Heating. Constant Hot Water.
Principal bed room and bath room on first floor.

Ten bed rooms, four bath rooms, three reception rooms, lounge hall.

Direct Lease. Moderate rent.

PRICE £6,000.

In one of the best positions, within two minutes of
HYDE PARK (NORTH SIDE).

NEARLY EVERY WINDOW FACING DUE SOUTH.

THE Lease of about 30 years of a really most attractive GEORGIAN HOUSE, replete with modern conveniences, and most tastefully decorated.

Three family and four servants' single bed rooms on two floors; four good reception rooms, two bath rooms.

An opportunity of securing on reasonable terms a delightful double-fronted house, compact in its planning and ready for immediate occupation.

Further particulars may be obtained from TURNER LORD & DOWLER, 127, Mount-street, W.1.

TOWN HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

ERNEST OWERS, LTD.,
200, FINCHLEY-ROAD, N.W.3.
(Hampstead 4910 and 7192.)

£275 PER ANNUM.—WEST HEATH ESTATE. HAMPSTEAD.—Splendid non-basement RESIDENCE with spacious rooms; eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, billiard room; usual offices; nice garden. Lease seven years. No Premium.—ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., as above.

AT A LOW RESERVE TO ENSURE SALE.

£22,000.—FINCHLEY-ROAD, HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3. —Expensively fitted double-fronted NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE; seven bed and dressing rooms, two bath, three reception rooms and excellent domestic offices; electric light and power; long garden; facilities for garage; about 64 years unexpired; ground-rent £50.—VACANT POSSESSION. For SALE by AUCTION, October 30 next (unless previously sold).—ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., as above.

SAUNDERS,
KENSINGTON and HAMPSTEAD,
For all available Houses and Flats.

CHARMING little HOUSE adjoining Kensington Gardens, with garage and large private garden; five bed, bath, two reception rooms; in a lovely position and fitted with every convenience. PRICE, FREEHOLD, £4,500.

LAUNCESTON-PLACE.—ONE of these beautiful little HOUSES to be LET; good long lease at £150 per annum and small premium; four bed, bath, two reception rooms, and usual offices.

For further particulars apply CHARLES SAUNDERS and SON, 46, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Western 6611-2.

FURNISHED HOUSES.

Situation.	Bed.	B'th	Rec.	R'nt	Remarks.
				Gns.	
Cadogan-square	12	3	4	30	Garage
Cadogan-gardens	12	3	4	25	Nicely furnished
Pont-street	10	3	4	20	Good drawn
Eaton-square	10	3	5	18	Well fitted
Cadogan-gardens	8	3	4	15	Any period
Eaton-place	9	2	3	12	Well furnished
Chester-square	7	2	3	12	Well furnished
South Eaton-place	5	2	3	9	Well furnished
Chester-terrace	4	1	2	8	Well furnished

Apply WALLER and Co., 3, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.1.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS.

EGERTON-CRESCENT, S.W.3.

AN OPPORTUNITY to secure the Direct Lease of ONE of these delightful HOUSES on favourable terms. Six bed, bath, two reception, and offices. Ornamental grounds in front and good private garden at rear. Premium required.—Sole Agents, W. J. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164-5.

Modernized, redecorated, and improved. Central heating. Three bath rooms. Service lift. Double garage and chauffeur's flat over.

A PERFECT HOUSE

is a description which might be applied to this charming house, facing West over Regent's Park. Seven bed rooms, three reception (parquet floors). Premium required for Crown Lease at £240 per annum.
Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

TO CLEAR ESTATE.

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE on high ground off Holland Park-avenue; six bed, two baths, two reception, &c.; access to private grounds; space for garage. FREEHOLD £3,700 (or offer).—Keys with TOWERS, ELLIS, and Co., 141, Inverness-terrace, W.2.

BELGRAVIA, SOUTH ASPECT, GARDENS IN REAR. WILLETT-BUILT RESIDENCE for SALE, erected some 30 years ago in his best style; panelled walls, tiled floors, &c.; three reception rooms, usual offices, and every convenience; nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, drawing room, boudoir, dining room, library, and cloak room; lease about 70 years, very low ground-rent. Owner will sell at a price equal to about £570 a year.—Agents, MARTIN, CLARKE and Co., 20, Seymour-street, W.1.

REGENT'S PARK (¼ minute).

Perfectly delightful BIJOU COTTAGE RESIDENCE to be LET, Unfurnished; three bed rooms, bath room, double reception room, kitchen, &c.; attractive small garden and garage. Good Lease for sale at reasonable figure, or Freehold could be acquired.—Inspected and recommended by CLAUDE H. LEIGH, 1a, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 5454.

FOR DISPOSAL ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

WELBECK-STREET, W.

A Fine Professional HOUSE, in excellent condition; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, six reception rooms; central heating, constant hot water; parquet floors; three consulting rooms let at rentals covering rent, rates, and taxes; moderate premium for good lease.

ELLIOTT, SON & BOYTON,

6, Vere-street, W.1. Mayfair 3204-5.

Delightful Countryfied position.

OLD KENSINGTON.

AN attractive, red-brick, double-fronted HOUSE, recently built,
PRICE £5,250. NON-BASEMENT.
Large lounge hall, two reception, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, excellent domestic offices.
ON THREE FLOORS ONLY.
In excellent order and fitted with all conveniences.
90 YEARS' LEASE FOR SALE AT LOW GROUND-RENT.

Inspected and recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

NO PREMIUM.

EGERTON-GARDENS, S.W.3.

AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE containing eight bed and dressing rooms, two baths, three reception, square hall, and complete domestic offices. New lease.—Sole Agents, W. J. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164-5.

ONLY £350 PER ANNUM.

DOUBLE-FRONTED COTTAGE.

BELGRAVE-SQUARE (few doors from).—Unique little place built by well-known architect few years ago, and having every up-to-date convenience; four bed rooms, two baths, two reception rooms, and kitchen on ground floor. FULL-SIZE BILLIARD or MUSIC ROOM. Lease 14 years. £100 for certain fixtures. Not in any mews or inferior street.—Apply Messrs. TROLLOPE, 13, Hobart-place, S.W.1. Sloane 6251.

LENNOX GARDENS (near).

BIJOU HOUSE, newly modernised and tastefully redecorated. To be LET. Two-three bed rooms, new bath room, one-two reception rooms. Practically non-basement kitchen. Ideal boiler for hot water. Parquet flooring, &c. Rent £150 per annum. Reasonable sum asked for lease.—PETER JONES, Limited, Sloane-square, S.W.1. Sloane 3434.

CAMPDEN HILL, KENSINGTON, W.8.—Well-appointed RESIDENCE on high ground, in excellent condition; oak panelling, parquet floors, electric heating and many modern improvements; six bed, bath, two excellent reception rooms, panelled hall, and offices; reasonable sum for fittings and conveniences.—Strongly recommended by
MARSH and PARSONS,
40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8. West. 1202.

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

CAMPDEN HILL, KENSINGTON, W.8.—Long Leasehold RESIDENCE in favourite position and facing South; six bed, bath, three reception rooms, and offices. 68 years' lease, ground-rent £12.—Agents, MARSH and PARSONS, 40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8. West. 1202.

£3,600. CHARMING modernized HOUSE, BARONS COURT; perfect condition, bringing in £200 per annum, with owner living in ground-floor part; furniture and lease 53 years, £1,650; solely personal reasons for selling.—Write Box M.208, The Times, E.C.4, or 'phone Riverside 0721.

CHELSEA, Sydney-street.—Modern FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, with garage, four bed rooms, bath room, three sitting rooms. Price, including fixtures, £2,250.—HART, SON and INMAN, 40, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

CHESHAM-PLACE, S.W.1.

One of the smaller houses.
Quiet position. Facing Gardens.
Three-four reception rooms.
Nine-ten bed r

WELWYN GARDEN CITY. A TOWN THAT DOES NOT SPOIL THE COUNTRY

WELWYN GARDEN CITY is a self-contained country town half an hour from London. It is planned to unite sound architecture with natural beauty.

WELWYN GARDEN CITY is a town that works hard and plays hard. It is not, however, too busy to be beautiful and there is no place which offers greater opportunities for a quiet life.

WELWYN GARDEN CITY combines the amenities of country life with the best of urban life. It offers healthy sports, congenial society, and a full range of human interests.

THERE ARE HOUSES FOR SALE, WITH SPECIAL LOAN FACILITIES, FROM £555 TO £5,000.

FULL DETAILS AND ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE TOWN AND THE HOUSES FROM:

THE ESTATE OFFICE, WELWYN GARDEN CITY,

OR

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, HANOVER SQUARE, W.1.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS
(Continued from Page 24)

LARGE LIGHT ROOMS.

A Bright, Sunny FLAT in favourite building close Baker-street Station and Regent's Park; five bed; bath; two reception; kitchen; CONSTANT HOT WATER. Rent £400 inclusive. No premium. Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

A BEAUTIFUL FLAT.

WELL FURNISHED and in a choice modern building directly facing Regent's Park; lounge hall, two reception, five bed rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen, &c. CONSTANT HOT WATER. CENTRAL HEATING. To be let for 12 months. 39gns. per week. Or will have to be sold. Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

RENT £105 PER ANNUM EXCLUSIVE.
BAKER-STREET (off).—Well-arranged MANSION FLAT to be LET unfurnished; constant hot water; two bed, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen; moderate sum for about five years' lease.—GIFFORD and SONS, 26, North Audley-street, Mayfair 1802-3.

PORTMAN-SQUARE (near).—Newly FURNISHED MAISONNETTE in perfect order; constant hot water; large light rooms; four bed, bath, two reception, kitchen; rent 9gns. per week. Recommended.—GIFFORD and SONS, 26, North Audley-street, Mayfair 1802-3.

GROSVENOR-SQUARE (adjoining). — Delightful BACHELOR SERVICE FLAT to be LET unfurnished; constant hot water; two bed, bath, large reception room; moderate inclusive rental.—GIFFORD and SONS, 26, North Audley-street, Mayfair 1802-3.

RARE OPPORTUNITY, owing death. KENSINGTON, W.8.—Self-Contained FLAT; four good rooms. Nominal pre-War rent. Close proximity everything. Excellent furniture for sale. Long credit given if required. Inspect. Write Box 76, Smiles's, 67, Kensington High-street, W.8.

REGENT'S PARK, situated in most delightful position overlooking Primrose Hill.—Attractive UPPER MAISONNETTE (newly redecorated and ready for immediate occupation), two bed, bath, three reception. Rent £225 per annum, inclusive of rates and taxes.—KEYS, MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14-15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.

Exceptional opportunity just off Bedford-square, W.C.1. Commodious Georgian panelled dining room.
SECOND-FLOOR MANSION FLAT to be LET, Unfurnished. The accommodation comprises six bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, good hall, kitchen, &c.; Potterton boiler for hot water; fitted lavatory basins in two bed rooms; passenger lift. Lease about three years. Moderate premium for lease, and to include tenant's fixtures.—Apply to WM. RAPLEY (Sons), Ltd., 7, Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

RENT £400 P.A.

SERVICE FLATS.

New to Let.
1. CHESTERFIELD-GARDENS, CURZON-STREET, MAYFAIR, W.1.
LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED AND DECORATED. Rates including service, central heating and light. Single 48 9s., double from £10 10s. weekly. Excellent à la carte catering. Booklet illustrated by Hanslip Fletcher sent free. Telephone, Mayfair 3717 (three lines).

SMALL SERVICE FLATS

in 20, PRINCE OF WALES-TERRACE, KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.8.
These Flats have recently been completed and are ready for occupation.
Under the direction of KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS, Ltd., from whom all particulars can be obtained.
Telephone, Kensington 3675 (10 lines).

SELF-CONTAINED MAISONNETTE, FURNISHED, two bed, two reception, bath, kitchen, bath room; Ideal home; Electrolux. Telephone (after mid-day), Hampstead 4068; 49, Fordwych-road, N.W.2.

SLOANE-STREET.—Attractively FURNISHED FLAT to be LET for six months; two bed, bath, reception room, kitchen; constant hot water; passenger lift.—Agents, MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 8234.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Modern FLAT to be LET; one bed, bath, one reception, kitchen; constant hot water. Rent £90 per annum; premium for good Lease and fittings.—ALLSOP and Co., 153, Park-road, N.W.8.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Unfurnished, handsome ROOMS and SUITES; service and hot water. Primrose 6110.—Write Box 7725, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD (near Stations).—A charming Self-contained Lower MAISONNETTE with garden to be LET; two bed, bath, two reception; £150 per annum. Also attractive Upper MAISONNETTE at £160; per annum.—MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14-15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.

BARON'S COURT MANSIONS, GLEDSTANES-ROAD. THIS attractive BLOCK of MANSION FLATS overlooking the Queen's Club is now ready for occupation; passenger lift, hall, all modern improvements. Apply Letting Clerk from 2 to 5 p.m. daily, or Messrs. TYLER and Co., Estate Agents, 45, Holborn-viaduct, E.C.1. (Holborn 6477.)

TO UNIVERSITY MEN ONLY.—Bachelor Chambers with club rooms, telephones, hot and cold water, &c.; wireless room; furniture and decorations by Warings. From one guinea.—Write or call 52, Cromwell-road, Queen's Gate, S.W.7.

HANS-CRESCENT.—SERVICE FLATS.
TWO UNFURNISHED SUITES available with immediate possession; rents from £275, including service; constant hot water.—Agents, MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 8234.

MAYFAIR.
Facing South and West.
To be LET Furnished for the winter.
EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE MAISONNETTE:—
Four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, and study.
The premises are tastefully furnished and decorated, and command a most pleasant aspect, with parquet floors, bed rooms fitted basins; electric power, service lift, &c.—Strongly recommended by Messrs. COLLINS and COLLINS, 37, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS, newly decorated, very convenient and quiet; close Hampton Wick Station; one front and three at back; 1 guinea. Also small self-contained light, airy, BASEMENT FLAT, £104 per annum.—12, Cheniston-gardens, W.8. Western 0163.

UNFURNISHED FLAT to be LET, KNIGHTSBRIDGE; first floor; rent reduced; £410. Three rooms, two w.c.'s, bath room. Fittings cheap.—Particulars from Sloane 5455 or Croydon 1099. View any time.

WARWICK-SQUARE, S.W.1.—Self-contained Upper MAISONNETTE; delightful position overlooking gardens; five rooms, bath room; rent £160 per month inclusive; suit two professional ladies.—Apply ROGERS, CHAPMAN and THOMAS, 50, Belgrave-road, S.W.1.

HAMPSTEAD.
WELL-FURNISHED MANSION FLAT in convenient position, close to station, to be LET for about 6 months; first floor; Ideal boiler; three-four bed, bath, two reception, kitchen; 8gns. weekly.—ERNEST OWEN, Ltd., 200, Finchley-road, N.W.3. (Hampstead 4910.)

WEST KENSINGTON.—ONE of these favourite MANSION FLATS with lift, hall porter, five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, &c.; all modern conveniences; non-resulting lease; fittings £50.
£200 A YEAR.
Agents, STORY and Co., 49, Kensington High-street, W.8.

WESTMINSTER.—Unfurnished FLAT in high-class mansion; two large reception, three bed rooms, bath, constant hot water, part central heating. Rent £400.—HERMAN and Co., 181A, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 7345.

UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLAT.
WHITEHALL COURT, S.W.1.
Two large reception rooms, three good bed rooms, service room, bath room, recently redecorated, tastefully appointed. Special circumstances render the Disposal of Lease necessary. No premium. Apply Estate Office, Whitehall Court, S.W.1. Victoria 3160.

WELBECK-STREET, W.1.
EXCEPTIONAL FIRST-FLOOR FLAT.
WELBECK HOUSE.—Large lounge hall, two reception, five bed rooms, fitted lavatory basins, two bath rooms, three w.c.'s, excellent domestic offices; constant hot water; electric lifts; central heating if required; for sale, with porter's lease.—Apply Owners, LAW LAND Co., Ltd., 30, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.2. Telephone, Temple Bar 8833.
£700 P.A.

WELBECK, W.1.—Delightful unfurnished FLAT in new building; two bed rooms, fitted basins, one reception room, lounge hall, tiled bath room, kitchen, &c.; constant hot water; passenger lift; lease six years; £265 per annum; small premium for fixtures.—Phone Welbeck 1542.

Two reception, five bed rooms, bath, &c.
£265.—SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Excellent second-floor FLAT in Mansions with lift, porter, &c.—Apply
DRAKE and RUCK,
39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

£122 PER ANNUM. — SELF-CONTAINED FLATS, 31a, Sal ed, Top floor (four rooms, bath, kitchen).—29, Hogarth-road (minute Earl's Court Tube). Park 3401.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE. QUIET FLAT.
84 GNS. per Week.—Very nicely furnished, and available for three to six months; two bed, bath, two sitting rooms, kitchen, &c.; plate, linen, and daily maid left if desired.—BOND and Co., 18, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7600.

Five bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, &c.
54 GNS.—Attractive, well FURNISHED MAISONNETTE with direct access to gardens.—AGENTS, DRAKE and RUCK,
39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

41 GUINEAS PER WEEK.—Very nice, well FURNISHED FLAT to be LET for six months; four bed rooms, dressing room, double drawing room, dining room, kitchen, bath; gas, electric light, 'phone, lift.—14, York-mansions, S.W.11.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

CLIFTON (two hours London), overlooking Avon Gorge. Ideal situation.—Charming SELF-CONTAINED SERVICE FLATS with one, two, or three bed rooms, sitting and bath rooms.—St. Vincent's Rocks Hotel, Clifton, Bristol. R.A.C., A.A.

RICKMANSWORTH. — LOUDWATER MANSION FLATS (five or nine rooms).—One Vacancy available; beautiful grounds, lake, trout fishing, bathing pool, tennis courts; garage; billiard room; electric, running hot water, gas cooker.—Phone 67.

WANTED

BACHELOR wants self-contained furnished or unfurnished SERVICE FLAT; sitting room, bed room, bath room; near West End; moderate.—Write full particulars to Box W.1824, The Times, E.C.4.

FURNISHED FLAT WANTED at once for eight weeks; three bed rooms, two sitting rooms, &c.; near Kensington Gardens.—Clowes, West Lodge, Iwerne Minster, Blandford.

GENTLEMAN REQUIRES, for six months, within two miles Marble Arch, quiet FURNISHED FLAT, with occasional meals. State floor, terms, &c.—Write Box 7782, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

REQUIRED, beautifully FURNISHED FLAT with service; four or five rooms, bath preferred. Rent about 15 to 18 gns. per week paid. Applicant waiting to view.—Messrs. STOKES and STOKES, Flat Department, 213, Piccadilly (opposite Swan and Edgars). 'Phone 9149 Gerrard.

REQUIRED at once, really well FURNISHED FLAT, preferably easy distance Piccadilly; two or three bed rooms, reception, bath, kitchen. Rent up to 8 or 10 guineas according to position. Applicant waiting.—Messrs. STOKES, 213, Piccadilly (opposite Swan and Edgars). 'Phones, 9148/9149 Gerrard.

WANTED, A COMFORTABLE MODERN FLAT, consisting of two living rooms and three bed rooms, of which one of these must be of good size, in quiet part of Mayfair, Pall Mall, or St. James's.
On lease for one year, followed by option on two periods of five years each. Rental not to exceed £500, including rates; no premium.—Write Box F.580, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Unfurnished FLAT; self-contained; one or two reception, three bed, bath, kitchen; first floor, or higher preferred if lift; Langham-gate to Baker-street or Gloucester-road to Knightsbridge. Rent £160 inclusive, no premium; if constant hot water £170; if central heating too £180.—Write Box M.171, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED from December 1st for three months, FURNISHED, two single bed rooms, one maid's room, sitting room, kitchen, bath room; Kensington district.—Offers to Colonel Beldy, 6, Cadogan-court, S.W.3.

WILL anyone LET FLAT, Sloane-street district preferred, to lady, very careful tenant, early November for four weeks; 7 moderate rent; two bed rooms, &c.; no servants.—Write Box F.594, The Times, E.C.4.

SUBURBAN HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

DIXON & CO.,
Railway Approach, SUTTON, Surrey. Tels. Sutton 5097 (3 lines). And at Cheam and Wallington.

CHEAM; high ground; one mile Banstead Downs, seven minutes station and shops.—Attractive modern detached RESIDENCE, carefully planned for labour-saving. TWO FLOORS. Four bed rooms, tiled bath room, two reception rooms with oak block floors, kitchenette; large gardens. Garage with wash. Electric light; latest improvements. FREEHOLD £1,700.

SUTTON: highest and best part; near tennis courts. Convenient for two stations. Well-designed modern labour-saving detached RESIDENCE. TWO FLOORS. Latest improvements; electric light, five bed rooms, tiled bath room, two reception rooms, light kitchenette; good garden, excellent soil; fruit trees; summer house. Garage. FREEHOLD £1,725.

CARSHALTON BEECHES; delightful position, 350ft. up; near Banstead Downs, commanding good views.—Particularly well fitted modern detached RESIDENCE with exceptionally large rooms. Carefully planned TWO FLOORS. Electric lights, latest improvements and labour-saving devices; four bed rooms, tiled bath room, two reception rooms, tiled kitchenette; large well-stocked pretty garden; matured fruit trees. Garage with wash. Garage with wash. FREEHOLD £1,950.

CHEAM; in the highest and best part, five minutes station, easy reach two excellent golf courses.—Attractive modern detached PROPERTY, well arranged TWO FLOORS. Modern improvements; electric light, fuel consumption extra low, tiled bath room, two reception rooms, tiled kitchen; large garden. Tennis lawn. Fruit trees; kitchen garden. Garage. FREEHOLD £1,825.

REQUIRED, beautifully FURNISHED FLAT with service; four or five rooms, bath preferred. Rent about 15 to 18 gns. per week paid. Applicant waiting to view.—Messrs. STOKES and STOKES, Flat Department, 213, Piccadilly (opposite Swan and Edgars). 'Phone 9149 Gerrard.

REQUIRED at once, really well FURNISHED FLAT, preferably easy distance Piccadilly; two or three bed rooms, reception, bath, kitchen. Rent up to 8 or 10 guineas according to position. Applicant waiting.—Messrs. STOKES, 213, Piccadilly (opposite Swan and Edgars). 'Phones, 9148/9149 Gerrard.

WANTED, A COMFORTABLE MODERN FLAT, consisting of two living rooms and three bed rooms, of which one of these must be of good size, in quiet part of Mayfair, Pall Mall, or St. James's.
On lease for one year, followed by option on two periods of five years each. Rental not to exceed £500, including rates; no premium.—Write Box F.580, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Unfurnished FLAT; self-contained; one or two reception, three bed, bath, kitchen; first floor, or higher preferred if lift; Langham-gate to Baker-street or Gloucester-road to Knightsbridge. Rent £160 inclusive, no premium; if constant hot water £170; if central heating too £180.—Write Box M.171, The Times, E.C.4.

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WILL anyone LET FLAT, Sloane-street district preferred, to lady, very careful tenant, early November for four weeks; 7 moderate rent; two bed rooms, &c.; no servants.—Write Box F.594, The Times, E.C.4.

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COMMANDING BEAUTIFUL AND UNINTERRUPTED VIEWS OVER THE FAMOUS BANSTEAD AND EPSOM DOWNS.
BANSTEAD.—Modern detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, built under architect's supervision and close to station, shops, &c. Accommodation: Four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, and scullery; garage; nearly an Acre of garden; all services. PRICE £2,250. VACANT POSSESSION.—CHAS. LEWIN, Auctioneer, opposite Station Entrance, Banstead. 'Phone, Epsom 599.

BANSTEAD.—Modern Detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, conveniently situated for shopping, churches, &c. Accommodation: Four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, and scullery; garage; one-third of an Acre garden; all services. PRICE £1,675. VACANT POSSESSION.—CHAS. LEWIN, Auctioneer, opposite Station Entrance, Banstead. 'Phone, Epsom 599.

RICHMOND, the PARK & RIVER.

ILLUSTRATED BROCHURE WITH INTERESTING LOCAL VIEWS AND INFORMATION AND PARTICULARS OF ALL AVAILABLE HOUSES.

PENNINGTONS, Ltd.,
ESTATE AGENTS, RICHMOND, SURREY.

INCOMPARABLE VALLEY AND SITUATION.
RICHMOND PARK (close to Sheen Gate).—A very attractive labour-saving RESIDENCE amidst delightful surroundings; four bed, bath, two reception, tiled bath and offices; garden and garage. FREEHOLD £2,100. (56-7-35-7.)—Apply PENNINGTONS, Ltd., Office on Terrace, 52a, Sheen-lane, S.W.14. Open Saturday afternoons and Sundays.

A Desirable RESIDENCE facing the Common.
OGDENS OF WIMBLEDON
recommend a GEORGIAN-STYLE but modern property on gravel soil; nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, ground-floor offices; large garden. FREEHOLD, £6,500.—Key at Offices, facing Wimbledon Station.

OGDENS of WIMBLEDON have many Unfurnished HOUSES to be LET in convenient positions; modern and labour-saving; rents from £110 per annum.—Keys at their offices facing the Station.

A TTRACTIVE PIED-A-TERRE; large lounge, divided by glass doors, forming dining room, parquet floor, four bed, bath, kitchen, scullery; constant hot water, central heating; wardrobe fitments; newly decorated; garage; part of service. For SALE FREEHOLD.—Write Box 09215, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ACTON (East).—£100 cash deposit will purchase commodious RESIDENCE; three bed, bath, two reception, kitchen, &c., in delightful position on high ground. Must be seen to be appreciated. Only £1,150. FREEHOLD.—Full particulars from EYDMANN STREET and BRIDGE, 4, Western-avenue, East Acton, W.3. Shepherd's Bush 3702.

CARSHALTON BEECHES. Cost over £2,000. Must sell, owner going abroad. Well-planned, pre-War RESIDENCE; seven bed, three floors; five bed rooms, tiled bath room, two reception, lounge hall; domestic boiler; electric light; matured garden with fruit trees; space garage. £1,575. FREEHOLD.—DONLEY and BROAD, Head, opposite the Station, Sutton.

COULSDON (adjoining golf links).—An excellent pre-War RESIDENCE in bracing position; four bed, bath, two reception, &c.; tennis lawn and garage. £1,850 FREEHOLD, or to be Let at £100 per annum.—ALLISON and TARVER, opposite Royal Oak, Purley. Tels. 1322 and 1323.

£950 DOWN—£2,000 at 5 per CENT.
COUNTRY SITUATION, 11 miles Charing Cross.—Very well built HOUSE in TWO ACRES of well shrubbed and wooded grounds; three sitting, seven beds, bath and w.c.'s mains; two tennis courts; sandy soil; widow obliged to sell.—WOODCOCK and SON, 20, Conduit-street, W.1. (Mayfair 5411.)

FOR SALE FREEHOLD, charming old-world RESIDENCE; ideal situation, facing park, in own grounds, one acre; 14 rooms.—Apply Owner, Yelverton Lodge, Richmond-road, Twickenham.

15 minutes Car to West End.
FINCHLEY.—Luxuriously appointed, detached RESIDENCE in North London's favourite road, planned on two floors, it comprises charming lounge hall and two large receptions, five bed rooms, tiled bath room, two large receptions, five bed rooms, tiled bath room, two large receptions, five bed rooms, tiled bath room,

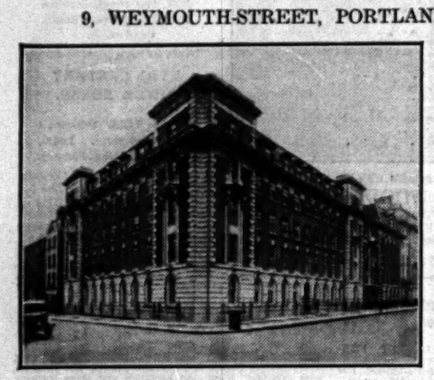
LONDON: 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.
Telephone: Mayfair 3066.
EDINBURGH: 90, PRINCES-STREET.
ASHFORD, KENT: 41, BANK-STREET.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY.

FOUNDLING ESTATE OFFICE,
11-12, GRENVILLE-STREET, W.C.1.
WELWYN GARDEN CITY: BRIDGE-ROAD.

LANDED ESTATES, TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTIES, HOTELS & INVESTMENTS.

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD INVESTMENT
ARISING FROM
9, WEYMOUTH-STREET, PORTLAND-PLACE, W.



A MODERN BUILDING, CONTAINING NINETEEN RESIDENTIAL SERVICE FLATS and FOURTEEN CONSULTING ROOMS.
ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED GROSS INCOME £13,820 PER ANNUM.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.
Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF EDWARD HOWARD SECKER, ESQ.

INVERNESS-SHIRE.
AT THE LOW PRICE OF £9,000 SUBJECT TO CONTRACT.
THE DEER FOREST OF NORTH MORAR,
OVERLOOKING LOCH MORAR AND LOCH NEVIS.
10,000 ACRES.

TROUT FISHING WITH SOME SALMON AND SEA TROUT IN LOCH MORAR.

The Shooting Lodge contains nine rooms. Other accommodation can be obtained at Morar, where there is an Hotel. There is a second stalker's house at Ardnamurach.

THE FOREST, WHICH IS ONE OF THE BEST SMALLER FORESTS IN SCOTLAND, yields 25-30 stags on an average and good heads and weights (average 15¼ stone) have been obtained during the last seven years. Old-established herd of wild goats. Ptarmigan and Woodcock in season. GOOD ANCHORAGE FOR YACHTS AT MORAR AND TARBERT, LOCH NEVIS.

There are no tenants or crofters upon the property.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Solicitors:—Messrs. WORDSWORTH, MARR, JOHNSON and SHAW, 30, Lombard-street, E.C.3.
Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1; and EDINBURGH.

SALE TO-DAY (THURSDAY), in the HANOVER-SQUARE ESTATE ROOM, at 2.30 p.m.
AS A WHOLE, IN BLOCKS, OR IN LOTS.
CLAREMONT, ESHER,
FORMERLY THE SEAT OF H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY.

Including THE MANSION, SUITABLE FOR A COUNTRY CLUB, with park and inland lake. PLEASURE GROUNDS, walled kitchen gardens, and gardener's house, stabling; two cottages, steward's house, two lodge entrances.

THE ESTATE IS RIPE FOR IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT.
All public services being available.
4,000 FEET FRONTAGE TO THE PORTSMOUTH ROAD.
210 ACRES.

Solicitors:—Messrs. WITHERS and Co., 4, Arundel-street, W.C.2.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

SALE TUESDAY, 14th OCTOBER, in the HANOVER-SQUARE ESTATE ROOM, at 2.30 p.m.
BY DIRECTION OF R. B. WAITE, ESQ.
CHILTERN HILLS.
About ¼-mile from Amersham Station.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY
HYRONS MANOR,
A PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE
Originally an old farmhouse
containing entrance hall, three reception rooms, six bed and dressing rooms, bath room, and offices.
Main electricity and water.
Central heating, modern drainage.
Brick-built garage and outbuildings.
DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS.
2 ACRES.

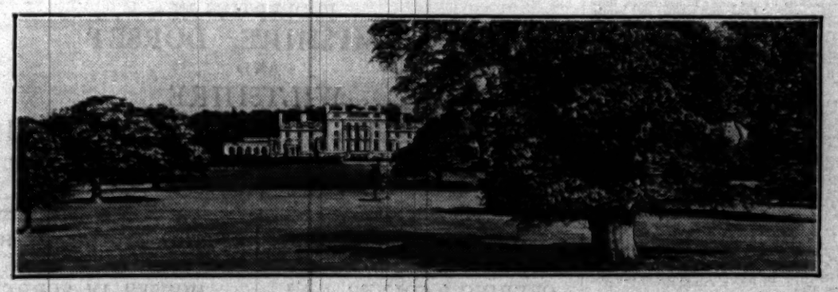
Solicitors:—Messrs. KENNETH S. BARTLETT ELLIOTT and Co., 83, Cannon-street, E.C.4.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

INVESTMENT IN PROPERTY

NOTWITHSTANDING THE FLUCTUATIONS WHICH, OF NECESSITY, OCCUR FROM TIME TO TIME IN STOCKS AND SHARES, PROPERTY CONTINUES, EVEN IN TIMES OF SEVERE FINANCIAL STRAIN, TO HOLD ITS OWN. IT IS A TANGIBLE AND REALISABLE SECURITY, AND, IF JUDICIOUSLY BOUGHT IN THE RIGHT DISTRICTS, DOES NOT DEPRECIATE IN VALUE; ON THE CONTRARY, IT SHOULD GRADUALLY APPRECIATE.

MESSRS. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY WILL BE PLEASED TO FORWARD PARTICULARS OF INVESTMENTS IN LONDON AND ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY ON RECEIVING AN INDICATION OF THE AMOUNT TO BE INVESTED AND THE TYPE OF SECURITY PREFERRED.

SURREY. BETWEEN SUNNINGDALE AND WOKING.
THREE MILES FROM WOKING STATION. TWO MILES FROM CHERTSEY STATION.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING ESTATE,
OTTERSHAW PARK.



THE MANSION HOUSE, ONE OF THE FINEST HOUSES IN ENGLAND,
was built in the Italian Style in 1916, and is replete with every possible convenience and comfort. It stands in a well-timbered park with extensive views. Two halls, six reception rooms, winter garden, 44 bed and dressing rooms, 10 bath rooms, complete offices. Indoor swimming bath. Ample stabling and garage accommodation.

BEAUTIFUL PLEASURE GARDENS AND GROUNDS,
with rose, flower and Italian gardens, walled kitchen garden, chain of lakes, woodlands and pastureland.
FIVE FARMS AND NUMEROUS COTTAGES. THE ESTATE EXTENDS IN ALL TO ABOUT
959 ACRES.
LONG AND VALUABLE FRONTAGES TO TWO MAIN ROADS.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION as a WHOLE or in BLOCKS or LOTS, in the HANOVER-SQUARE ESTATE ROOM, on THURSDAY, 16th OCTOBER, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.

Solicitors: Messrs. KENNETH BROWN, BAKER, BAKER, Essex House, Essex-street, Strand, W.C.2.
Incorporated Accountants: Messrs. KEENS, SHAY, KEENS and Co., Bilbao House, New Broad-street, E.C.2, and at Luton and Bedford.
Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF THE NORTH BRITISH RUBBER COMPANY, LTD., WHO ARE MOVING TO NEW AND LARGER PREMISES.
200 TO 208, TOTTENHAM COURT-ROAD,
AND 1 & 2, CHENIES-STREET,
FACING GOODGE-STREET STATION, LONDON ELECTRIC RAILWAY,
and about six minutes' walk from Oxford-street.

FOR OCCUPATION OR INVESTMENT.
MODERN SHOP AND BUSINESS PREMISES
with abundant natural light from windows on all sides.

Three electric passenger and goods lifts to all floors; also service lifts. Hydraulic hoists from pavement to basement, and excellent loading facilities.

Central heating.
Constant hot water.

Plans are available showing how the premises could, at small cost, readily be divided for letting purposes.

FRONTAGE 330 FEET. FLOOR AREA ABOUT 49,380 SQUARE FEET.
LEASEHOLD FOR TERMS of 79¼ AND 91¼ YEARS, SUBJECT TO A TOTAL GROUND-RENT OF £1,100 PER ANNUM.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room on Wednesday, 22nd October, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF MESSRS. M. B. AND L. A. POWELL.
BERKSHIRE.
Adjoining the village of Finchampstead, four miles from Wokingham, two miles from Crowthorne Station.
THE WELL-KNOWN FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AND MODEL DAIRY HOLDING.
THE MANOR FARM, FINCHAMPSTEAD.
349 ACRES.

THE WELL-SITUATED MODERN RESIDENCE
contains three reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room, and offices.
Company's gas, water and electric light. Telephone.
SET OF MODEL FARM BUILDINGS, with modern equipment, electric light and water throughout. Cow standings for 62 head of cattle, Silo of 200 tons capacity.
First-rate meadow land and feeding pasture, bounded by the River Blackwater.
The modern eight-roomed bungalow residence, seven good cottages.
BUILDING FRONTAGES RIPE FOR EARLY DEVELOPMENT,
with Company's Electric Light, Water and Gas.
VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.
or THE FARM WOULD BE SOLD AS A GOING CONCERN.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION
in conjunction with Messrs. SMITH and MOORE,
AT THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, READING, on Saturday, 25th October, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.
(unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. BLATCH and Co., 12 and 14, Portland-terrace, Southampton.
Auctioneers:—
Messrs. SMITH and MOORE, 21, Portland-street, Southampton, and at Basingstoke.
Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

WIMBLEDON. FREEHOLD.
In a first-class residential district, within a short distance of Wimbledon Station (Southern Electric), 10 minutes of Wimbledon Common, and under 30 minutes' car run of the West End.
AN ATTRACTIVE NON-BASEMENT HOUSE.
THE BRAMBLES,
WOODSIDE,
containing three reception rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, excellent domestic offices.
Central heating. Independent hot-water system. Parquet floors.
DOUBLE GARAGE.
GROUNDS OF ABOUT 1¼ ACRES.
Hard Tennis Court.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Thursday, 23rd October, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. KENNETH E. BARTLETT ELLIOTT and Co., 83, Cannon-street, E.C.4.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

TWICKENHAM. FREEHOLD.
Occupying a secluded situation in a cul-de-sac and within five minutes' motor-car drive of Richmond Station (Southern and Electric Railways).
THE OLD GARDEN,
CAMBRIDGE PARK,
A newly built detached non-basement house of character with the whole of the accommodation on two floors, vestibule, oak panelled reception hall, dining room, five bed rooms, two tiled bath rooms, tiled domestic offices.
Spacious garage.
MATURED GROUNDS extending to nearly
4 ACRES,
including rock, rose and kitchen gardens, orchard, hard and grass tennis courts, croquet lawn, &c.
VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION OF THE PURCHASE.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Thursday, 20th November, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. MAYO, ELDER and Co., 10, Draper's-gardens, Throgmorton-avenue, E.C.2.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

WARWICKSHIRE,
ADJOINING KENILWORTH.
Warwick and Leamington four miles, Coventry five miles.
THE VALUABLE FREEHOLD, RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PROPERTIES FORMING THE REMAINING PORTIONS of the
THICKTHORN ESTATE,
KENILWORTH,
including the two attractive Residences:—
THE WOODLANDS,
occupying a commanding position adjoining Thickthorn Park, and containing four reception rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, and offices. Matured and well-timbered gardens. Entrance lodge, capital Stabling. Vacant possession.
KENILWORTH LODGE,
a conveniently situated Hunting Box in finely timbered grounds. Three reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath rooms, and domestic offices. Stabling and delightful old Gardens.
Also the well-known
STUD FARM,
with groom's cottage; Buildings; the STUD BUILDINGS and PADDOCKS, also
Two first-rate Dairy Farms known as WINDY ARBOUR AND STATION FARM.
Allotments, small holdings, accommodation land, and IMPORTANT BUILDING SITES the whole extending to about
129 ACRES.

To be offered by AUCTION, as a WHOLE, in BLOCKS OR LOTS, in conjunction with Mr. WARRINGTON BENNETT, At THE ABBEY HOTEL, KENILWORTH, on Wednesday, 29th October, 1930, at 2 p.m.
Solicitors:—Messrs. KENNETH BROWN, BAKER, BAKER, Essex House, Essex-street, Strand, W.C.2.
Incorporated Accountants:—Messrs. KEENS, SHAY, KEENS and Co., Bilbao House, New Broad-street, E.C.2, and at Luton and Bedford.
Auctioneers:—Mr. WARRINGTON BENNETT, F.A.I., Kenilworth, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BATH.
Three-and-a-half miles from the city, in delightful rural surroundings, but within a few minutes' walk of public transport services.
TO BE SOLD.
A FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.
THE MANOR HOUSE,
BATHFORD.
THE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE
is of stone, facing South-East and enjoying charming views of the Park and Hill Land on the Estate.
The accommodation includes lounge hall, three reception rooms and conservatory, four principal bed rooms, seven secondary and dressing rooms, bath room, and complete offices.
Main water, gas and drainage. A quite spring water on the Estate. Main electricity available.
Four Cottages. Garages and Stabling.
MODEL HOME FARM.
WELL-TIMBERED PLEASURE GROUNDS. Tennis lawn, flower garden, walled garden, mature orchard, 10 acres of woods with valuable timber and hill grazing land.
75 ACRES.
(The House would be Sold with less land if desired.)

Solicitors:—Messrs. COLLINS, MOGER and HUGHES, 5, Queen-square, Bath.
Sole Agents:—Messrs. FORTT, HATT and BILLINGS, 4, Burton-street, Bath.
Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

NEAR CANTERBURY.
Two miles from Grove Ferry Station.
THE FREEHOLD POULTRY AND FRUIT FARM,
MEADOW COTTAGE,
PRESTON.
THE PICTURESQUE COTTAGE RESIDENCE stands in a pretty garden and contains three reception rooms, three bed rooms, kitchen, and a room fitted with bath.
Main water laid on.
Stabling, garage. Forge and two cottages. About 30 fowl houses with runs. The land comprises arable and grass, and is stocked with about 500 high-grade fruit trees—apple, pear, and plum. There are in addition a large number of strawberries and raspberries. In all about
7 ACRES.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.
Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.
JAMAICA.
WITHIN A-MILE OF A TOWN.
A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY ESTATE
in the hills midst magnificent surroundings, and in a splendid climate.
A PICTURESQUE
BUNGALOW RESIDENCE.
Dining room, drawing room, large verandah, two halls, four bed rooms, usual offices, (servants' quarters separate from the house.)
The Property extends to
700 ACRES
more or less, and carries 250-300 head of cattle, 12 acres in bananas, seven acres in young coffee. The property abounds in pimento, and there is VALUABLE BUILDING LAND.
Polo Ground and Race Course within easy reach. Sea about eight miles distant.
Tennis club and school near by.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.
Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (22329.)

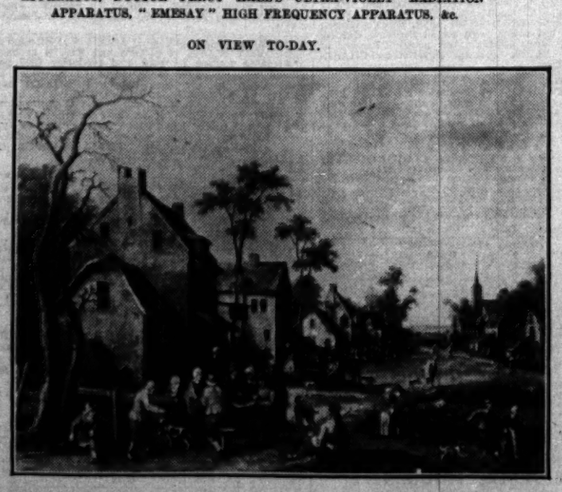
ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE, PICTURES, JEWELS AND PLATE

AUCTIONS HELD EVERY WEEK IN THE HANOVER-SQUARE SALE ROOMS.

FRIDAY, 10th OCTOBER, AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT HANOVER-SQUARE.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FURNITURE
THE PROPERTY OF A LADY, REMOVED FROM A WEST-END MANSION, ALSO BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, AND FROM OTHER SOURCES. A QUEEN ANNE WALNUT GATE-LEG TABLE, A CHIPPENDALE MAHOGANY TALL-BOY, AN 18TH CENTURY MAHOGANY DESK, STUART AND GEORGIAN BOOKCASES, TABLES, CABINETS, STOOLS AND MIRRORS, LONGCASE, BRACKET AND MANTEL CLOCKS, UPRIGHT AND GRAND PIANOFORTES, A PLAYER PIANOFORTE BY JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS, GRAMOPHONES, WIRELESS SETS, ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL PORCELAIN, PEWTER, BRONZES AND BRIC-A-BRAC; PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS AND ENGRAVINGS, PERSIAN AND TURKEY CARPETS AND RUGS, TAPESTRIES, OAK PANELLING, WALNUT, MAHOGANY, OAK, AND LACQUER BED ROOM SUITES, AND MISCELLANEA.

THE FITTINGS AND ELECTRICAL APPARATUS OF
A VIOLET-RAY SALON,
INCLUDING A FULL BODY RADIANT HEAT BATH, "RADIO-BEAM" APPARATUS, DOCTOR PERCY HALL'S ULTRA-VIOLET RADIATION APPARATUS, "EMESAY" HIGH FREQUENCY APPARATUS, &c.

ON VIEW TO-DAY.



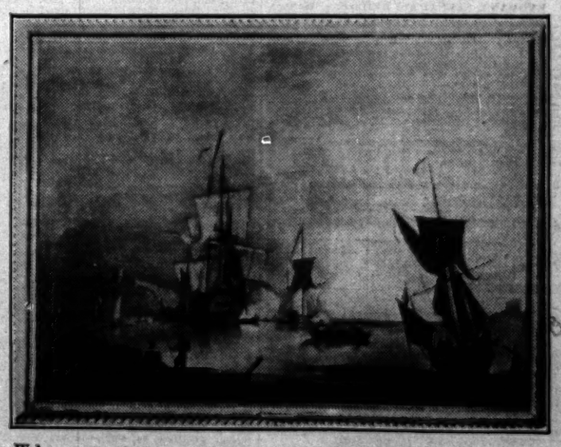
THE
OLD FURNITURE, PICTURES, AND SILVER
ILLUSTRATED ON THIS PAGE, FORM PART OF
THE CONTENTS OF
WINGFIELD HOUSE, TROWBRIDGE,
WHICH WILL BE
SOLD BY AUCTION
ON THE PREMISES ON 10TH NOVEMBER
AND FOLLOWING DAYS.
CATALOGUES IN COURSE OF PREPARATION.

FRIDAY, 31st OCTOBER, AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT HANOVER-SQUARE.
DECORATIVE FURNITURE,
PICTURES AND PORCELAIN.
BY ORDER OF AN ADMINISTRATOR, ALSO BY DIRECTION OF A LADY OF TITLE AND FROM OTHER SOURCES. JACOBEAN, QUEEN ANNE, AND GEORGIAN BOOKCASES, WRITING AND OCCASIONAL TABLES, SIDEBOARDS, CHAIRS, SETTEES, STOOLS, AND MIRRORS, LONGCASE AND BRACKET CLOCKS, UPRIGHT AND GRAND PIANOFORTES, WIRELESS SETS, GRAMOPHONES, BRONZES, CUT GLASS, ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN POTTERY AND PORCELAIN, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS AND ENGRAVINGS. AXMINSTER, TURKEY, AND PERSIAN CARPETS AND RUGS, MAHOGANY AND WALNUT BED ROOM SUITES AND MISCELLANEA.
ON VIEW TWO DAYS PRIOR.

THURSDAY, 23rd OCTOBER, AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT HANOVER-SQUARE.
JEWELLERY AND LACE.
FORMERLY THE PROPERTY OF A LADY OF TITLE. ALSO BY DIRECTION OF EXECUTORS, AND FROM OTHER SOURCES. DIAMOND CLUSTER BROOCHES, GOLD-MESHED BAGS, SINGLE STONE DIAMOND AND OTHER GEM RINGS, BRACELETS, EARRINGS, PENDANTS, HAIR ORNAMENTS, NECKLACES, WATCHES, &c., CHANTILLY, MECHLIN, BRUSSELS, AND VENETIAN LACE.
FURS,
INCLUDING A MAGNIFICENT CHINCHILLA CLOAK OF 180 SKINS, RUSSIAN SABLE AND ERMINE CAPES, FOX STOLES, MUSQUASH, AND OTHER MUFFS, &c.
OLD ENGLISH SILVER,
SNUFF BOXES, EPERGNES, ENTREE DISHES, SALVERS, MUFFINEERS, SALT CELLARS, CREAM EWERS, TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES, TRAYS, KING'S PATTERN AND OTHER SERVICES OF SPOONS, FORKS, &c.
ON VIEW DAY PRIOR AND MORNING OF SALE.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT HANOVER-SQUARE.
FURNITURE, CARPETS
AND MISCELLANEA,
REMOVED FROM A WEST-END MANSION AND FROM OTHER SOURCES. CHAIRS, SETTEES, MIRRORS, BOOKCASES, CLOCKS, CARPETS, CARVED WALNUT, MAHOGANY, OAK, ASH, AND OTHER BED ROOM FURNITURE IN WARDROBES, DRESSING CHESTS, TOILET MIRRORS, WASHSTANDS, PICTURES, ENGRAVINGS, CHINA, TEA AND DINNER SERVICES, GLASS, AND MISCELLANEA.

FRIDAY, 17th OCTOBER, AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT HANOVER-SQUARE.
OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE,
PORCELAIN AND PICTURES.
BY DIRECTION OF EXECUTORS, ALSO THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN, REMOVED FROM A WEST-END FLAT, AND FROM OTHER SOURCES. STUART AND JACOBEAN CHAIRS, SETTEES, TABLE, BUFFETS, OAK CUPBOARDS, COFFERS, QUEEN ANNE CHESTS AND TOILET MIRRORS, GEORGIAN SIDEBOARDS, CHAIRS, STOOLS, CARD TABLES; WINE COOLERS, BOOKCASES, CABINETS, DINING AND OCCASIONAL TABLES; LONGCASE, BRACKET AND MANTEL CLOCKS, PIANOFORTES, GRAMOPHONES, BRONZE AND IVORY FIGURES AND GROUPS, ORIENTAL PORCELAIN, CUT GLASS, PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS, PERSIAN AND OTHER CARPETS AND RUGS, BED ROOM SUITES IN MAHOGANY AND OTHER WOODS, AND MISCELLANEA.
ON VIEW TWO DAYS PRIOR.



CATALOGUES OF THE AUCTIONEERS, 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

OWNERS DESIROUS OF DISPOSING OF ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE, FAMILY JEWELS AND PLATE, PICTURES, DRAWINGS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, LACE, COINS, MEDALS, AND OTHER VALUABLE PROPERTY, INTENDED FOR EARLY PUBLIC AUCTION, SHOULD COMMUNICATE WITH THE AUCTIONEERS, WHO WILL BE PLEASED TO GIVE INFORMATION AND ADVICE AND ARRANGE FOR THE INCLUSION OF EFFECTS IN FORTHCOMING SALES.

MAIDENHEAD
ON THE BERKSHIRE SIDE OF THE RIVER AND ADJOINING MAIDENHEAD BRIDGE.
THE FULLY-LICENSED
RIVIERA HOTEL
OCCUPYING A PROMINENT POSITION ADJACENT TO THE MAIN LONDON ROAD YET SUFFICIENTLY REMOVED TO BE IMMUNE FROM NOISE.
Five reception rooms, spacious hall, room, American bar, private bar and saloon bar.
34 BED ROOMS.
Lounge, stage.
Together with the Georgian Residence, "Bridgwater Lodge," having extensive gardens. Held under leases (the longest having about 33 years unexpired) at low ground rents.
FOR SALE PRIVATELY.
Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

KENT
IN DELIGHTFUL SCENERY.
RESIDENTIAL HOTEL
OF CHARACTER.
LOUNGE, DINING ROOM, SMOKE ROOM.
18 LETTING BED ROOMS.
Central Heating.
Garage for eight cars.
GROUNDS OF FOUR ACRES.
First-class possibilities for extensive catering.
PRICE, FREEHOLD, £5,750.
Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (18593.)

SCOTLAND
FULLY-LICENSED HOTEL
(FORMERLY AN HISTORIC RESIDENCE), standing amid glorious scenery.
Spacious suites of reception rooms.
50 BED ROOMS,
mostly with hot and cold water supplies.
PRIVATE PARKLIKE GROUNDS OF 140 ACRES,
Lawn and hard tennis courts. Shooting. Sea and river fishing.
FOR SALE PRIVATELY AS A GOING CONCERN.
Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (17805.)

DEVON
OVERLOOKING THE SEA.
FULLY-LICENSED HOTEL.
Two Sitting Rooms, two Dining Rooms, Drawing Room, Smoke Room,
TWO LOUNGES,
22 BED ROOMS.
CAFE AND DANCE HALL FOR 500 PERSONS. FIVE CAR LOCK-UPS, and Garage for three cars.
FOR SALE AS A GOING CONCERN.
Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (19021.)

ISLE OF WIGHT
ONE OF THE BEST KNOWN OF THE
SMALLER HOTELS.
22 VISITORS' BED ROOMS,
TWO PRIVATE SUITES, BAR AND LOUNGES.
Well equipped, and in one occupation for many years.
FIRST-CLASS BAR AND HOTEL TRADE.
Garage. Lawns to Sea.
Long Lease at low rental.
PRICE, £6,000.
Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (19053.)

SOUTH DEVON.
RIVERSIDE
FULLY-LICENSED HOTEL,
Within a few miles of a large town.
20 BED ROOMS.
Dining room, drawing room, lounge, smoking room. Private pier and landing stage. Garage for 12 cars.
GROUNDS OF THREE ACRES.
Including hard tennis courts, gardens, &c.
FREEHOLD, EFFECTS, and GOODWILL FOR SALE.
Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (13919.)

EAST COAST.
ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS IN A HIGH-CLASS RESORT.
FREEHOLD and
FULLY LICENSED.
Five reception rooms.
16 BED ROOMS.
Smoke room. Bar. Lounge.
Present ownership 25 years.
FOR SALE AS GOING CONCERN.
Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (17501.)

HAMPSHIRE.
FULLY-LICENSED HOTEL.
10 BED ROOMS.
Dining room, smoke room, saloon and other bars, dance hall.
Brewer's tie. Improving business.
First-class bar trade.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.
Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (19076)

WITHIN AN
HOUR OF LONDON.
LICENSED
RESIDENTIAL HOTEL
ON A FAVOURITE MOTORING ROAD.
100 BED ROOMS.
Five reception rooms, 30 bath rooms; central heating; modern drainage; electric light.
GROUNDS of 30 ACRES.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.
Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (18715.)

Printed and Published by THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY, Limited, at the offices in Printing House-square and Playhouse-yard, in the Parish of St. Ann, Blackfriars, in the City of London, E.C.4, Thursday, October 9, 1930.